

KW II - of File No. 25/4/Mho. Wt. VI

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

विदेश मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

नई दिल्ली
NEW DELHI

फाईल नं०

File No.

KW II of File No. 25/4/Mho. Wt. VI

खण्ड

VOLUME

टिप्पणियां/पत्राचार
NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

corr: pages 1 to 338

Total 338

विषय
Subject

Jmci

AFFIDAVIT BEFORE Jmci

Keep 28/12/15

पिछले हवाले
Previous Reference

बाद के हवाले
Later Reference



Declassified

(अरुण कुमार चटर्जी)
ARUN KUMAR CHATTERJEE
संयुक्त सचिव (वि. वि. व.)
Joint Secretary (C.V. & V.)
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

Collo - 7.5 to 2.153

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1751/JS (CNU) 1201
7-6-01

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE,
'B' Block, (Third Floor)
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Calcutta 700 087

Phone:
Chairman - 216 20 00
Secretary - 216 21 01
Officer in
Special Duty - 216 21 01
Office - 216 21 01

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REGISTERED WITH A/D.

No. JMCI/ Affidavit/Averments (follow up) Calcutta, dated, the 30th May, 2001.
/67/128.

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta,
Secretary
To : The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India, South Block,
New Delhi- 110 001.

Sub : Averments/Contentions/allegations of the
deponent Shri Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee
concerning Government of India.

Sir,

I am directed to send herewith a xerox copy of the
affidavit dated March 3, 2000 filed by Shri Usha Ranjan Bhattachar-
jee, the deponent of the said affidavit, along with one copy of
the book authored by the deponent titled, "Netaji was murdered in
Red Fort" for information and necessary action of the Government
of India, in their concerned Ministries/Departments.

I am directed to say that the concerned Ministries/
Departments of the Government of India may file their respective
counter-affidavits if any, duly sworn by a competent officer; not
below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India,
responding to the allegations made in the affidavit and the book,
lest such contentions/allegations go unrebutted/uncontroverted.
The counter-affidavits, if any, should reach the office of the
Commission within six weeks from the date of receipt of this
letter.

Encl: As stated above

Yours faithfully,

P.K. Sengupta

(P.K. Sengupta)
Secretary

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1751/JS (CNU) 1201
7-6-01

*spoken to Sir (CNU)
No action. May be
filed.*

in JM

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A F F I D A V I T

BEFORE THE HON'BLE JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION



I, Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee, son of Late Upendra Kumar Bhattacharjee, aged Seventy Years, residing at K-82 108/8, Maniktala Main Road, Calcutta - 700 054, Police Station - Maniktala, ^{Sam presently engaged as Author, my telephone No. 337-4991,} do hereby solemnly affirm and State as follows : : that by Notification No. Notm/010/99-JMCI, dated 3rd December 1999 of the Hon'ble Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry asked submissions under five different heads to which my reply is as follows :

Question (a) :

Whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive.

Answer (a) :

1. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead, as he was murdered in the Red Fort on the 15th August, 1945 as Zero hours.

Question (b) :

If he is dead, whether he died in a Plane crash, as alleged.

Answer (b) :

2. No, he did not die in any plane crash as alleged. The plane crash-story has been fabricated by the British Ruler and their Indian collaborators, without consi-

contd.?

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dering the fact that on the 16th August 1945 at 09.00 hours there was no scope for any Japanese Bomber to land or take off or to fly from Singapore air port or any other airport or any ship to leave any sea port. Because the Emperor of Japan surrendered on the 14th August 1945. Japanese as a whole became a vanquished nation under the boots of General Mac Arthur and Vice Admiral Lord Mountbatten. The so called air flight and Plane Crash was to divert to a different direction, not only to create a mystery to assist the murderers of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Question (c) :

Whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Answer (c) :

3. The alleged ashes at Renkoji temple is not the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. But Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was murdered and burnt and ashes buried in the Red Fort on 16 August, 1945.

Question (d) :

Whether he is dead in any other manner at any other place and if so, when and how.

4. Answer (d) :

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose did not die a natural death, nor he died in any plane crash.

contd. 3.



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(4)

Answer (d) :

5. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was deliberately murdered in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero hours, as he was arrested at INA'S training centre at Seremban and brought to Singapore and was transported by air to Delhi on 14th August 1945 and arrived at Sun-set, and confined him in a secluded cell in the Red Fort and on 15th August 1945 at Zero hours he was shot dead. The deadbody of Netaji Subhas chandra Bose was burnt and the ashes buried in Red Fort soil itself immediately after has was murdered.
6. Now to prove Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's murder in the Red Fort, it is necessary to produce the histry of second world war and the activities of the Indian leaders, from which, the circumstanacial evidence shall prove that Red Fort was the only place where Netaji was murdered.

SECOND WORLD WAR SITUATION IN ASIA :

7. The Japanese began withdrawal of their forces by September 1944 onwards from all fronts, the reason was that Allied forces from sea and air concentrated their attack on the mainland of Japan. And by March and April 1945 Japan was defeated in Burma Front. The INA was left behind.

8. The main reason of defeat of Japan in Burma, was the drastic attack upon mainland of Japan. For example, between 9th March and 9 August 1945 attack by Allied forces the Japanese military might was tottering toward collaspe, when two

contd. 4



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(5)

atom bombs exploded on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan's military strength reached almost zero.

9. Such destruction Japan had never experienced before.

There is a statistic on destruction till June 1945, as follows:

<u>Total Area of Cities</u>		<u>Measure of Destruction</u>
Tokyo	- 110.8 sq.Miles	56.3 sq. Miles
Nogea	- 39.7 " "	12.4 " "
Kobe	- 15.7 " "	8.8 " "
Asoka	- 59.8 " "	15.6 " "
Ikohama	- 20.2 " "	8.9 " "
Kyosaki	- 11.0 " "	3.9 " "
	<u>257.2 " "</u>	<u>105.6 " "</u>

10. By June 1945 almost seventy percent ^{mostly the military installations} was destroyed

~~and those were mostly the military installations~~ The then Japanese foreign minister painfully expressed his mind :

" day by day Japan turned into a Furance the clarion call was accepted. If the Emperor ordained it, they would leap into flames. That was the people of Japan".

11. On the night of 9th March 1945; 279 aircrafts, B-29 model, ^{dropped} British incendiary Bombs, both Incentive and scattered types, over Tokyo. Total number of Bombs were; 190, 000, total weight 1,53,887 imperial tons. According to statistics ; 72000 Japanese died on 9th March 1945 on the spot alone. At the sametime sixtyfive more cities and towns

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had been destroyed in a same ratio. Over 8,500,000 Japanese fled from cities and towns and took shelter in distant villages. Besides, conventional attacks by the Allied Forces over all fronts on conquered regions reduced Japanese strength all over, and Japanese possession of conquered regions were gradually slipping to Allied forces. As a result of which, from July 1945 Japanese Emperor was hankering to end the war.

12. By April 1945, Germany and Italy were reduced beyond recognition, the surrender document was signed on 7th May 1945. It was a blessing for Allied forces. The troops in the European and African front with war materials was transferred to Asian front, thus the strength of Allied force elevated over two hundred percent. Japan's home-minister Motoki Abbe said:

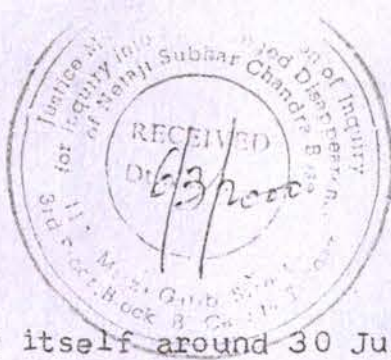
"I believe that after 23-24 May 1945 raids on Tokyo, civilian measures in that city, as well other part of Japan were considered a futile effort".

13. By July 1945, Japanese Air-force and Navy practically lost their might over air and sea. To protect those regions in East and South East Asia was impossible, air force's role was over, so that navy. Japanese heavy cruisers namely: Amagi, Ise, Hyuga, Haruna and Sattu, were Sunk. To protect the Island of Singapore lay two Japanese heavy cruisers: Takao and Moyoku was sunk by submarine flotilla of British

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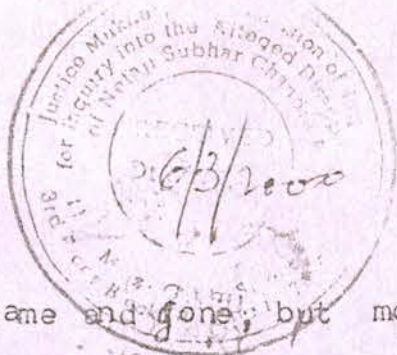
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Pacific fleet at Singapore harbour itself around 30 July / 1 August 1945. LT. General Mershead of Australian Army recovered Borneo, Sumatra, Andaman and other Islands in South Asian sea region. Japan had no further military-might to protect any of those regions conquered by them, even their homeland. Question of protecting Singapore was out of dream.

14. For such defeat in all fronts, Japan was very badly hit for fuel oil, soon Indonesia was lost. Japan had a strategic reserve of fuel oil " 55,000,000 barrels, which would last for one and half years of war". This was also a prime - factor of defeat besides war materials badly reduced.

15. The war-situation reached to such a state that Japanese Emperor requested Stalin to negotiate with U.S., so that war comes to an end. But Stalin refused, it was prior to Potsdam conference before 13 July 1945. On 6th and 9th August after the two atom bombs explosion, the Japanese Emperor was adamant to surrender. But there was a hurdle about Emperor's position. The Potsdam conference resolved that the Japanese Emperor would not have any independent function, only one way ^{was} left open to surrender. The "Japanese again sent a message to American with a proviso concerning the Emperor's position on the 10 August 1945. Byrnes, the Secretary of State, drafted a reply which stated that Japanese government would be subject to the Supreme ^{Commander} of the Pacific Forces". As there were no alternative ^{NOTARY} for the Japanese Emperor,

contd. 7.



by the time two Prime Ministers came and gone, but moderate and antiwar Suzuki took over, but he resigned prior to acceptance of surrender before 14 August 1945. Finally, the Emperor accepted the U.S. terms of surrender on the 14th August 1945. ~~Thus~~ second world war ended on the 14th August 1945, in accordance with the ~~resolved~~ resolution of Potsdam conference. Thereafter, surrender documents was prepared and Japanese signed the document on 2nd September 1945 on board U.S.S. Missouri on Tokyo Bay. But General Mac Arthur took over the Japanese Government on the 14th August 1945, thus, entire Japan, Pacific Islands came under the boots of General Mac Arthur, he became the absolute ruler of Japan.

16. And Emperor's recorded voice of Surrender was broadcast from all Radio Station of Japan on the 15th August 1945. Surrender of Japan actually began in March 1945 on one and other front. According to military law on declaration of surrender, ~~on this point~~ the ~~United~~ Forces ~~of the~~ ^{victorious} ~~established~~ authority ^{over} ~~the~~ vanquished nation.

Therefore, the Hon'ble Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry is now to consider and decide : Whether after Japanese Surrender and Declaration of surrender on the 14th August 1945, any Japanese ~~General~~ ^{General} had any authority to ^{permit} ~~take-off~~ ^{of military plane} from Singapore on the 16th August 1945 at 09:00 hours.



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SITUATION IN EAST AND SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES :

17. What had happened to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on the ~~of Burma~~ defeat in April 1945.

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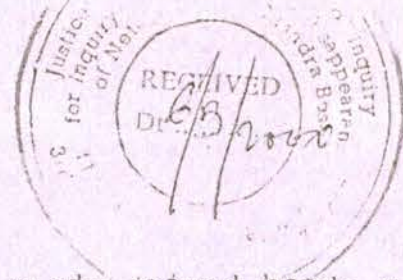
18. Japan surrendered to British Army in March/ April 1945. Surrender document was signed on the 4th May 1945. INA had no locus-standi, British did not recognise INA as an independent force of any independent country. So question of surrender did not arise. After Japan's defeat in Burma front more than twelve thousand INA soldiers were arrested on the charges of Mutiny and Desertion.

19. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose moved out of Rangon on 24th April 1945, and took shelter in Bangkok. But he was not safe in Bangkok. He flew out of Bangkok on the 18 July 1945. And arrived ~~at~~ Singapore. The Bangkok Radio was out of Air on 18th July, ~~that is, the~~ that Bangkok had fallen to Allied Forces.

20. According to report, on arrival at Singapore, a report was made to Netaji that at INA's training centre at Seremban ~~a mutiny has begun~~. Hurriedly Netaji had to reach Seremban. ~~There he discovered that~~ there was a "teacup storm", ~~against~~ ^{by} a few INA officers. Hugh Toye also described it a "tea cup storm". But the reason is not known. It seemed that certain officers possibly tried to desert ~~and~~ surrender, the common soldiers opposed them. But the real background was different. Senior INA officers



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those who were in Singapore, had already joined hands with the Intelligence centres of British, in particular CSDIC, i.e. Combined services detailed Intelligence Centre. On the direction from the Centre they caused the so-called Mutiny to put out Netaji from Singapore. How skillfully they planted the Mutiny. Netaji believed them.

21. The C S D I C was floated in London soon the war began, it had its branch in Delhi, one LT. Col Stevenson was the head, besides the C S D I C, there were a few more Intelligence Centres from Army, Airforce, Civil and a good number of Informers all over, even within INA.

22. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose stayed at Seremban, contemplating to surrender with left over INA soldiers to British authority. But a few senior officers and cabinet ministers, who sold themselves to C S D I C were active to arrest Netaji Subhas, without his knowledge. Amongst those sold-out INA persons, in particular were S.A. Ayer, General Kiwani, were the ring-leaders, their activities at that crucial days proves as such. Later, for his service to C S D I C, Jawarlal Nehru expressed his gratitude employed S.A. Ayer as publicity-Officer in the Bombay Government.

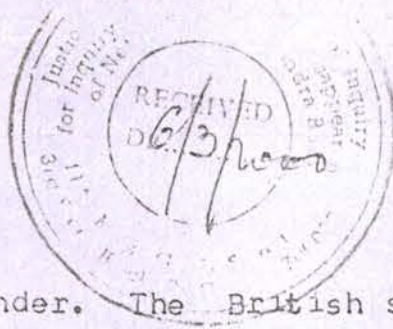
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23. On the other hand, on the background as above, the war effected - situation in Singapore, due to Japanese defeat in their homeland and all other fronts; Japanese soldiers were bewildered, in hundreds and hundreds committed suicide and rest surrendered, it was the 10th August 1945, before

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the declaration of official surrender. The British soldiers, who were war-prisoners in jail, came out of jail and joined hands with faithful Gorkha Regiment of British Army, stormed all over Singapore. They together killed in hundreds and hundreds ^{of} INA soldiers and innocent people of Indian origin living in Singapore. Those INA ^{soldiers who were} ~~survived~~ ^{arrested} ~~as~~ criminal-prisoners.

24. Soon news arrived in Singapore and elsewhere in South East Asia and other region that Japanese Emperon had settled his mind to surrender on 10th August 1945, entire Singapore, Malay, Siam ^{had fallen in the hands of} ~~the Allied Forces~~ /the Allied Forces, practically Allied Forces were victors. And on 14th August 1945 officially the Japanese Emperor surrendered, Emperor's version on surrender was broadcast from Tokyo and ~~the~~ Japanese Radio on the 15 August 1945.

25. But on 12th August 1945, Dr. Loksmaya, and Ganapati arrived Seremban and informed Netaji that Japan was about to surrender, In the meantime, on 12 August 1945, Japanese Ambassador to Provisional Government of Free India, Hachia also arrived at Seremban, who also intimated Netaji about Japanese Emperor's decision to Surrender,

26. Netaji was not at all disturbed, because, he had decided to surrender with INA to British Authority. Even as a war-Prisoner, if he could arrive India, his voice will raise the people to achieve his goal, that was Full Independence.

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But, those three who arrived Seremban on 12th August 1945, did not agree, but proposed that if INA to surrender, the document to be prepared at Singapore, they refused that Netaji was not to surrender, they would arrange to send him to a safe place, but where to, they were unable to suggest.

27. Netaji Refused to their proposal. Major Hugh Toye of British Army Intelligence also referred to in his book that Netaji would surrender to British authority.

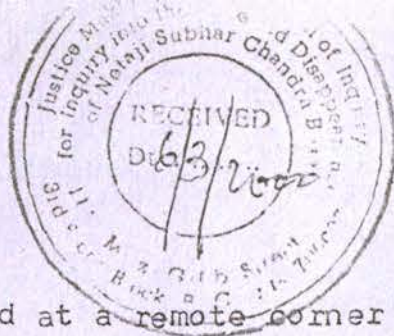
28. But the three did not agree and forced Netaji to accompany them, virtually Netaji was arrested by them. And brought to Singapore on the 13 August 1945, on arrival they handed over Netaji to C S D I C. According to instructions and directions from London : Netaji must be brought to India.

29. The C S D I C requisitioned a conquered Japanese Bomber, along with Japanese Pilot Nono Gaki and Japanese crew members, being war-prisoners, boarded the Bomber, in which there were Tommy soldiers as guards. The Japanese Bomber being a twin engine aircraft, of which Japanese insignia was replaced by British one, was awaiting at Singapore aerodrome.

30. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose along Habib-ur-Rahman was forcedly placed in the aircraft, which left Singapore on the 14th August 1945 at 09.00 hours. And flew via Rangoon, entered British Indian Territory and touched-down for refuelling Indian airports : Salutikor, Rupsi, Patna and arrived Delhi



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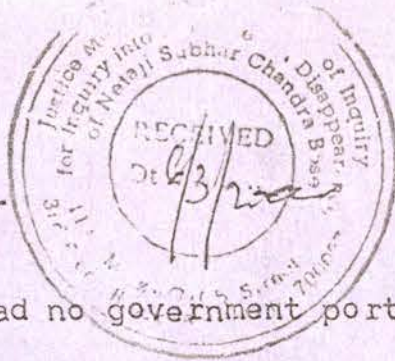


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airport just at sun-set and landed at a remote corner at the aerodrome, at that time all the Indian airports were military controlled, civilian aircraft had no role. The said conquered Japanese Bomber on arrival under tight security, the very special passengers Netaji and Habib were taken-out and placed in a closed-Military police van, taken them to Red Fort and placed them in a secluded strong-room cell.

31. The Red Fort was converted as INA Prisoners' concentration camp, specially and specifically since 1943, when a few INA soldiers in 1943, who came to India to intimate the people about Azad Hind Fauj, were arrested and confined in Red Fort. The British Ruler, then hurriedly constructed as many barracks, with cells and strong-rooms. By June 1945, there were over twenty five thousands INA soldiers of all ranks were captive in Red Fort under strictest possible security. The security was so strict that no common Indian ^{even} could guess that INA soldiers were captive there. Though many Indians were working in the offices in the Red Fort. Only two Indians namely : Mahatma Gandhi and Jawharlal Nehru knew well that INA soldiers were captive in the Red Fort, but both of them did not open their mouth publicly that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his most trusted soldier Habib-ur-Rahman was captive in a secluded cell. Mahatma Gandhi, who frequently visited the said concentration camp, to tame the INA common soldiers with in his own fold and advised British authority to demobilise and to send them to their respective village home.

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32. Though Mahatma Gandhi had no government portfolio, yet he was permitted to visit Red Fort, to meet INA soldiers.

33. The most successful work of C S D I C could be known from their documents. But after the murder of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the C S D I C was closed and they took away the documents to London.

34. These secret documents of C S D I C could be procured from Government of United Kingdom, would clear the fact that in collaboration with British government Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was shot-down in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero hours.

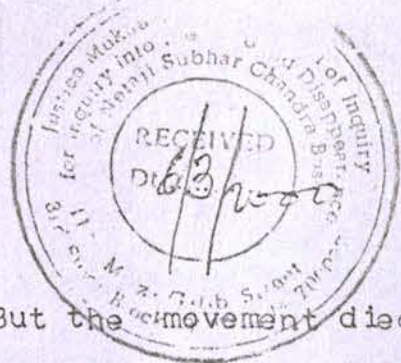
35. Abundant proof have been left, which can be traced from the leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawharlal Nehru's public activities and statements, after the murder of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

ACTIVITIES OF INDIAN LEADERS :

36. From Germany, Netaji made many broadcast on ~~Radio~~ ^{Radio}, Azad Hind Fauj. In those days Radio was not a common source of information, because of scarcity. Yet when on 9th August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi declared : "Anrej..... Bharat Choro," only by non-violence means, the movement began instantly, but it took violent path, Mahatma Gandhi though was arrested, put behind the bar, on the 9 August 1942 itself he deliberately withdrawn his declaration to withheld the movement, but it continued in violent struggle, as



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many places declared independence. But the movement died because ~~there~~ there were no party or leader to lead the struggle. So, after September 1942 there were no movement, quietness all over the country.

37. Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, he expressed in a public statement, he wrote the following :

"I have no desire whatsoever to any power to help India in her endeavour to free herself from the foreign yoke, I have no desire to exchange British Rule for any other Rule. Better the enemy I know than one I do not, therefore, there can be no question of my approval of Subhas's policy. He is misguided and his way can never lead to India's deliverance".

"I want to resist with all my might to charge of inviting Japan to India to oppose Japan to a man".

38. Mahatma Gandhi pinpointed particularly the person by name, namely : Subhas, that he shall engage his all might to "oppose Japan to a man". Therefore, this expression clears Gandhi's mind about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Subhas Bose was then alive, leading the Azad Hind Fauj to achieve the full Independence for India and its people.

39. The British Ruler too had exactly the same mind as Gandhi. At a later period, after the murder of Netaji Subhas; British Prime Minister Atlee in a ~~resolution~~ resolution : 1 Minute; SW/1/1577, FF 128-32, said as follows :

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"It is generally agreed that the only civilian renegade of importance was Subhas Chandra Bose".

40. Simultaneously, British war-Secretary for India Philip Mason had also expressed the mind of British Government, as follows :

"There are elements in Bose's character which are repellent to english readers".

But it is not a whole truth, I met a good number Englishman, who did not agree with Atlee and Philip Manson's expression, but they coincided with my analysis of the fact as that the Indian leaders and the than British Government conspired to murder Netaji.

41. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was thus shot dead on the 15 August 1945 at Zero hours in the Red Fort.

42. On the same date of 15th August 1945 Japanese Emperor's recorded voice was broadcast, in accordance with Potsdam conference, which resolved that Japan would remain under General Mac Arthur of U. S. Army. Thereafter, the surrender document was prepared and Japanese signed on 2nd September 1945 on board USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

43. But after shot-down in the Red Fort it was beyond the knowledge of the world that Netaji has been murdered, it was only known to a very restricted number of persons, amongs them ~~two~~ ^{were} ~~two~~ :

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(1) Mahatma Gandhi and (2) Jawharlal Nehru.

44. It was Jawharlal Nehru who for the First Time opened his mouth by a public statement on the 20th August 1945, he announced :

"..... a very large number of officers and soldiers of the INA are prisoners and some of them at least executed".

45 From this public statement, Indian people came to know for the first time about Subhas Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Fauj, but they did not know why they were prisoners. What had happened to Subhas Bose. Because, Jawharlal Nehru did not specify any ~~more~~ ^{BY BASU} ~~more~~ ^{NOTARY} and he did not even utter the name of Subhas Bose, only said "some of them at least executed. Subhas Bose's name did not appear in the list those who had been murdered.

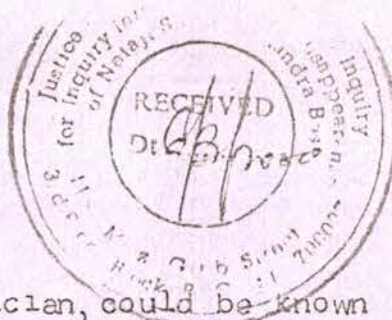
46. But Indian people, irrespective of class, religion practically revolted through out India (not violently) raised demand, to know what have had happened to Netaji. On behalf of Congress and British Government Mahatma Gandhi abruptly changed himself and wrote in his paper Harijan as follows:

"The hypnotism of INA has cast spell on us. Netaji's name is one to conjure with. His patriotism is second to none (I use the present tense intentionally). His bravery shines through all his actions".

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Mahatma Gandhi, how a renowned politician, could be known from the said statements. During liberation war of INA, he declared to fight Subhas Bose with all his might to oppose him. And he kept mum till the day when Netaji Subhas was murdered in the Red Fort. When people came to know about the INA, was led by Subhas Bose, and raised demand, to know about Subhas Bose, Mahatma Gandhi knew well a dead would not come back, so to ~~utilise~~ his sacrifice and popularity, Gandhi abruptly changed himself and said that : "His patriotism is second to none". This was a historical fact, that Mahatma Gandhi was not equal to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. For Jawharlal Nehru proved to be another Jekyll ^{and} Hyde politician, as Mahatma Gandhi changed himself abruptly, so Jawharlal Nehru similarly adopted salutary slogan of INA, ^{and} which Subhas Bose introduced for the soldiers of INA : "Jai Hind". But when Jawharlal Nehru became prime Minister, in 1947, the new Government ordered to Indian Army, Navy and Air Force that no one was allowed to talk about Netaji and Azad Hind Fauj, that was a ban ^{which} was enforced.

47. Similarly, we find that how the British Ruler valued Netaji before his murder and after murder on 15 August 1945, at Zero hours. The then British war secretary Philip Mason made it clear about a settlement between Mahatma Gandhi, Jawharlal Nehru and Jinnah and on the other the British Ruler, as follows :

Not to ... "jeopardise the whole agreement between British and India".



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48. Philip Mason's statement clearly reveal that there was an agreement ~~settled~~ settled between British and India, though he did not clarify who were those Indians accepted to the agreement? It is now clear that it was Mahatma Gandhi and Jawharlal Nehru, were the men to accept the agreement. But, had they had any such authority?

On the basis of said Agreement; Philip Mason explained further, in particular about INA Soldiers in general, excluding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; he wrote :

All are guilty of offence legally punishable by death, but of course, there could be no question of executing twenty five thousand men. It would have been cruel, impolitical and unjust".

49. In this statement Philip Mason did not pronounce the name of Netaji Subhas, but eagerly said; not to execute twenty five thousand INA soldiers. It was not his goodness, because, those INA soldiers ^{who} were originally from British Indian Army, the British Ruler ~~was aware~~ was aware of its aftereffect, as that the entire defence-personnel would react and revolt against the British Ruler. They also wanted to utilise and divert the influence of Subhas Bose. Yet Netaji's influence could not be washed out, the Royal Indian Air Force revolted in Tambaran and a few other RIAF bases, though, somehow it was squared. On 19 February 1946, the Royal Indian Naval Ratings revolted, the revolt created an exemplary history

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in the world, even much more effective than 1857 Army revolt. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawharlal Nehru condemned these revolt, as it appears from their activities^{as} that it was a revolt against them. Though, these revolts were after the murder of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

50. INA soldiers in Red Fort were bewildered, they treated not as war-prisoners but as Mutiners, Deserters, because they were originally the defeated British Indian Army, in such condition they melted within into emptiness. (The ~~complaint~~ ^{complaint} of this Affidavit have experience and knowledge as ~~and~~ ^{and} personal).

51. The settled Agreement amongst and between British Ruler, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawharlal Nehru and Jinnah came to settlement to overcome Netaji's influence. They all were very much afraid of Subhas Bose's influence, so to destroy the said influence Three senior Officers of INA was charged, accused and instead of charging them in the civil court they were put in the military Court to prove the guilty of Mutiny and desertion, because of raising arms against the king, against a lawfull government. These three INA men were : General Shah Nawaz Khan, Dhillon and Saigal, described them instead of INA soldiers but as Muslim, Sikh and Hindu. The most strange and surprising fact was that Jawharlal Nehru, who discarded legal proffession in 1925, took over the gown to plead for them amongst other sixteen, none of them ever supported Subhas Bose. Jinnah also

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followed Jawaharlal Nehru. The Trio, thus, according to Agreement, instead of Indianness to ~~won~~ freedom, the Indian-
people was demarcated ^{as} ~~the~~ Hindu and Muslim, the British Ruler divided the ~~British~~ India into Bharat and Pakistan. Whereas, the INA was ^{as} ~~of~~ composed of over sixty percent Muslim as Indian, they ~~are~~ every available food, no religious restriction was followed.

52. We did not know, what was the Agreement. But, it became clear in 1950, when India ^{as} ~~was~~ proclaimed to be a Republic. But the Heart of the Constitution for Administrative Law, the Great Constitution ^{as} ~~was~~ adopted for Judicial, Criminal proceedings were the : Code of Civil Procedure - 1908, so the Indian Penal Code, The Police Act of 1861, even the Netaji Inquiry Commissions regulatory Law is under Section 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860, means that though India is a Republic yet its Republican citizens are governed by the colonial-Law. Therefore, it was the Agreement between and among British Ruler, Mahatma Gandhi, ^{Pinmal} ~~and~~ On the other hand, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was ^{Pinmal} ~~struggling~~ to achieve Full Independence, and that was the cause of his murder on 15 August 1945 at zero hours in the Red Fort.

53. When Netaji was shot ⁱⁿ ~~dead~~ front of Habib-ur-Rahman's eyes, such gruesome murder of his beloved Supreme Commander turned him spell bound, docile. Which led him not to confront the British Ruler and their Indian Collaborators, the supreme of Congress and Muslim League ^{Pinmal} ~~respectively~~.

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That was why Habib-ur-Rahman, who fought for Indian's liberation, he choosed to reside in a Religious State Pakistan. From his statement till his death all were irrilevent, inconsistent, which added further confusion. Because, he was threatened of his life.

54. Again, no Indian yet know; why the Independence Day was to be Selected to be 15 August ? 15 August was no historical day of freedom struggle. It was Lord Mountbatten who selected the Day of Independence to be 15 August to make it a Memorable Day, as ~~they~~ they have murdered Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on 15 August 1945 at Zero hours in Red Fort, and his ^{dead body} ~~body~~ was burnt in the Red Fort and buried the ashes in the Red Fort itself. Where ended the created ~~mystery~~ mystery about the Last Chapter of our beloved, respected Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, beyond the eyes and knowledge of common Indian people.

55. The murder of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was exactly a palace-coup and palace murder was conducted in strictest secrecy.

My submission to the Hon'ble Justice Mukherjee Commission of inquiry as my prayer that is :

Now to decide truth on the basis of the then historical-facts that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was shot dead on the 15 August 1945 at Zero hours in the Red Fort. After shot dead his ^{dead body} ~~body~~ was burnt and the ashes buried in the Red Fort soil.

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Question :

- a) If he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

Answer :

56. e) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was dead, as he was shot dead on the 15 August 1945 at Zero hours in the Red Fort.

Therefore, Therefore question of whereabouts of dead man is irrelevant.

The aforesaid answers to five questions embracing the whole history of liberation war of Azad Hind Fauj led by Netaji in Burma Front. And in South East Asia, North East Asia, Japan, Formosa, as also the political activities of the leaders of Indian National Congress in relation to the activities of British Government in India as well in London.

With reference to Statements made hereinabove the following two Books entitled :

- 1) Netaji was Murdered in Red Fort, in English the book was published in 1990. I have dedicated the book to the then Prime Minister Mr. V.P. Singh.
- 2) Netajike Lal Kellya Hatya, in Bengali Language. Published in 1993, an enlarged edition.

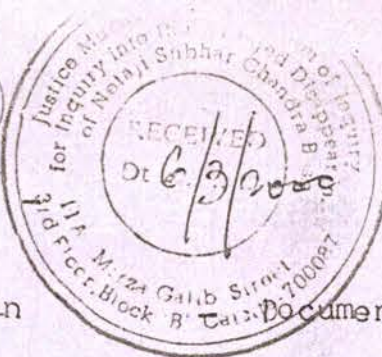
are annexed hereto this Affidavit and made annexure 'A' and annexure 'B', ~~annexure 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F'~~ for special emphasis :-

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- 1) Undesired Defeat Begin - Document 'A' Page 1.
- 2) Japan Between 9 March and 9 August 1945 - Document 'B' Page 16.
- 3) Netaji - Last sad Chapter - Document 'C' Page 28.
- 4) Out of Bag - Document 'D' Page 54.
- 5) How Subhas Bose was Murdered - Document 'E' Page 69.
- 6) Situation After Netaji's Murder - Document 'F' Page 110-134.

My research on the subject of Netaji's murder in

Red Fort is based on the then Second World War, India's Freedom struggle and political History, my observational active experiences; and I referred to the following books :

- 1) History of Second World War - By LT. Col. E. Bauer
- 2) Encyclopedia of 2nd World war - By John Keegan
- 3) India - From Curzon to Nehru - By Durgadas
- 4) Springing Tiger - By Hugh Toye, a Major of British Military Intelligence.
- 5) Mukti Sangrame Bharat - Published by Govt. of West Bengal.
- 6) Netaji Through German Vision - By Nanda Mukherjee
- 7) Transfer of Power 1942-1947 - Published by Govt. of United Kingdom.
- 8) Revolt of Innocents (RIN Mutiny) - By Bolai Datta
- 9) Netaji - Dead or Alive - By Samar Guha
- 10) India Wrest Freedom - By Subodh Sengupta
- 11) Communism in India - Published by University of California.



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12) Number of Foreign Journals, News papers, in Bengali and English, between the period of 1942 and 1947.

in the foregoing paragraphs No.1 to 56
that the Statements made in this Affidavit,
vide Questions a,b,c,d,e according to Notification No.
Notfn/010/99/JMCI, dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1999, in
reply to the above questions my Answers : a,b,c,d, and e to
this Affidavit are true to my knowledge and informations
received from various records and sources, which I believed to be
true.

The deponent is known to me
and identified by me.

Chandralekha Goswami
Miss. Chandralekha Goswami

Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee
Deponent.

Solemnly Affirmed and Declares Advocate
Before me on Identification.

U/S 139 C.P. & 1397 Cr. P. C.

3 MAR 2000

5 MAR 2000

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NOTARY
S. No. 184/88

VERIFICATION

I, Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee, do hereby State that
the Contents of the affidavit are true to my knowledge and
I verify the same at my residence at Flat K-82, 108/8 Maniktola
Main Road, Calcutta-700 054.

On this the day of March, 2000.

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ANNEXURE - 'A'

TO HON'ABLE JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

UNDESIREDE DEFEAT BEGIN

The Japanese begin withdrawal of their troops by September 1944 onward the reason was that the U.S. forces from air and sea countered direct attack on the main land of Japan, and by April 1945 practically evacuated Burma - the Azad Hind Fauj was left behind alone, scarcity of food medicine, armaments, communication media, were acute ; entire force practically splited rather from individual to individual.

By January-February 1945 the Allied troops through land, air and sea moved fast, heavy raids were all through. Yet Azad Hind Fauj was holding the famous Meiktila, but on 25th Meiktila was lost to the Britishers. On 25 Netaji was personally present, and in fact physically participated in the fight. General Shah Nawaz described the situation : "When we entered the car and started off (at about 9 a.m.) Netaji was sitting with a loaded Tommy gun in his lap. Raju (Bose's Doctor) had two hand grenades ready".

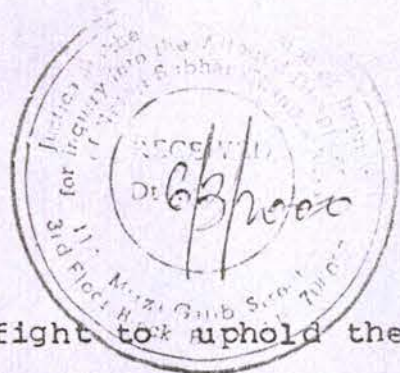
Meiktila defeat was rapid, advanced with much speed that by mid April 1945 the Liberation war in East Indian Front ended. And the Imperial Japan by that time totally evacuated from Burma. The position of Azad Hind Fauj under such situation, We can easily imagine the condition of a defeated army. Moreso, INA had no free breathing place to reorganise themselves.

General Shah Nawaz, most famed General of Mount Popa, and Dhillon along with about fifty other surrendered on 13 May 1945 in Pegu. Shah Nawaz quoted further what Netaji said to him : "I knew we lost in Burma, but that should not -

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dishearten us we have to continue fight to uphold the honour of India".

Of course, it should be considered that the said statement was furnished by Shah Nawaz, but we are not in a position to assess the truth and authenticity of the aforesaid quoted statement. As because the role of Shah Nawaz after the INA episode was over, and was different, he joined Congress and also became a minister, the party which all along betrayed Netaji.

Burma failure resulted pressure from Japanese upon Burmese National Army. On 25 March, 1945 B.N.A. revolted against Japanese Army to straighten B.N.A. Japanese intended to use I.N.A. against them Instantly, Netaji refused and declared that I.N.A. cannot be used against Burmese National Army. Who were also fighting for liberation. (It will not be irrelevant to mention that Thakin Nu was the foreign minister of the B.N.A. Government, and after the war, he was named U. Nu and became head of the Govt. of Burma and was in power till 1962 when General Ne Win made a coup and ousted him.)

Netaji's role as sovereign entity was proved times again till his last day. By 20 April it became crystal clear that inspite of loud assurance of Japanese was of no value, leaving behind Azad Hind Government and Azad Hind Fauj they evacuated Burma. ~~Netaji~~ Netaji received information only on 23 April 1945 about Japanese withdrawal from Burma. They intimated Netaji that Dr. Ba Maw would go with them and whether ^{he} was going? Netaji plainly informed that he is not going anywhere leaving behind his comrades,

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RECEIVED
Dr. B. B. Bose
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India

he said : "Do you think that I am Ba Maw of Burma that I will leave my comrades and run for safety."

Burma defeat did not discourage Subhas Bose, although a few of his Cabinet Ministers advised him to go to Siam, Malaya. Instead Netaji along with his leftover batch left Rangoon and reached Moulmain Road on 25 April 1945. They had about 21 vehicles, yet he was walking along with his comrades. A Japanese Officer was also accompanying them, who requested Subhas Bose to get into a vehicle. Here also the characteristic was same, he not only refused the request but said that where his comrades were on foot, he won't leave them and get into a vehicle. Before leaving Rangoon Netaji appointed Major General Logonadhan as Head of Azad Hind Government in Burma, and as reported that what Netaji said : 'I do not leave Burma of my own free will. I would have preferred to stay here and share with you the sorrow of temporary defeat'.

If this expression of Subhas Bose was true, we find a most vital reason that his influence and domination upon his Cabinet Ministers had reduced, his own free will", rather lost in the hands of the Cabinet Ministers, in particular those who were in key position.

Defeat in Burma was most crucial for Subhas Bose, as because rest INA. Concentration in Siam, Malaya or Singapore was far away from British Indian border, to march from those places for India's liberation^{war} was not practically feasible at all. Subhas Bose must have had thought to assimilate the INA and to accommodate all in a country that finally, all would surrender at a time, this would definitely result a right fruit, as because in India

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the British Ruler would not have been dare to execute several thousand INA. He knew that majority of the population would instantly revolt against the white ruler. That was why he preferred to change his strategy.

On 3 May 1945 British war prisoners in Rangoon Jail became authority in Rangoom, they ordered surrender and disarmed INA, and arrested all of Azad Government. And finally on 4 May 1945 the Azad Hind Govt. and its Fauj arrested by ~~surrendered to~~ the Britishers, there were 750 Officers, transported by RIN war ships and by the course of a month several thousand from all over Burma were arrested and sent to India for legal action against them. But the people of India were not in know about all those affairs.

Subhas Bose reached Bangkok, the Capital of Siam, on 15 May 1945 After Burma defeat, many concocted stories were afloat to show activities of Subhas Bose in a way that yet there were strength left to raise the War of Liberation. Basing on the point as that patriotic soldiers and other survivors from Burma numbering several thousand scattered all over South and Far East Asia, could once again ^{could} be organised to resume struggle with new strategy to return back to India as victor. As when we find the Zeal and understanding of subhas. Bose's political characteristic, it makes clear that he had different notion altogether not that he would once again repeat the frustrated story, which ^{has} had already been a failure.

We could only assume that his cometic movement was based only to observation that what reaction occurred in India,

in
1 result of Azad Hind Fauj's liberation struggle, He must have had thought that Azad Hind's immense influence would outburst in India, Peoples in India, Subhas Bose thought, were in full knowledge of Azad Hind Fauj's liberation struggle. This could only be the logical reason led Subhas Bose to visit Siam, Malaya, Singapore after the defeat in Burma.

And such action was taken by him, when we find that a few of his Cabinet Ministers were adamant to prevent Subhas Bose's surrender alongwith his comrades in Burma, he had explained that he was not leaving Burma on his free will. On the other ^{hand} ~~had~~ Cabinet Ministers as Advisers were not at all farsighted, rather they were individually more motivated, they failed to foresee the fact that if officially Subhas Bose had been arrested through~~x~~ surrender, its reaction in India would have had created a drastic effect - what we have witnessed in British India from the period mid and end of 1945 and early 1946 but the so-called Advisers had different mission; and it is certain that a few Key Advisers had already joined hands with the British Ruler and the leaders of the Gandhian National Congress.

Concocted story had been publicised that Subhas Bose reached decision that Soviet Union would accomodate the Provisional Government of Free India and would render military assistance to resume armed struggle, such story do not correlate with the then situation at all; as because Soviet Union being a partner of Allied Countries and INA's association with the Axis, besides the war devastation of population and materials of Soviet Union no way suffice its strength to enter into new venture, In 1941 ~~Subhas~~ Subhas Bose realised that the New Socialist State under no circumstances could afford to

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creat new enemies, when they were already surrounded by outside enemy and their hencemen within the Soviet Union.

Although morally and ideologically U.K. and U.S.A. were against Soviet Union, yet Soviet Union had no scope to have agreement with Azad Hind Fauj, in the interest of Soviet Union. Reason behind such fabricated stories that Subhas Bose expressed his philosophical mind that :

Britain's enemy is India's friend. His observation at that crucial period we find from his speech on 21 May 1945 (this was the day Nazi Germany surrendered) in Bangkok made clear his next step Netaji said, "The time is not far off when our enemies will realise that they have succeeded in over throwing Germany, they have indirectly helped to bring into the arena of European politics another power Soviet Russia that may prove a greater hurdle to British and American Imperialism than Germany was. Provisional Government of Free India will continue to follow international developments with closest interest, and endeavour to take the fullest advantage of them. The fundamental principal of our Foreign policy has been and will be Britain's enemy is India's friend".

The aforesaid speech of Subhas Bose on that most critical day 21 May 1945 when Nazi Germany surrendered, eighteen days before that was 4th May 1945 Japan surrendered in Burma. At that juncture Subhas Bose made the said speech and cleared for all his next step. As he knew U.K. and U.S. were imperialist similarly he was well aware about Nazi Germany and Japan that both were imperialist too. Thus under such situation person and leader like Subhas Bose to think to reorganise Azad Hind Fauj in countries like Siam, Malaya Indo-China, Indonesia was not only impracticable but was also unthinkable for those countries to give any kind of assistance

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even accomodation at all, Subhas Bose and persons of INA. got refuge in those countries, because of Japanese assistance they had their National Government and were in agreement with Azad Hind Government. Therefore, only opening was left for him was a secured country so that he could observe next development after the victory of Allied Forces. He was resting to see the reaction what occurs in India. He was more clear about the role of Gandhian leadership, ^{we} find from his speech made on 4 July. 1944: "As long as there is no compromise between Mahatma Gandhi and British Government we have no reason to feel anxious. In any case the war has to be fought and we will go on fighting even if Mahatma Gandhi makes a compromise, but there is no doubt that our efforts will be considerably lightened if there is no compromise."

After a few months of this statements of Subhas Bose total scene of war and politics had abruptly changed to an extent that either power of Axis partner lost its existence. And as such to resume liberation war as raised by Azad Hind Fauj - had no meaning at all.

His Cabinet Ministers - in particular of those ^{who} were in Key position, earned much confidence of Netaji such as S.A. Ayar, Raghavan and a few others at the relevant time they did also broadcast from Bangkok in a language and tone prove that they were aligned to Gandhian leadership than Subhas Bose.

From such change of political strategy of a few Ministers who exposed themselves that they must have developed secret relation with British Ruler, because they knew that it was

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next impossible for Subhas Bose to resume liberation war against the king, any more. His Advisers, not all of them had same understanding and realisation as Subhas Bose had, many of them associated with a deep rooted desire that INA.'s victory was definite and would place them as ruler. That was why, they were faithful on the surface only. Subhas Bose even for a moment did never disbelieve them.

But, instead of victory, the defeat of INA., became positive answer. At the situation of defeat in Burma, what was his top-notch Advisers were doing behind, Subhas Bose did not know. We know today that the British War Authorities and their Civil and Military Intelligence knew well the strategy, position, funds, strength of I.N.A., gathered from those ^{who} deserted from Azad Hind Fauj, since 1943; supplied vital informations. The entire Azad Hind Fauj was built up from the War Prisoners of British Indian Troops. There were a few of such opportunists. Yet the damage they caused was tremendous. It was much difficult to identify a mouse, only, a few, who exposed themselves on the surface, were known.

As for instance ; Captain Durrani and K.P.K. Menon, who sabotaged, spied, conspired from the initial beginning. There was a Muslim Spy School in Penang, Captain Durrani was an officer in that School. A batch was trained and transported to India by a submarine to-gather informations for INA., as well as intimate the people about the existence of Azad Hind Fauj.

India

They soon reached, many of them joined hands with the British Ruler, and broadcast from All India Radio, Delhi. It was Captain Durrani who trained them, on investigation it was found that they joined INA only to sabotage. Durrani would have been executed, but it was Subhas Bose who saved him from execution. This Captain Durrani was awarded George Cross in 1946 by the Britishers. We do not know what had happened to Captain Durrani after 15 August 1947 in Free India. We also do not know what was the role of Jinnah through his feverous religious politics.

K.P.K. Menon, a dubious character, a traitor, his opposition towards Subhas Bose was well known. Goodness of Subhas Bose made him more dare to condemn Subhas Bose openly:

"You say Bose is a man of action, so my pet ape: man of action indeed, he acts first and thinks afterwards"

Menon was a member in the Council of Action, but he resigned in December 1942 - that was prior to arrival of Subhas Bose. The strange part was that he joined the League for Liberation of India, but he was against Imperial Japan, Mohan Singh as well as Subhas Bose ; yet he wanted to fight, when he condemned all of them but failed to say how he was going to fight—means that only alternative was the Gandhian procedure. He was convinced that Subhas Bose intended to become a Dictator.

Menon had no such patience to wait and fight, but became active to destroy the Liberation War. Yet Subhas Bose was generous, as in war such person always being shot on the spot, but for Menon the punishment was only six years rigorous

imprisonment. Another important portfolio was the Propaganda Minister Sivaram, the period was on retreat from Imphal Subhas Bose noticed that in British India Gandhi and his associates were active against INA's liberation war. To counter Gandhi, Subhas Bose ordered his propaganda minister Sivaram to start with a full-fledged counter propaganda to speak the truth against Gandhi and his associates. But Sivaram, instead resigned from the ministry. We could easily imagine what types of people actually assembled in those key-post.

There were many more such persons, joined I.N.A. to escape in a suitable moment. Besides, civilians from South East Asian Countries, had no ideological training. And, of course, scope for such training was also not present. Only initial training for handling arms for a few weeks, by which, in general, military training was very inferior when compared with the standard of British Indian troops.

Yet Subhas Bose had a great magnetic revolutionary personality - we find that during the period revolutionary communist in Malaya raised arms not only against their nationalist ruler simultaneously against Japanese at that defeated hour, When Japan lost their military might, they intended to use INA, against the Communist Revolutionary, Subhas Bose became furious and vehemently refused Japanese that INA cannot be used against the Communist Guerrillas.

In result of the situation in the front line and in India, Subhas Bose became almost a singleman within the leadership

of INA - although, we have to say that he is yet having a most respectable place in the core of those common Indian, irrespective of religion, caste and creed, Defeat after defeat turned Netaji firm that he would surrender alongwith other comrades of Azad Hind Fauj, it must be known to the masses of Indian of his surrender. He rightly assessed the situation in India that INA's influence penetrated into British Indian Defence Services, and his surrender would instantly awake the masses, as already such violent air was blowing. But a few key Ministers of his Cabinet morally had surrendered to the British Intelligence Service, secretly. The decision was made to hand over Subhas Bose unassailed. Such conspiracy actually began on Burma Defeat in early May 1945. His key Ministers forced Netaji Not to surrender, he should go away anywhere, somewhere, but they failed to say the place where he should go.

The point of surrender and or to go anywhere, at a later period those speculators, theoreticians and interpreters fabricated stories after stories to show that Subhas Bose yet then had command upon his entire cabinet, but the story fabricators did not count the overall situation of the war alongwith the ideological characteristic of Netaji. The main planners alongwith their collaborators had rapid thought that somehow Netaji to be captured, to be murdered so that he does not get a chance to say anything to the common masses of India. After the murder the rest would take its ownway, creating mist. Thus, no one would ever know the last -end of Subhas Bose.

We find between the period 5 May 1945 and 11 August 1945 that how swiftly the inner conspiracy was extending its cobweb net to capture Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

According to the official report, Subhas Bose arrived Singapore on the ^{18 July 1945,} ~~11 August 1945~~, soon his arrival a report was placed that in the training centre of INA at Seremban, there occurred a Mutiny. How skilfully the Mutiny was planted to divert his attention, from the prevailing situation. Because, in Singapore, already the intelligence-service of Allied Forces were active and if Subhas Bose was present, it might come to his knowledge. Thus, he was forced out of Singapore on a meagre plea. Seremban is situated in Malaya more or less about 200 miles from Singapore. And at that period and at that situation, this distance was quite a far. Radio communication was almost nil, radio receiving and transmitting information was also similarly weak between centre to centre. Under such circumstances Subhas Bose arrived Seremban to tame the mutiny.

It was surprisingly strange that Netaji discovered a tea-cup-storm, ^{by} a few INA ^{officers,} ~~it seemed that certain officers possibly~~ ~~accused a junior officer for~~ ~~tried to desert and surrender, the common soldiers opposed them -~~ ~~corruption, that much only.~~ Any army person would understand that for such silly affair the presence of the Head of the State was not at all necessary, more so when it was a Liberation Army. Anyone of the responsible officers or Ministers could tackle the situation. The Ministers at Singapore did work in a different way to divert his presence, to serve their motivated end.

Subhas Bose stayed in the Seremban Guest House, he had no media to communicate, even a small wireless equipment he did not have. While in Seremban he received a telephonic information that on 11 August 1945 Soviet Russia attacked Manchuria, a protectorate of Japan since end of last century. Soviet attack was not so important as Subhas Bose was deeply occupied as regards INA's next step. But his thought was again disturbed by another telephone message that he should immediately visit Singapore. The said phone call to visit Singapore was also another plot to disturb him, so that he fail to concentrate to evaluate the situation. The plan, which was made in May 1945 after Burma defeat, had matured by that time. Pressures from the Britisher's upon a few Key- Ministers of INA to handover Subhas Bose was set, as that all the outlets for Subhas Bose to escape were closed. Subhas Bose under no circumstances to be allowed to surrender. The Intelligence service of Allied Forces had already succeeded to prevent surrender of Netaji, the Britisher's would never allow Subhas Bose to speak to the people of India. Thus, slowly the last hour was appearing. However, the phone call to visit Singapore Subhas Bose practically did not give any importance. Finally, on 13 August at about 2 p.m. two of his Advisers arrived at Seremban and intimated that "Japan was about to surrender".

As reported by Major Hugh Toye, one of the British expert being Military Intelligence Officer on the affairs of Subhas Bose, we quote below :

"It was a hot night, he was sitting in his vest under a fan. For a moment he said nothing, then : "So, that is that. Now what next ? And later : "Well, don't you see that we are the only people have not surrendered ? Where indeed did the Provisional Government stand ? Had Japan expected it to declare war on Russia two days ago ? Strange, he had not thought of that. The talk wandered on untill the messengers went to bed. Bose's first reaction was then to summon Swami and Raghavan from Penang. "Netaji said : "Now we have got to think out what we shall do"; he said quietly to Ayer as they sat on the Varandah outside his room. Ayer was anxious that he should have some sleep but there was to be little rest that night - "It does not matter. We shall have plenty of rest from tommorrow on".

It was claimed by S.A. Ayer that Subhas Bose had said to him the aforesaid. One do not have an alternative to judge the truth of the said claim of S.A.Ayer. Hugh Toye also quoted what S.A.Ayer wrote what Subhas Bose said : "Had Japan expected it to declare war on Russia two days ago ? Strange he had not thought of that".

Surprisingly strange utterance had been referred to, but at that situation it was next impossible for him to utter such words, because, Soviet declared war on Japan on the 8 August 1945 and attacked Manchuria on 11 August. Further facts behind this attack was that Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki on the advice of his King requested Russia "for partnership and a guarantee of their King". But Soviet rejected Japanese offer in early July.

1945 itself, prior to Potsdam conference. Thus, the claim of S.A. Ayer as quoted by Hugh Toyee had a specific motive to cover the inner conspiracy, and to justify another speculation to hid the murder. But, such important matters at that defeating hour could never skip the mind of Netaji.

Thus the total war situation and circumstances under which Netaji and his ^{left over} INA was living, was so different that if the above story is taken as authentic - one would reduce the political personality of Subhas Bose to a status of a brainless creature, as because as a political - leader and the founder of modern liberation - war the person Subhas Bose how could he had ignored the overall situation ? S.A.Ayer further reported that on this new occassion Netaji Said : "How does it affect us. We shall have to go on whatever happens. I wonder where Japanese will make a stand ".

Now let us compare what Hugh Teye reported and what S.A. Ayer had said, in view of actual war condition. These reports made Subhas Bose a complete ignorant, novis - because Japanese defeat in Burma front and INA's ^{wilderness} ~~surrender~~ in Burma front on 4 May 1945; purported utterances of Subhas Bose referred to : "So that is that, Now what next ? well don't you see that we are the only people who have not surrendered " ?

These utterances said to be made on 11 August 1945. Again he said : "It does not matter. We shall have plenty of rest from tomorrow on".

These aforesaid referred to utterances as said to be of Subhas Bose, negates one by other, and totally negates the political essence of Netaji, further it proves to be most inconsistent, as when we compare his political personality with the said utterances. At this particular occasion exhibits a dubious mental set up of all those ministers on the one hand - and their suspicious activities on the other. Japanese defeat in Burma on 4 May 1945, basically decided Japan's total defeat in the Main Land of Japan, in view of which now let us see, what situation and condition was enforced by the Allied Forces in the main land of Japan between the period 9 March and 9 August 1945, which would ascertain the last activities of Subhas Bose.

ANNEXURE - 'B'

JAPAN : BETWEEN 9TH MARCH AND 9TH AUGUST 1945 :

The destructive havoc in Second World War : historians, politicians or people of similar stream always refers to the explosion of Atom bombs over Nagasaki and Hiroshima. No doubt Atom bomb do have two effects on explosion ; as A) instant destruction and B) simultaneous emission of inhuman radioactive effect. Besides, atom bomb do have after - effect in both ways on vanquished and on victors.

But to create destructive havoc to lower down the moral, there were cheaper and most dependable bombs : We would refer to Fire Bomb, popularly known but to the expert it stands as Incendiary bomb. It is not only cheaper, but more powerful as having unusual huge destructive effect, advantage is that

it has no radioactive after effect. These types of Bombs being dropped from plane fitted with parachute, which reduces the velocity of its fall. On hitting ground slowly, its tail-end blow off. In general, there are seven fire - pots inside. There were intensive and scatter type fire bombs - all those types were covered under one name : British Incendiary Bomb, twenty and thirty pound bombs were in use. Its effect was tremendous, while burns it release extremely high temperature at the point of impact and extends rapidly. In result of the burst it spread fluid into a wide area. Further to which, the point of impact where the Incendiary bomb being dropped, such as, in a city area, where it creates fire- storm. The heat at the centre of the fire, create uncontrollable quantity of gases, in result of which the air in the surrounding area at a ground level being sucked at a tremendous gale force, in an uncontrollable cycle the intensification of the temperature expands. And such intensification in sponteneity of ten minutes interval raises its havoc of highly extreme temperature almost reaches melting point of iron, while instantly expand its area.

For testing its destructive power such bombs were first dropped over those strategical targets over Germany at Dresden, in February 1945, over 1600 acres of the town was devastated, official records say over 40,000 civilian killed, but experts believe as high as 1,00,000 killed. U.S. Bomber - Commander General Carl Spaatz not only destroyed, but also reduced German moral with great success. This Incendiary Bomb was one of the prime cause of defeat of Nazi Germany.

These destructive success was followed, and were dropped over Tokyo on the night of the 9 March 1945, over those strategic - points of Japanese military might. Dropping of such bombs were carried out under the command of General Curtis Lemay. None remember the total material and destruction of human life, death and material loss got hidden behind the atom bombs explosion. Dropping atom bomb over Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not necessary, incendiary bombing practically reduced Japanese-military might over eighty percent. In result of which in April 1945 Defeat in Burma became inevitable and in result of which on 4 May 1945 official surrender of Japan was signed, in Burma.

Allied forces yet were not happy, war in Europe although ended on surrender of Nazi Germany on 21 May 1945. After which date, talking about continuation of Second World War, was based on further moral-aggression of the principle of Allied Forces ; mainly on the one hand U.S.A. and U.K. ; and on the other the U.S.S.R. one was motivated to extend his domination upon other.

~~Applied power.~~

Our modern science have brought the scope of such domination. Anglo - U.S. military - might decided to exhibit their dominating power to terrorise the world, Japan happened to be a mere specimen as a scapegoat only. The power - dominating media was successfully developed by the U.S., namely the Plutonium Bomb - i.e. the atom bomb. To witness its destructive power, the first atom bomb was exploded in the desert of New Mexico

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on 16 July 1945. At that relevant time U.S. President Truman was attending the Potsdam Conference, he received the following message : "Operated on this morning. Diagnosis not yet complete but results seem satisfactory and already exceed expectations."

Soon this message was received, and understood, Truman and Churchill was overjoyed, perhaps thinking a total domination of the world. Although, the tripower Truman, Churchill on the one hand and Stalin on the other, but the experimental success of atom bomb was not disclosed to Stalin - as because, Stalin was their moral enemy, However, the experimental result must be further authenticated, to authenticate absolute strength of atom bomb decision was adopted. On the background of the message of atom bomb test, Potsdam Declaration was released : Calling for the unconditional surrender of Japan, while threaten the annihilation of that country without mentioning the new weapon. The Declaration proved a great hurdle for the Japanese cabinet, who desired to have the Emperor's position guaranteed before any Declaration of surrender could be contemplated. That was prior to atom bomb attack on Japan. The U.S. did not wait to prove their new strength. In a quick succession on 6 and 9 August 1945 two plutonium bombs were exploded respectively over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a result of the atom bomb explosion there were instant death of 100,000 and 100,000 were seriously injured. Success for dominating power was established and reduced the already dead Japanese - power into ashes.

We should notice that Second World War in Europe practically ended in late April 1945 and official surrender of Nazi Germany was signed on 21 May 1945. After which date there could not be any reason to explode Atom bombs over Japan, when we find that in March 1945 by exploding Incendiary bombs Japan's military might was reduced to that extent, had no further strength to confront the Allied Forces. And in view of which we could easily imagine the condition and situation of Azad Hind Fauj and its provisional government. Further to that the theory of exploding the Incendiary Bombs and Atom Bombs were based upon the followings : Effect of the Bombing on the Japanese and their will to fight.

On the basis of the said principle, the U.S. organised a Committee, the Secretary of War named it : "Interim Committee". There was serious discussion amongs military - heads and Scientists. Scientists like Einstein and many other opposed to drop atom bomb upon peoples. But atomic scientist Fermi opposed them and took lead, he was the head of Manhattan Project, first unit to manufacture Atom Bomb, the said committee adopted resolution and the paragraph Eight speaks for itself : "After much discussion concerning various types of targets and the effects to be produced, Secretary Stimson expressed the conclusion, on which there was general agreement, that we could not give the Japanese any warning ; that we could not concentrate on a civil area ; but that we should seek to make a profound psychological impression on as many of the inhabitants as possible. At the

suggestion of Dr. Conant the Secretary agreed that the most desirable target would be a vital war plant employing a large number of workers and closely surrounded by workers houses.

The target has already ^{been} determined by military experts and U.S. Ruling Politicians that Hiroshima it would be. As regards atom bomb dropping this was one side of the war picture but Destruction already caused in March 1945, we need to look into those once again, that would corroborate whether it was necessary to drop Atom Bombs on Japan on 6 and 9 August 1945. Let us recollect dropping of Incendiary Bombs.

General Lemay, being the supreme head for Incendiary bombs decided to effect more destruction, thus, shifted day - attack to night - attack from a low altitude - On 9 March after dusk continued till sun rise on 10 March 1945, 279 number of B-29 war planes swept over Tokyo during a gale and dropped 190,000 Incendiary bombs, forty per cent of the Capital was burnt covering 17 Square Miles of total destruction - 72000 peoples were killed. Total tonnage of such bombs dropped were 153,887. By that time, 65 major cities had already been reduced to ground level. Over 8,500,000 Japanese fled to countryside for survival.

Under such background, conventional attacks were also going on. Then came historical lesson—on 6 and 9 August 1945: Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced the Atom bombs explosion. Already it has been said that instantaneous

death were 100,000 peoples and if we add killed by Incen -
diary bombs being 72000, makes the figure 1,72000 Japanese
died in main land of Japan during a period of five months,
and 100,000 seriously injured, these statistics are only
government records and we are well aware about the truth of
such statistical figures.

The U.S. politicians alike mole, were digging un-
derground tunnels, we find for instance that General Joseph
Stilwell of U.S. Army was holding overall responsibility as
Chief of Staff of Chiang Kai Shek's Chinese Army since 10
March 1942. And this Stilwell was sent to Burma with Chinese
5th and 6th Divisions. In 1943 August, Stilwell was appointed
Deputy Supreme Allied Commander under Vice Admiral Lord
Mountbatten. As for General Stilwell finally controversy
developed with Chiang - Kai - Shek and was replaced by General
Buckner "in the last stages of the conquest of Okinawa in
April - July 1945". Although, Chiang Kai Shek dismissed
General Stilwell, yet recognised his contribution and renamed
the part of Burma Road as Stilwell road, which is yet known
as such.

Allied forces's advancement was so rapidly fast
that Okinawa one of the Southern Island of Japan's Main Land
was taken over by the U.S. Forces, the war continued from
April to July 1945. Okinawa battle created a history in the
Second world war - which had cost Japanese 1, 10,000 dead and
for U.S. Forces 49000 were injured and out of which 12500

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died. About 7400 Japanese soldiers surrendered to U.S. Command, who survived.

Hard blows prepared by the U.S. Forces, from land, sea and air simultaneously on the Main Land of Japan. It is well known that the main land of Japan is composed of Islands. Iwo Jima a small island about 800 miles south of Tokyo, area is only about 8 miles - it was popularly known as Unsinkable aircraft carrier, controlling the southern and western pacific ocean. It had a few air strips, highest point is 371 ft. After the occupation of Philippines by the U.S. forces, it became important for them to destroy the Japanese military might concentrated in this tiny island, main function of Japan from this island was served as Radar and Fighter base and its planes intercepted the Allied B - 29 planes to safeguard Tokyo bombing. Allied forces attacked this tiny island in February 1945 and by May 1945 Japanese total concentration in this island was reduced to ground level. Japanese defeat in Burma was the result of those attacks - by May 1945 Japan lost its primary Military integration. In result of which the moral of Japanese common people became unnerved. Prior to that the pact between Imperial Japan and U.S.S.R. led towards a crucial point to break. Suzuki was trying to negotiate with Stalin - because, advancement of Allied Forces was so rapid that the position of Japanese Emperor was at stake. To safeguard the position of the Emperor the Prime Minister Suzuki tried in all possible ways to receive assistance and recognition of the Emperor. Even the Emperor sent a personal

letter to Stalin on 13 July 1945, before Potsdam conference. But by that time, Stalin leadership had already made out their decision against Japan and the Red Army prepared to attack Manchuria.

All expectation and hope for survival of Imperial Japan, was lost, as on 6 August 1945 Hiroshima received the Atom bomb, and simultaneously U.S.S.R. declared war against Japan on 8 August 1945. Hiroshima's effect was repeated at Nagasaki on 9 August '45 by exploding another Atom bomb. In result; the Imperial Japan was tottering. Hurridly the Supreme War Council met the Emperor, the Cabinet ^{was} divided, as because the Potsdam conference had not given any guarantee of the position of the Emperor. Eventually, on 10 August the Emperor adviced his cabinet to accept the allied terms. Immediately Japanese sent a massage to the American with a proviso concerning the Emperor's position. The Secretary of the States Byrnes in reply stated that the Japanese Government would be subject to the supreme Commander of the Pacific Forces. On 14 August 1945, the said terms were accepted. But Prime Minister Suzuki resigned, did not sign the official surrender document. On acceptance of the U.S. terms the Japanese Emperor although survived as a subordinate subject of U.S. Supreme Commandar General Mac Arthur. And automatically all activities of Japan directly came under the U.S. domination, control and supervision from the day of acceptance, that was, 14 August 1945.

Although, the official surrender was made only after the final acceptance of the terms - which made the point clear that from 19 July 1945 entire South East, Far East Asia fallen under the Allied Forces and every micron of the War administration of Japan was under the control of the U.S. Pacific Force, which is yet in force in 1988. Prime Minister Suzuki appointed Shigeneri Togo the Foreign Minister in April 1945 to seek peace. He was strongly in opposition to Militarist attitude, he was against to negotiate with soviet for peace, he was more interested to have direct talk with U.S. He demanded Suzuki to publish the declaration of Potsdam conference in full length, so that Japanese as well as U.S. know that the Japanese government is honest to end with war. When situation changed Togo resigned in August 1945 before acceptance of surrender terms. We might recollect that the Prime Minister General Tojo was ousted on 18 June 1944 in result of Marianas defeat in Philippine sea. Thereafter, Koiso succeeded as Prime Minister, but he was forced - out on 24 March 1945 in result of Incendiary bombing over Tokyo. And Suzuki the leader of Peace seeking Faction became Prime Minister, but he resigned on 14 August 1945 before the final acceptance of the Surrender terms, thus Japan surrendered to General Mac Arthur on 14 August 1945. During this period, Japan had three prime ministers of opposing policies, practically Japan's military function came to stand still after Potsdam Conference held on 17 July 1945. Although a few pockets of Japan survived as skeleton

only, already in a badly defensive situation without any strength to counter any one. From 14 August 1945 Japan and its all occupied places were under General Mac Arthur's command.

British-India's Administration and the War - Administration practically merged together at the core. General Sir Archiblad Wavell was the Commander-in-Chief in middle East in 1939 and fought there in 1940 - 1941, who succeeded to push back the Italians. And became a most valuable military - personality. But the end of 1941 he was transferred to India as C - in - C soon Japan made her rapid advancement in East Asian Countries. Wavell was appointed as Allied Supreme Commander. He was asked to resign in February 1942 and brought to India to prepare offensive on Burma. In January 1943 he was made Field Marshal and in June 1943 leaving behind the military uniform was appointed : Viceroy of India. Wavell with military experience at the front line and as a Viceroy with Civil administrative knowledge together played a most important role for murdering Subhas Bose in the Redfort and later become one of the heroes of the Indian Independence.

Similarly another personality was Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten - happened to be cousin of King George VI. He was having a bit extra ordinary position, his calibre was compared by the Experts with those Military hero's like General Mac Arthur and Admiral Nimitz. Both of them had a unique career at their credit from the services in Asian Countries.

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Before the war Mac Arthur served as Military Adviser of Philippine government on behalf of U.S. During war appointed as Commanding General of U.S. troops in the Philippines, the Philippine's Army also came under his command in accordance with a previous agreement. Thus, Mac Arthur had a most important military position - besides, he had not only the military - politico commendable knowledge of Philippines but also of Far East Asian Countries. In a similar way Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was the C - in-C of U.S. Pacific Fleet during the war and created his naval -career as a most brilliant commanding personality.

The career of Lord Mountbatten raised to the level of those two military heads. Thus ; in the Allied Forces he was one of the top three's. Soon the outbreak of the war Mountbatten commanded the 5th Destroyer Flotilla and took part in the evacuation of Norway. In April 1941 he was in Malta and actively witnessed action off Crete in May. Churchill appointed him as Adviser on Combined Operations in Europe, By stages his personality became one of the most important. In 1943 Mountbatten was made Supreme Allied Commander of the area in South East Asia, his Head Quarter was in Colombo, he was equally responsible to the British Prime Minister and U.S. President. General Stilwell was his Deputy. In 1943, when Azad Hind Fauj was heroically fighting in Kohima - Mountbatten diverted all his air supply from China, for his troops. General Giffard, Commander of Land Forces in Burma, had his H.Q. in Calcutta, Air Chief Marshall Peirse had also his

H.Q. Important role of Mountbatten as military - head - and at the given period all total Civil Administration was also simultaneously under military control. Thus, Mounbatten had tremendous access in all affair of military and civil affairs.

Japanese surrendered on 4 May 1945 in Burma thus, Burma was recaptured by British in April 1945, Singapore was occupied by early part of August 1945. On 12 September 1945 Mountbatten accepted formal surrender of about 750,00 Japanese troops who were scattered in small groups in secluded areas in South East and Far East Asia.

Although, official Japanese surrender was signed on 15 August 1945, yet it has already been discussed that prior to Potsdam Conference Japanese were under tremendous pressure from within, and virtually in a sorrowful defeated state, lost its fighting moral and military strength altogether, in April 1945 itself.

Under such situation and circumstances it was next impossible for a twin engine Japanese bomber to fly on or after July 1945 from Singapore via Saigon, Bangkok, Tourene, Taihuku, Dairen towards Tokyo, thus Subhas Bose along with Habib-ur-Rahman could not fly on 16 August 1945, it was beyond capacity of Axis power or its partners to sanction a Japanese bomber to carry Subhas Bose via all those places onward journey to Tokyo.

NETAJI - LAST SAD CHAPTER : ANNEXURE - 'C'

The military - might of Imperial Japan began to recede since Prime Minister Tojo was ousted in June 1944 and by April

1945 its ninety percent strenght gone down into the waste-bin of history and by 9 August 1945 after two subsequent atom bomb explosion the last grain of military - might also withered away. We should recollect that Imperial Japan's partners Nazi Germany and Italy was smashed to such a state, that was beyond recognition by April 1945.

In relation to which the situational-position of Azad Hind Fauj and its Provisional Government could easily be evaluated, we must not forget that primarily I.N.A. ^{alike} all liberation war had to face same fate because of non-creation of material foundation, a free breathing zone.

Let us go back to I.N.A. training centre : Seramban, as we know that two Advisers being Cabinet Ministers, forced Subhas Bose ^{to go with them} ~~came~~ to Singapore, ^{We donot know whether subhas Bose came to Singapore} at his free- will and or he was brought to Singapore as a prisoner. The affair of this part we know only from the reports furnished by third hands, thus, genuinity of such reports can not be taken as authentic. As we find a most strange-scene that Members of the Cabinet had through discussions and decided that the Azad Hind Fauj and its Provisional Government, should surrender, but Subhas Chandra Bose was excluded and prevented to surrender. On this point, report goes that Subhas Bose remained undecided about his next step. Hugh Toye commented, "if he did not surrender, what he should do ?" All Advisers were adamant, as reported that they pressurised him - to leave Singapore, and go somewhere, anywhere, ~~anywhere~~, but not to India, Why ?

We find no answer, or any word from the mouth of Subhas Bose, practically there was total absent as a person ; as Supreme Commander his presence was totally silent. But the report goes ; they reached Singapore in the evening on the 13 August 1945. The 14 August 1945 slowly began to recede into the darkness of the history. There was a further report that During evening Bose made his broadcast. But the report did not furnish whether the said broadcast was a recorded voice and or in person Subhas Bose made the speech. Hugh Toye, made out a story of his own, in association with the authority and those eluding traitors of I.N.A. cabinet, he relied upon such statements and narrated the scene with following words :- "What should their leader do ? Again Bose himself would not decide, said he was inclined to stay and face surrender with the rest". On the background of which Hugh Toye explained further :- "As might have been expected there was little advice to be obtained from the Japanese in Singapore. Numbed by their country's fate, and each officer faced with the urgent problem of honourable suicide, the defeated could well be excused their contemptuous indifference to Indian affairs. Some committed suicide singly or in the mass, some accepted with bewilderment their Emperor's decision, none cared how the surrender of the I.N.A. should proceed".

Hugh Toye justified his narration further : "During the evening Bose made his broadcast. Late that night, under strong pressure from his Cabinet, he decided to leave and approach successively higher Japanese Head Quarters, until he

found a commander who could give him some guidance. That at least, was his official purpose".

These narrations made aptly clear the lies, as that expresses a definite motive, firstly as we know about the military might of Imperial Japan and secondly the condition and situation it was already facing, and on 9 August 1945 Japan lost its total integrity. Under such circumstances on 14 August 1945, Japanese Ambassador Hachiya had sent formal notice of Japanese surrender - we find that story - fabricators published that Subhas Bose made a Broadcast on the evening of 14 August 1945. This broadcast been included as a historical document entitled : "Special Order of The Day on the Rumour of Surrender - 14th August 1945 at 1500 hours." It is worth to quote the Order :

"Comrades, ... All sorts of wild rumours are now afloat in Syonam and other places. One of them being that hostilities have ceased. Most of these rumours are either false or highly exaggerated. Till this moment fighting is going on on all fronts, and I say this, not only on the basis of reports from friendly sources, but also of reports given out by the enemy radio. If there is any change

in the war situation, I shall be the first to inform you, therefore I want all of you to remain perfectly calm and unperturbed and carry on your duties in a normal way. Above all, do not allow yourselves to be influenced in any manner by wild bazar rumours. We have to face any situation that may arise, like brave soldiers fighting for freedom of their motherland. Jai Hind".

Although claimed that aforesaid special order was a broadcast of Subhas Bose - but do we find any relevance to the situation being faced by Japan and the Provisional Government of Free India in relation to the said broadcast ? This Special Order was a definite interpolation made by the story-fabricators. Because, Subhas Bose as a Supreme Commander of Liberation Army could ever dupe his comrades. If we look into the fact of 13 August, when he was escorted from Seremban to Singapore by two of his Advisers, he knew well the overall war situation - knowing well the fact. We also know well the primary characteristic of Subhas Bose, who never learned to bluff the people about his ideas and activities. Because of which the wordings of the Special Order : "rumours are either false or highly exaggerated " - till this moment fighting is going on on all fronts".

There were no reasons for Subhas Bose to say or to write any such Order on 14 August 1945 at 1500 hours, is totally inconsistent, as on 14 August all fronts were quiet, it was not only I.N.A. but no Japanese were in war. As because on 14 August there were no fighting was going on in any front as such, and rumours were true, the order was false, thus genuineness of this Special Order could easily be determined from the overall War - situation on 14 August 1945 that Subhas Bose knew long before the position of Imperial Japan, who lost its breathing capability.

If, however, this particular order is true, it could only be true in relation to the contents and not the date and time. The name of the place Syonan, which has been mentioned in the Special Order, should be "Shonan", situated in North Burma, we could presume that either the name of the place had been altered by those who wanted to prove that Subhas Bose was present on 14 August at 1500 hours in Singapore and made a broadcast on 14 August 1945. Therefore, this order could be only a recorded voice of Netaji broadcast during liberation war in Burma. But if the name as mentioned Syonan, this is the local name of Singapore, and if that was Singapore, the above broadcast of Subhas Bose was totally false, he could never made such broadcast from Singapore on the 14 August 1945 at 1500 hours.

On 14 August, we know the overall situation in the main land of Japan, which definitely had not escaped the mind of Subhas Bose, and its effect in the region of South East and Far East Asian countries. Yet, his propaganda minister S.A. Ayer, as a witness described a story, on which Hugh Toye heavily relied upon and quoted in his book :-

"On 14 August in the afternoon Netaji had a tooth out; In the evening he saw a play about the Rani of Jhansi staged by the women of the Regiment. Most of the work done, all possibilities had been faced and there was still no final decision".

In relation to the Special Order , the Cabinet had thorough discussions and decisions were made that : "the I.N.A. would surrender as it stood". But for Subhas Bose, the Cabinet kept open only one door that he was to go anywhere, even to Hell - but under no circumstances he was to surrender. The Cabinet did not clarify the reason why Subhas Bose should not surrender ? What were the obstructions, whom the Ministers were afraid of ? The Cabinet Ministers were in know the danger for Subhas Bose, if he comes to India as war prisoner ? And or whether it was possible for him to fly toward Tokyo, whether it was secured for him ?, as the entire Japan was under U.S. thumb.

We know Subhas Bose intended to surrender in Burma as well as in Singapore, Yet the Cabinet did not allow Subhas Bose to surrender ?, there could only be one specific reason behind that a few Key member of the Cabinet in Singapore had already made out their plan to hand-over Subhas Bose to British Ruler's grip secretly, and were awaiting a suitable scope. Because, if Subhas Bose surrenders officialy there would not have been any scope for the British Ruler and their henchman to manoeover the Indian population, because personality of Subhas Bose still have and had great magnetic influence upon the population. Although, at that time, in India common people were not aware of the great sacrifice of Azad Hind Fauj, was kept tight secret, even several thousand I.N.A. soldiers were captive in Red Fort, were not at all known to the people. If Subhas Bose would ^{have} had surrendered officially and known to the people, could we imagine its reaction within the British Indian Navy, Army and Airforce. To avoid such calamities, the British Ruler had no other alternative then to kill Subhas Bose.

We might once again refer to a most vital point about the composition of I.N.A. Cabinet Ministers, many of them were ideologically against Subhas Bose, and attuned to Gandhian ideas of compromise politics, this confirms that such ministers joined I.N.A. under compulsion and professional motivation. When the British Ruler proposed the line of action as was postulated by Gandhi in 1942 to fight Japan and other Aggressors - Subhas Bose opposed Gandhi and made radio declaration :

"At this critical hour the destiny of India lies in your hands. Now is your time for starting the 'Quit' India' campaign all over the country, and thereby making it possible for any one to arrive at compromise".

Almost every night till the end of 1944 Subhas Bose made radio broadcast and directed wayout that Gandhian Congress should not make any such compromise at the cost of entire population of British India, the population was dreaming a dignified freedom, worth to feel as a freeman of a really free country.

Subhas Bose asked Raghavan and other Ministers to broadcast from a number of other radio stations. The ministers followed the instructions to carry out broadcast, but their voice were totally against the principle of Subhas Bose and specifically was in favour of Gandhian interpretation of freedom as was settled between Gandhian congress and British Ruler. The propaganda minister Sivaram was asked for Counter broadcast against Gandhi's compromise

activities, but Sivaram instead resigned.

Thus, such were clear indications that Allied Military intelligence services penetrated into the core of I.N.A. cabinet. And only for that reason a few of those responsible Cabinet Ministers shadowed and duped Subhas Bose. That was why we do not find active presence of Subhas Bose after the Seremban visit. It would be most consistent to reach conclusion that the Special Order of 14 August 1945 at 1500 hours to be a total lie - was an all total fabrication. For which a most important line added in this Order :-

*Therefore I want all of you to remain perfectly calm and unperturbed on your duties in a normal way" ?

Let us look into the inner meaning of the sentence, that against "Rumours" all the persons connected directly or indirectly are to remain calm and unperturbed; when ? On 14 August 1945. How about the Cabinet Ministers in Singapore surrounding Subhas Bose, whether they were also to remain calm and unperturbed. We have no knowledge about, but we find the facts that goes in a complete opposite direction. Because, a few Cabinet Ministers in Singapore quietly made up their plan fully successful. Hugh Toye had justified this fabricated story, - while quoted a few words of Subhas Bose, when he was a young student without political maturity, such emotion yet common with majority of Indian revolutionaries at their young age, such words of Subhas Bose was quoted as follows :-

"But it is probable that Bose's mind was made up. Had he not written : "There is nothing that lures me more than a life of adventure ... in search of the unknown". Now again there was the lure of adventure that had so often mastered him. Even as in 1940 death had seemed better than passivity in prison, so perhaps now, in the very crisis of uncertainty, he could not bear to sit idle. The British had won their war and would presumably have their will of India, but the right course for Indian was still the same - resistance within, armed struggle without and international diplomacy".

Huge Toye although referred to the words of Subhas Bose, simultaneously he made a proposition, which in continuation of the aforesaid explanation that :-

"Must these last two elements now really be abandoned, or could he find some way of keeping things going ? the Japanese had again in the last month rejected his request for contact with Russia but might there not be chance in the confusion of the next few days to seek asylum there ? How far had the Russian got ? How soon would they be in Dairen ? The Cabinet resumed its discussions on the fifteenth : in the afternoon the radio announcement of surrender came from Tokyo, the last order of the day was written, final broadcast prepared".

Aforesaid narrative explanation had a base for the last

final conclusion, that was why an apparently whimsical but planned proposition was made to dupe the masses on the one hand and to hide the fact on the other, Because, what was the reason for Hugh Toye to fabricate such unreal proposition that Bose intends to get help from Soviet? Subhas Bose knew well as far back in 1935 and 1941 that there was remote scope to receive any material assistance from the Soviet as regards asylum and or to accomodate the Azad Hind government. Subhas Bose of course tried Soviet even when he was in Europe in 1935 - 40, and while travelling via Moscow to Berlin in 1941. Besides, Soviet Union had a definite foreign policy - for which on a governmental-level rendered all possible help to Chiang Kai - Shek, but not ^{to} Mao tse tung's PLA.. No way Subhas Bose was brought nearer to Soviet Union. More so, at that juncture of time Soviet Union had no further strength to open a new front to create confrontation amongs the allied partners- being an active associate of Allied forces. Further to the fact that Soviet had moral obligation in view of Tehran Conference held between 28 November to 1st December 1943; Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers between 19 and 30 October 1943, Yalta conference between 4 and 11 February 1945, Potsdam Conference between 17 July and 2 August 1945 amongs the allied partners. Thus, there were no scope for Subhas Bose even to think to receive any assistance from Soviet. And the then Soviet could neither betray the ethics.

All interpretations, all propositions, all witnesses went of into dark - which hastened to appear as a mysterious end to the life of Subhas Bose. The 15 August 1945 merged

with the dark end of the history - leaving behind a strangely mysterious question : What had happened to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose ?

August 16 1945 appeared slowly. In view of the recorded reports : High Toye further described :-

- A) The Cabinet set untill dawn on 16 August, Bose appointed a committee to carry out his last instructions, and made Major General Kiani official representative of the Provisional Government in Singapore, there remained the choice of companions for the new venture. He wanted to take as many of his Ministers and Chief soldiers as possible, but not all would come. Kiani had declined the honour, Raghvan, Swami and Thivy were in North Malaya and, when the plane was ready to leave at 9.30 a.m. on August 16, had still not arrived".
- B) Bose took therefore Mr. Ayer, Lieutenant Colonel Habib-ur-Rehman, who was I.N.A. Chief of Staff, and one other officer.
- C) "He left orders for some to follow as they reached Singapore, and hoped to pick up others on his way".
- D) *At Bangkok Bose conferred with his I.N.A. Major General Bhosle, with General Isoda and other

Japanese : they adviced him to approach Southern Army Head Quarter. The party which left for Saigon on August 17 to do this was somewhat larger. Besides Isoda and Hachiya ; there were Abid Hassan, another officer and second civilian Minister" :

- E) "In Saigon, it appeared that no orders on the surrender of the INA had been received from Tokyo. As he told him this General Isoda offered Bose one set in an aircraft bound for Tokyo via Dairen in Manchuria.
- F) "There was another heart - searching conference should Bose go on alone ? "He must not seem to be running away - once more he had to be persuaded ; there was no sense in his being captured ; if there was only one place he must take it".
- G) "The Japanese had waited for the answer : when he pressed them, they allowed one more seat for Habib - ur - Rehman, and promised to send the rest of the party on as soon as possible".

In earlier days there used to be a limitation to fabricate lies, and was concentrated amongs dubious political being and Rulers, but Second World War gave extreme rise to mass - manufacture of lies. The above story similarly speaks as such. Let us look into those aforesaid words, which, we have marked by demarcating through as A to G respectively, although Hugh

Toye accomodated in a single paragraph, we demarcated the lines in view of contents as we find that almost in all lines there exists inconsistanty but traps to create mist and to tie up curious mind to believe the fabricated story as genuine last chapter of the life of Subhas Bose. Let us get into the inner meaning of those lines :

Para A : After the official surrender of Japan on 15 August 1945, those INA officials set on 16 August in Singapore, readers might recollect two Special Order of 14 and 15 August and claimed that Subhas Bose made such radio-broadcast. On the back ground of which it had been stated that Subhas Bose "Wanted to take as many of his ministers and Chief soldiers" - "but all would not come. Kiani declined the honour" -,

What a sad picture the supreme Commander was facing that his subordinates were not willing to accompany whereas the said Kiani became the Representative of INA in Singapore who "declined the honour", ^{meaning} ~~maning~~ of which was nothing but Refused the order to accompany the supreme commander. The picture appears as that situation was just a family affair, members had independent role to decide his movement. Only one conclusion could be derived that those who refused to accompany, were fully aware of the destination of Subhas Bose, meant that all of them had already joined hands with the enemies of Subhas Bose, the picture is very much distinct, duped Subhas Bose through their mask of obedience.

Raghavan, Swamy and Thivy were in North Malaya and they were to arrive in Singapore on 16 August 1945 do not suffice any meaning - yet when their names had been used, but situation in North Malaya was further worse, it was not possible for Raghavan, Swami and Thivy to travel to Singapore by road, air or sea, because after the conquest of Rangoon and Burma in April 1945 General Slim (who was made General in August 1945) was actively planning to reconquest Malaya, but soon Japanese Government agreed to surrender (on 14 August), Malaya was occupied and (on 15 August) was in full control of the Allied Forces. Therefore, it was a meaningless inclusion of the names of those three to come to Singapore. The reason of inclusion of their name had one motto to divert the attention of the readers so that the base of the story could be strengthened to hid the fact, Readers should consider the inner meaning of the sentence :

"Raghavan, Swami and Thivy were in North Malaya and when the plane was ready to leave at 9.30 a.m. on August 16, had still not arrived".

The actual meaning of the sentence depends upon that how one treats the situation. The entire situation in South East and Far East Asia on the 16 August 1945 when no other nation had any power than the Allied Forces and in particular in Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Siam, Vast Islands of Java - Sumatra - Borneo, Philippines all were under occupation of Allied forces (excluding USSR), under such situation No Japanese civil or war plane could ever fly from anywhere of

these region. Therefore, to divert the fact, names of Raghavan, Swami and Thivy were added but actual facts stand as that when they were "ready to leave at 9.30 a.m. on 16 August 1945, the plane "had still not arrived", was the fact in view of the entire situation and excluding Netaji.

As regards lines marked (B) and (C) the names of Ayer, and one other officer could never accompany Subhas Bose from Singapore to Bangkok, neither Subhas Bose could meet General Bhonsle, General Isoda. Because, Subhas Bose did not travel to Bangkok, as has already been mentioned in preceding paragraph that the plane had not arrived at Singapore. It was not possible for any Japanese military and or civilian plane to fly, or land or take-off in those region at the relevant time, because the war condition for Siam turned so tensed that Malaya's situation was further worse, moving on the ground in ~~jun~~ jungle area in a specific region perhaps was possible, but was an isolated affair. Subhas Bose, on the other hand observed and realised immediate danger to Malaya, thus for survival of leftover INA soldiers, he tried and took immediate action. He made a speech on 21 May in Bangkok, the situation in Siam changed so rapidly that Axis power as well as I.N.A. practically fell in a trap, Bangkok radio was out of air in mid July, Subhas Bose was forced to leave Bangkok on 18 July and arrived Singapore. It meant clearly that these regions were totally lost by the Axis to Allied power.

Therefore, there was no question for General Isoda to advice Subhas Bose to approach Southern Army Head Quarter on

17 August. These words are not only inconsistent but bare lie as do not corroborate with the real situation. The said H.Q. was in Saigon and its Military strength in fact paralysed by July 1945 itself and after the atom bomb explosion on 6 and 9 August 1945 collapsed totally. Field Marshal Terrauchi was in command of Southern Head Quarter, after the Leyte war in December 1944 and Luzon Conquest in July 1945, Japanese shattering strength almost collapsed. General Mac Arthur and Lord Mountbatten on behalf of Allied Forces took ^{over} ~~over~~ the respective regions. Field Marshal Terruchi was also quite sick, had a severe stroke, for which he failed to sign the Formal Surrender Documents on 2nd Sept. 1945 in Singapore.

Thus, Bangkok and Saigon was practically dummy and on 16 August 1945 were under direct control of the Allied forces. Hugh Toye in otherword in a round about way agreed ~~upon~~ through his narration that incidents as described for 16 August 1945 was not at all true as for a Japanese war plane to fly from Bangkok ^{via} _^ Saigon was not possible at all. He wrote: "The party which left for Saigon on August 17 to do this was some what larger". Yet he concluded with another sentence that : "Besides Isoda and Hachiya ; there were Abid Hassan, another officer and second Civilian Minister".

The preceding line of the said paragraph which reads as above; does this sentence carry a positive meaning in relation to the situation that the "party left for Saigon on 17 August to do this was somewhat larger". It specify clearly that Subhas Bose and his trusted heads were very tactfully separated from each other.

Yet paragraph E that was on 17 August 1945 that "In Saigon, it appeared" they have not received any order of surrender for INA from Tokyo. It was a historical fact that either on August 15, 16, 17 and or thereafter any other date there were no one in Tokyo or even in entire main land of Japan could send any instruction or direction for I.N.A. Therefore, to await and or expect instruction from Tokyo at such a time had no meaning. But story fabricators yet made out such gossip.

Second line of the marked para reads : "As he told him this General Isoda offered Bose one seat in an aircraft bound for Tokyo via Dairen in Manchuria".

The strange idea expressed in this line at such juncture of time on 17 August was not only impossible but unthinkable for any person with sense and reason. Because, on 17 August it was not possible for leftover party to travel to Saigon, but most strange was that it became possible for Subhas Bose to get a seat in ^a Japanese Military aircraft in Saigon to fly via Dairen in Manchuria to Tokyo on 17 August 1945.

If the said report is compared with the then situation, one would reach a definite conclusion that General Isoda as well as Subhas Bose were brainless dummy heads ? Not knowing anything about the overall situation. On 17 August Isoda had no power at all, in fact ^{he} was a prisoner in the hands of the Allied force ^{on} 15 August 1945.

As regards paragraph (F) and (G) do have reason to be discussed, readers should read both the paras once again in relation to the then situation and activities of those actors of the story, this inclusion was made to strengthen the base of narration to appear as true. Hugh Toye had raised the point with the wordings : "There was another heart-searching conference should Bose go on alone ? "

This "heart-searching conference" was how deep could be ascertained from the next line that : "He must not seem to be running away - once more he had to be persuaded" - Therefore, the so-called "heart-searching conference" reveals actual meaning that persons allegedly to accompany Subhas Bose, had doubt that Subhas Bose "must not be running away"- thus "once more he was persuaded : there was no sense in his being captured : if there was only one place he must take it".

As situation explained about Subhas Bose and others of INA, does it speak that all of them were telling truth ? Even Hugh Toye relied upon those explanations and put it in writing as genuine, without considering the factor that the total story was fabricated by those enemies collaborated within and outside the sphere of Subhas Bose.

It has already been said that the so-called "heart-searching conference" was only a fill-up blank of the fabricated story. As if "heart-searching conference" was sincere by heart, Hugh Toye would not have had written: "He (Bose) must not seem to be running away"?

Those persons ^{who} had doubt in their mind, thus saying :
"there was no sense in his being captured". How strange and
funny - that first they doubted Bose "Seem to be running
away" and then they felt Bose should not be "captured".

All these narrative conclusions are baseless, as because
the day was August 17 and in Saigon, from where by a twin engine
Japanese bomber they were sending Subhas Bose - to Tokyo ?
What a strage ⁿ lie had been added to establish a fabricated
story to conceal the fact.

The report of the narration that when Subhas Bose
pressed the Japanese "they allowed one more seat for Habib-ur -
Rehman and promised to send rest of the party as soon as
possible". It has been mentioned earlier that Hugh Toye had
already concluded that "The party which left for Saigon on
August 17 to do this was somewhat larger".

Therefore, as reported that General Isoda allowed one
more seat for Habib; was not true, similarly "promised to
send rest of the party" do not corroborate with fact of the
situation on 17 August 1945. The total narrative picture is
an utter limitless lie to hide the murder of Subhas Bose.

There are amongst many, another ridiculous lie, as on
17 August Japanese twin engine bomber was to fly for Tokyo.
If, one do not consider the situation of main land of Japan
its government and its surrounding and entire south and south

east Asia, would rely upon the fabricated story, but when Japan's situation is considered, one would definitely condemn the lies of the story maker. To justify, the story, fabricators added that the Bomber was to go via Dairen in Manchuria to Tokyo, Justification had been shown that Subhas Bose intended to approach Soviet - this justification of the fabricators was made under compulsion to maintain the sequence of lies, to show a reason for going via Dairen, as that he would receive assistance from Soviet; that was also in a time when soviet declared war against Japan on 8 August and attacked Manchuria on 11 August, in such situation was there any possibility for a Japanese bomber ^{could} fly over land to Manchuria, besides when the USAF and RAF were storming the main land not only of Japan, but all those places once occupied by Japanese in South East and Far East Asia.

Therefore, the situation of Manchuria was such that: attack from Soviet on one end, from U.S. on other, and Mao's PLA's continuous hammer from main land, and Chiang Kai - Shek Forces air attack, thus there were five powerfull attacks upon Manchuria was going on - need to be considered, when we find that on 17 August the Bomber to carry Subhas Bose was scheduled to fly over land Manchuria to Tokyo. Why such Zigzag flying-root. Because to justify lies and to create mist this was the only course left open to stofy fabricators. Because, in future if the Taihuku air crash story proves to be false, in such situation the story could be transfered to Soviet Russia, infact such story had also been fabricated that Netaji was captured by Soviet and ~~in~~ he was in Siberian prison.

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Let us discuss the air route for the twin engine Japanese bomber, the story-fabricators planned in a way that every critical mind even after several decades or centuries would fall in a crisscross trap, in view of which it is necessary to be considered the geographical position of those places.:

The bomber was to fly from ^{Bangkok} Singapore to Bangkok, and is situated in North at 13.44°N and 100.30°E ; Saigon situated in South East at 10.46°N and 106.43°E ; from Saigon via Tourene to Taihuku in Formosa situated in further North and 25.05°N and 121.32°E .

From Taihuku (new name Taipei) the bomber was to fly to Tokyo via Dairen ; both these places are in North, but Dairen is in North West at 38.53°N and 121.97°E ; therefore, diverting the bomber via Dairen in Manchuria to Tokyo was not feasible at all on 18 August 1945 when Japan had totally collapsed of its existence. Not only the question of fuel for the bomber was related but all those places were in the dominating hands of Allied Forces: U.S. and U.S.S.R.

Further to that the Japanese bomber could never fly from Tourene in Indo China to reach Taihuku in Formosa via South China sea, Tongking gulf, Luzon Strait, Bashi Channel, the Formosan Strait or Pacific Ocean, flying overland was also not possible because of Nationalist

China together with U.S. forces, would not allow a Japanese bomber to pass as B-29 and B 24 US forces way planes were storming sky all over those region. Similarly, from Taikuku the bomber could not fly any further to North, thus question of inclusion of Dairen was all total unthinkable. To authenticate the situation, readers might refer to the chapter "Japan Between 9 March and 9 August 1945, ~~of this book~~, one would be convinced that the story-fabricators without considering all total situation had forced a twin engine Japanese bomber to fly from Singapore, to prove while ^{kept} open ~~to~~ two possibilities either the bomber had ^{to} crash [^] or could reach Dairen, where Netaji died or captive in Soviet. But the story fabricators had proved of theirs docile plan to be a total lie, as the then situation totally stands against them.

In result of which in theirs entire story we find that the presence of ^{INA} Ministers were not only dominating, but the presence of Subhas Bose was nil, only his name was frequently mentioned. Now, we should notice that the ^{INA} Ministers had doubt that if Subhas Bose goes alone he might run away, and again the Ministers did not like that he should be captured.

If, that was so, we must ask ourselves : where they were sending Subhas Bose on the 16 August when Imperial Japan had totally collapsed and their Administration was in the hands of U.S. Forces ? General Mc Arthur became the de facto ruler of Japan^e on 14 August 1945 itself. Run away and or Capture - in either way whether it was

possible personal security of Subhas Bose ? There were no scope for Subhas Bose to run-away for any unknown place, but in fact he was to be captured and handed over to the British Intelligence service. The fabricators did not also considered that revolutionary like Subhas Bose was not in know about the entire war situation and the situation of Japan.

in Saigon

In a Japanese twin engine bomber on the 17 August Subhas Bose was to fly alone - on the course of Running Away or Captured issue, the Japanese were asked to allow one more seat, thus one more seat was allowed, and it was Habib-ur-Rehman^{who} was asked to accompany Subhas Bose, Japanese also promised further "to send rest of the party on as soon as possible". Habib was the chief of staff of Azad Hind Fauj - here we should recall that in Singapore as said that Subhas Bose "wanted to take as many of his Ministers and Chief Soldiers as possible, but not all would come. Kiani had declined the honour" -

This further clears the overall position of the Supreme Commander Subhas Bose, that many of his subordinate Ranks were not faithfull to him, rather were disobedient. In military service, or in Liberation war disobedieny is a most serious charge - person like Kiani being a Major General claimed that he was given the responsibility to be the Head of the Provisional government of Free India in

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Singapore, who not only "had declined the honour" to accompany but disobedient to obey his superior. This had made the point crystal clear that Subhas Bose as a person was not present as reported was to go to Tokyo but was under arrest and had been sent as a prisoner in the evening of 14 August 1945, ^{towards Delhi.} And the entire fact must have been known to those who were the main figures of the conspiracy in the Cabinet.

But Habib-ur-Rehman, the Chief of staff, was only a scape-goat of the circumstances, the conspiracy part was not known to him, for which the fellow became the pivot of later story - under threat and compulsion .

The socio-political situation developed in India, even after winning the war by the British Ruler - that in the Red Fort itself over ten thousand INA soldiers were captive, and they were guarded by their counter-part of British Indian troops, even then the majority of them had sympathy for I.N.A. prisoners. Thus, the influence and urge for Freedom was expanding in the British Indian troops, although general public did not know the affairs, what was actually going on.

The British Indian Government in India was practically headed by two Military Heads (1) General Wavell as Viceroy (2) Rear Admiral Lord Mountbatten as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces of the region. The total picture of the

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entire situation was fully known to them. Thus, it became utmost necessary for the British Ruler to prevent Subhas Bose's entry into India, in any capacity. Because, the magnetic - personality of Subhas Bose was such that simply a single call - would have shattered the British Government, would ~~have~~ have thrown into the dustbin of the history, along with their Indian Collaborators.

Therefore, to prevent the physical entry of Subhas Bose to India - in any capacity, the last chapter was conspired by the British Ruler in collaboration with a few I.N.A. Ministers, and according to which the story was planned fully fabricated. But, as there was no-time, for which error and flaw could not be filled-in by the story-fabricators. Perhaps, it might be ^{intentional} intentional, to create a suspense, by which Subhas Bose's whereabouts should appear mysterious to public throughout the History of Liberation-struggle of India and its future.

Because, we find from analytical opinion and proposed action as was postulated by the then war secretary Philip Mason and the explanation and action of the then commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck in the Court martial of I.N.A., Makes it clear that they had no other alternative than to murder Subhas Bose for the cause of the future of India, for the interest of their counterpart in India.

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ANNEXURE — 'D'

. . . . OUT OF BAG :

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The British India was administered through the Defence of India Act - 1935. This Act in practice was similar to Hitlerite - administration and or Emergency in free India. We find that General Wavell was promoted with the honour to the Rank as Field Marshal, and then ^{he} was appointed as Viceroy of India in 1943 - being the Supreme Head of the Civil Administration. On the other hand Vice-Admiral Lord Mountbatten the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces for India, South East and Far East Asian countries was the Defecto- Adviser to the British Indian Government, And Philip Mason was the War Secretary of the Government of British India. He was the only man not only was in know all the detail but was one of the pivotal - planner and executor of all affairs of the War basing India. His role was of course behind the screen and afar from public eye. About the Azad Hind Fauj Mason concluded :

"In military law, they thus committed the offences of mutiny, desertion and waging war against the king".

Therefore, the charges against the INA personnel was so grave that only punishment could be inflicted that to be Shot on the spot. Because, majority of INA personnel were from British Indian Defence Service - according to penel law, mutiny, desertion and waging war by slave against his master was not just a simple crime, but a most dangerously

serious act for military personnel. Here again, we have to consider the position of the instigator who organised them, who influenced them to raise arms and fight the master to dethrone - whose position in the eyes of the Ruler were more important than those juniors. The position of Subhas Bose thus was such that we might refer to the comment made by Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State for India on 2 December 1936 was reported in Times, Hugh Toye also had referred to that :

"Bose is a man who, while of great ability has always directed his ability to destructive -purposes".

Lord Zetland's opinion was an exemplary comment, because, such comment was never uttered towards for any other Nationalist leader of India, reason behind that except Subhas Bose, rest all nationalist leaders were co-operative and actively assisted the British Ruler to such directives that the Ruler's determined the theme of struggle for Independence. Therefore, Subhas Bose was identified singly and treated as No. One Enemy. Lord Zetland's opinion further corroborates the notion of Philip Mason too, even in mid 1945. The process was changed due to changed political situation in the country - to cause smoke screen to confuse public eye, they adopted the process through appreciation and using glamorous adjectives. We might look into the wordings as Mason expressed :

One must respect such a man as Subhas Chandra Bose, who resigned from Indian Civil Service because he sincerely believed it is his duty to India, that respect can hardly be extended to all who changes sides in adversity and who a second time choose the more comfortable path.

But it would be wrong to imply that opportunism was the sole motive. The story of Mohon Singh - provides one example of an officer who made his choice from a genuine conviction and was prepared to suffer for his belief. And personality of Bose must have been overriding factor with many.

The aforesaid opinion of Mason was of later period after Subhas Bose was murdered, in view of the said statement we should consider the factors of actions were taken by British Ruler just after INA defeat in May 1945 against the Azad Hind Fauj ; there were several thousand INA soldiers captive in Red Fort ~~and other prisoners~~ awaiting their fate. On this point of Action, two factors were that Rank and file to be isolated from the Supreme leadership of INA on the one hand, and the Cabinet Members to be separated within themselves on the other, in result, the members of the Fauj would be separated individually from each other, which would isolate Subhas Bose totally, there was no danger if, however, the name of Netaji survive- but danger was of his physical survival. That was the Line of Action was determined. We find from the analitical statement of Mason that :

The Japanese overreached themselves and were defeated in long stubborn battle for Imphal. General Slim's victorious army poured southward through Burma, and the INA disillusioned, defeated, starving and in rags - crawled in to surrender, by two's and ^{Kree's} ~~there's~~, by platoons, by battalions. By international and military law, they could have been tried by court martial for mutiny and desertation and shot on the spot. But clearly the problem was a big one with political implications; it was not faced at that time there was too much to do and they were sent back to India as though they had been prisoner of war. The Indian Public at this stage did not know of their existence. But when the war with Japan suddenly ended, the problem could be postponed no longer; the public had to be told about the INA and the Government had to decide what was to be done with them.

Mason's analitical comment had made the situation and position of Subhas Bose and INA further clear. Thus, the proposed decision was that Mason expained further :

All were guilty of an offence legally punishable by death, but of course there could be no question of executing twenty five thousand men. It would have been cruel, impolitical and unjust".

Let us pause here for a while and look into the expression of Mason, so frankly so sincerely expressed : "even legally punishable by death - twenty five thousand INA men but was not only cruel but impolitical and unjust". Here the legal authority of the Ruler had been denied, Only reason behind such conclusion could be that besides cruelty and injustice, its political implication would^{have} had been dangerous - as because, killing twenty five thousand was no way possible to carryout silently. Besides, those several thousands joined INA only under specific circumstances, specific reason, thus, the root to be removed and that root was none then Subhas Bose. Once the root been removed there would not have been any agony to tackle those twenty five thousand to tame. Philip Mason further expressed :

On the other hand, the offences of mutiny and desertion could not be condoned - and this in the interest not so much of abstract justice as of the future of the Indian Army. To the new India, that army would be a valuable possession, if preserved its discipline : without it, a serious danger.

In this concluding expression the prime-motto been expressed too clearly that the British Indian Administration was more interested to tame the situation caused by Azad Hind, for the future of New India - therefore, lessons must be made that in future no military personal should be dare to do what the soldiers of Azad Hind Fauj did, by mutiny, desertion from British Indian Army and joined the Liberation

Army organised and led by Subhas Bose, to establish justice for masses. Therefore, on the one hand Subhas Bose should be isolated removed totally, and example should be ^{set} for the future to maintain discipline of the Army on the other, as British Ruler maintained.

Discipline of the Army when said, we must ask ourselves: for whom the discipline to be there? In accordance with Mason, for the Government, not specifically for the interests of the Indian Society but for the Ruler. How and why Mason could think that Indian as a whole were indisciplined? Discipline and Indiscipline, these two words holds opposing meaning based on the interest of the Ruler. Azad Hind Soldiers were not at all indisciplined, instead they proved to be one of the best disciplined soldiers, when we consider that they fought the British lion almost empty-stomach and bare hand under all odd and dangerous circumstances, without damaging the ^{mo}rale of discipline, and above all not knowing the art of liberation-war. Subhas Bose ~~was~~ brilliantly ^{was} successful to penetrate into the core of the heart of those majority INA soldiers, who used to be treated by the Britishers as modern - slaves.

Therefore, the meaning of discipline as meant by Mason was that India to maintain a slave - mentality in the Army, in the Navy, in the Airforce, why? Because, by that time, settlement ^{has} ~~was~~ ^{been} made that the Future- India would adopt intact the total colonial Administrative Provisions to run their government as postulated in the Government of

of India Act-1935. And it was Subhas Bose who all along opposed such proposal, made him number one enemy, who instigated the British Indian Soldiers to fight and destroy their total administrative set up. In this connection, we might refer to the comment of Hugh Toye : " In the face of this storm of public feeling at which congress leaders were secretly as much perturbed as the British." "While pinpointing the said comment Mason concluded : " I find myself agreeing again and again with the analysis in his last chapter, though I am not sure that the INA trials were really to the advantage of the Congress or that they made much difference in the end to the date or form of independence.

The British had a genuine reason to be perturbed as because the British India was a colony of their—and Subhas Bose was determined to remove and destroy the very root of colonial bondage. But why the Congress leaders should have been perturbed ? Let Indians ask themselves that Freedom as postulated by the Gandhian Congress leaders on the one hand, and on the other of Subhas Bose, where did they differ? Therefore, perturbation of British Ruler were not so important at that juncture, but of the Congress leaders, Mason, thus explained :

The original policy was changed : India was very near independence and it was surely incongruous to punish men for casting off allegiance which the state was in any case on the point of relinquishing. To do so

would certainly cause a fury of indignation that might jeopardise the whole settlement between Britain and India".

Mason's views cleared the inner mission which was hidden within the word : "Jeopardise the whole settlement between Britain and India."

Perhaps, we ^{would} never have asked ourselves, impartially, in the interest of all Indians that what settlement the British and Congress leaders reached ? The settlement was in fact the principle of relation based on the foundation of Inheritance of Administration, not real freedom as such. Otherwise, there was no point for the congress leaders : "in the face of the storm of public feeling" - the congress leaders should not had been secretly as much perturbed as the British.

Therefore, the position of Bose and his INA was treated identically same by both the British Ruler and the Congress leaders. There was a bit difference between them, for Britisher's had no obligation, but for Congress leaders being Indians had to face the common population, as public would not stand any insult, any distortion, and ill feeling towards Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj.

Therefore, the British lion finally retreated from their own legality and introduced a strangely but cumbersome procedure, while keeping eye on their future relation. Mason did explain :

"It was decided that in the first place those who had joined the INA with the intention of deserting from it should be classed as White and restored to their former privileges, while Greys - those who had been misled - should be summarily tried, dismissed and released. The Blacks would remain ; they were those who had been well aware of what they were doing and among them the Blackest were those who had previously been in positions of trust and responsibility and those who had tortured, flogged or killed their comrades, either to make them join the INA or after they joined to punish them for attempting desertion. For a few of the Blackest the law should take its course, for the Blacks, the death penalty would be commuted for imprisonment of varying lengths, in most cases short. That was the decision taken within a few weeks of the armistice with Japan ;[⊗] it was difficult to believe that any body of human and responsible men in that position at that time would not have decided on a different course of action.

"But events moved with extreme rapidity and in a way no one foresaw. It would have been better to pick out some of the Blackest at once and try them very quickly, delaying for a ^{few} weeks the announcement that the INA had existed, keeping the secret till the trials were over, and then announcing a policy of clemency for the rest. - And it would not have been an easy secret to keep".

⊗ This armistice here was Japanese surrender in Burma on 4th May 1945.

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In this long-quoted narration Mason beautifully explained the procedure of Action against INA to be taken. According to Mason that although decision was taken to treat in the aforesaid line, yet Mason said : "Still, it might have been done - if anyone had thought of it. But no one did."

The concluding words, it seemed was only consolation - end, we know; Jawahral Nehru already had publicly confirmed on the 20 August that : "Now a very large number of officers and soldiers of the INA - are prisoners and some of them at least executed."

Mason's claim as that no such action was taken on the one hand and Jawahral's speech on the other negates Mason's version. But, fact lies that in between the version there stands the British Indian Administration, which was not a dummy set up, would stand inactive. Therefore, demarcation of INA personnel into four categories : White, Grey, Black and Blackest, and from such categorisation we find only a few of those Blackest had steel like hardness of their's ideological convictions, deserves death penalty.

In view of the aforesaid categorisation and explanatory opinion of Mason, Nehru and Hugh Toye, we need to know under which category Subhas Bose, being the Supreme Leader of INA and the Head of its Provisional Government comes to ? We also know that he was not a deserted person . of British

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Indian Armed Forces. Warrant of physical arrest was issued after disappearance in 1941 and was then in force.

His position to the eye of the Ruler was peculiarly on a very special category and we might say the Blackest Extreme, thus treatment for him also had to be in the same line as peculiarly special - and that also had to be done with extreme care and secrecy. As we know that prior to 20 August 1945, no nationalist leader ever uttered a single word and or gave any hint about the existence of INA and Subhas Bose; - but for the first time, only after everything was over Jawharlal Nehru opened his mouth on 20 August 1945.

Therefore, it is not difficult for us to understand that how efficiently the British Ruler succeeded to maintain secrecy. The curtain of secrecy was officially removed only on 21 August 1945. Yet secrecy of murder of Subhas Bose committed in the Red fort was maintained, by diverting attention of all concerned to a far place - Taihuku, in Formosa.

It is not necessary for us to travel far distance to find the reason of death of Subhas Bose, as because ; the then war secretary had given very important and vital clues, if we compare those clues in relation to the then situation between the period 9 March 1945 and 9 August 1945, it would lead us into Red Fort, that there were no other place then the Red Fort that Subhas Bose could die.

Mason said : "One factor on which I have deliberately not dwelt was the personality of Subhas Bose.

These words, what Mason said was not true, he did deliberately assessed the personality of Subhas Bose, following comment of Mason would suffice his aforesaid statement was untrue, Manson said : "there are elements in Bose's character which are repellent to english reader.

Subhas Bose's character was repellent to English reader, in general ? We Indian's are to treat this opinion to be true ; that would be a historical distortion, we should consider that all citizens of United Kingdom were not composed of motivated British Ruler, that all of them holds ~~that~~ same characteristic and opinion as the British Ruler, When we know that the staunch British ruler had very cordial relation, friendship with Gandhi and Jawharlal Nehru, these personalities were not repellent to englishmen, But why Subhas Bose ? Mason did explained the reason with the following words : "his arrogance and refusal to compromise",... the assurance with which a man who "could not bear to see suffering ".... "proposed that India should pay" a blood sacrifice to get liberation the way he choose."

Here we find Mason had catagorically assessed the personality why the English-reader were repellent to those elements Subhas Bose had. These elements were "arrogance and refusal to compromise, even when assurances were

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given : " because Subhas Bose could not bear to see the suffering of Indians."

Whether the English reader as a whole were repellent or Sympathetic were not at all a factor to consider to be important, Mason on behalf of British ruler intended to satisfy Gandhi-Nehru, who were in fact was repellent to Subhas Bose for the reason of their self and class interest; but we must count the elements in Bose's character in view of his murder, as assessed by Mason, when he said further :

There is unbelievable lack of realism which could dismiss as unimportant the invasion of Italy and landing in Normandy.

This comment made further clear the conviction of Subhas Bose that defeat of Germany or Japan had nothing to do for India's liberation to destroy suffering of the common people. Therefore, it crystalises that he was brought in Red Fort and in the Red Fort Subhas Bose was proposed to accept the British proposal that Subhas Bose would not go against the settlement for forthcoming Independence to be gifted by the British Ruler to their collaborators.

Mason definitely had proposed to Subhas Bose to agree and accept but Subhas Bose "arrogantly" refused to "compromise" even when assurances were given to let him free and work for the ruler. This refusal of Subhas Bose forced Mason to comment : "there is the unbelievable lack of realism" ...

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While denied by Mason that he had not deliberately dwelt the personality of Subhas Bose, yet the above categorical comment would suffice the truth of his deliberate assessment. Mason finally concluded :

Power corrupted him, he grew more arrogant, more intolerant, more certain.

We must evaluate the final conclusion that how Mason, being only a War Secretary could reach to such end, could it be made without first hand knowledge about the character of Subhas Chandra Bose. Mason never had any opportunity to meet or live closely with Subhas Bose - to understand and assess his character.

British diplomacy was unique, a character whom they condemn as repellent to English reader, yet to divert the mind of common people, to neutralise the intellectuals, Mason finally concluded :

"But no one doubt the stature of the man, his intellectuals scope and the passion with which he held his conviction".

Philip Mason being a human being with all those common intuition, what he had expressed was it a repentance at a later period - exhibit two character", one as war secretary where the human essence was dominated by the administration but at later period only as a man the expression of repentance he could not hide.

What Mason had concluded, that he agreed in a round about way the eternal truth that such deep and grave decision about the personality of Subhas Bose could be made from hearsay, it was definite that he personally met Subhas Bose in Red Fort, which led him to from his administrative mind as war Secretary.

There were reasons, the time, the situation had changed a lot, British did ^{war} won, but at the cost of their ruling moral. Besides, there were several thousands INA freedom Fighters ^{in the Red Fort} captive, the masses of India yet then were not in know about them, The Indian National Congress at that period was practically dead, the leaders were roaming without followers - one might remember the mid August 1945 that there were none even to put a light in their congress offices at the sun set.

Mason as a representative of the British Ruler spoken frankly, sincerely, demarcated the characteristic of Subhas Bose in a most analitical way - that he made distinct place for Subhas Bose as a true revolutionary leader, on the other hand he had not found any other nationalist leader of India even of a Micron-measure that could be compared with Subhas Bose's character. And his keen and minute observation he gathered from the reply of Subhas Bose, and it was from personal face to face interview, without such personal meeting it was next impossible for Philip Mason to assess in such a manner the conclusion he reached, from hearsay.

This practical knowledge experiences gathered through personal interview, interrogation led Mason to conclude those aforesaid analitical view about Subhas Bose. Thus, it crystalise that Taihuku air crash was a got up story - to hide the murder in Red Fort. Beecause, we find a most strange point that Philip Mason evaluated the characteristic of Subhas Bose so pinpointedly but had not made any comment about the Death and or the reason of death. Instead, he kept totally mum. On ^{the} other hand, Major Hugh Toye of Army Intelligence Service made a definite conclusion of death, that in an air crash in Taihuku Netaji was injured and died on the same day in a Japanese military hospital.

ANNAXURE - 'E'.

HOW SUBHAS BOSE WAS MURDERED :

(A)

As we know that the Imperial Japan was defeated in 1945, Burma in April and officially surrendered on 4 May, and total acceptance of official surrender of the Japanese Emperor on the 14 August 1945 which, on signing the surrender document was completed on 15 August 1945, resulting the final end of Second World War. In view of which the situation of Azad Hind Fauj in general was not at all difficult to assess as tackled by the British Ruler - but Subhas Bose : it is known to all concerned that ideologically he was not made of soft copper that could be moulded as one likes, his primary characteristic was alike tempered-steel, only

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could be broken into pieces but not be bent. These facts were well known to British Ruler and their intelligence services besides others of the Indian National Congress.

We know, as officially reported the purported movement as that how Subhas Bose was brought from Seremban to Singapore, there after to Bangkok, and Saigon. In Saigon, the report goes as follows :-

"It was a hurried, bewildered parting for which nobody was quite ready. 'Jai Hind', he said as he shook hands with those he was leaving. 'I will see you later'. A plane, a twin engined bomber carrying senior Japanese officers, took off at 5.15 p.m. and landed at Tourane in French Indo China later the same evening. The flight was resumed next day, Taihuku in Formosa being reached at about 2 p.m. on 18 August. The passengers had lunch while the plane refuelled. At about 2.30 p.m., just after it had taken off again, the plane lost part of its port propeller. It caught fire, dived steeply and crashed".

"With other survivors, Bose and Habib -ur- Rehman struggled from the Wreckage. Bose's clothes were on fire and his companion beat out the flame. But Bose had head injuries in addition to terrible burns on his face and body and even before he was taken to hospital he seems to have realised that he would not recover".

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"Habib-ur-Rehman was near his bed side throughout the day, while life slowly ebbed. Bose rallied from time to time as drugs administered to him by the doctors took effect ; sometime he fainted away with pain. It was clear that nothing could save him. He spoke quite calmly and, although his lips were grotesquely swollen and it was difficult for him to speak, he called for an interpreter and dictated message to Field Marshal Terrauchi. A few minutes before the end he spoke to his companion : 'Habib' he said, ' I feel that I shall die very soon. I have fought for India's freedom untill the last.

Tell my countrymen "India will be free before long". Long live Free India". Presently he asked for morphia. Shortly afterwards, between 8 and 9 p.m. a violent shiver shook his bandaged body; then it stiffened and he was gone".

Thus, the end of the fabricated story of Japanese twin engine bomber - destination via Dairen to Tokyo had no meaning. Narration of this story appears as of an eye witness, but in fact were collective -motivation designed to serve the interest of the ruler. However, we have already discussed the position and conditional situation prior to and after the Burma defeat, and the purported report till the Japanese twin engine bomber crashed at Taihuku, which completed the fabricated-story about the death of Subhas Bose.

The background of this aforesaid fabricated- story how was present and prepared, following would suffice that how

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skilfully those expert story makers extended their net, to fabricate such story of so-called death, a number of Indians of political position in India and in the Azad Hind Fauj were picked up through various means, active organisation was the British Military Intelligence Service, Major Hugh Toye of the said Service had described the process how the mission had been fulfilled :

"We had arrived there with I think, it was eight bodies and two typewriters. That was absolutely all equipment or support that we had. It was clear going to have to go down to Singapore quite quickly and the only way we could get any people to go with us to go to jail, sort out, ten I think it was, of the whitest INA we could quickly diagnose and taken them with us. That was an extraordinary experience because the moment they were back in Indian Army uniform, you'd never think they'd been in the INA at all. They were just splendid Indian other ranks that we had always known."

From the above narration it now stands clear that how the Britishers found these likeminded agents in INA, we also should know that it was same process for political parties too, Indian National Congress was floated by Hume with same mission and ideas, to curb and destroy revolutionary struggle. However, soon INA defeat in Burma in April 1945,

they moved in too quickly, it was not only other ranks but also a number of officers and a few key ministers they picked up, whom they identified as Whites, who were always covered by a screen from public eye. The Singapore although was taken over by the Britishers on the latest part, with a mission to assemble the enemy troops there, thus Burma, Malaya, Siam, Indochina from all over the INA finally moved to Singapore, and we might recollect that Netaji flew from Bangkok ~~after~~^{on} 18 July to Singapore, got trapped within his own cabinet. Hugh Toye described those facts with a definite mission in his book, through high praise and honour for Netaji, which is definitely unexpected from a Briton, he practically refuted views of Philip Mason. But praise and honour in 1959 had a specific and determined mission in one positive direction with two alternate effects :

- A) The so-called Taihuku air crash and subsequent death of Netaji in a military hospital to be believed to be true. If that formulation fails, speculation as alternative was set as ;
- B) the said Japanese bomber landed in Dairen in Manchuria, where Netaji intended to take asylum; instead, Soviet Russia captured him to blackmail future rulers of India, and he was alive then and captive there-in. One of the Indian author an ex MP Satya Narayan Singh claimed in his book, basing on such speculation that Netaji is alive as a prisoner in cell No. 45 in Siberian Jail.

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(B)

On the overall background of which, we might recall that in accordance with British terms on the 15 August 1947 the British India was partitioned as two dominion : Bharat that is India (2) and Pakistan. On 26 January 1950 the Dominion India became Republic, by proclaiming a Constitution, of which the foundation is the Govt, of India Act - 1935, and Govt. of India Independence Act - 1947. Netaji was vehemently against such conditional independence and division of British India. Yet the said proclamation stands. The Government of the Democratic Republic of India was headed by Jawharlal Nehru as Prime Minister, who all through his life time, till death in May 1964 refused and rejected the public demand for an official investigation about the claim of mysterious death of Netaji in Taihuku.

The militant demand of the public times again warned the government, if they fail to institute an enquiry commission, alternately the left leadership would constitute a non-official commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Radha Benode Pal. But there were innumerable hurdles for such private Commission, as they would not receive any assistance, co-operation from within or foreign governmental source to find the truth. General Shah Nawaz Khan suggested that there should be spot inspection in Taihuku, place of alleged accident.

Such suggestion had no meaning, the Republic of India and the Formosan government had no diplomatic relation, non-official commission was not deligated with any power to

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cross - examine witnesses and or inspect any document.
under the said context public refused to accept the report
of Shah Nawaz Commission. By stages public opinion became
so tensed that the Govt. of Free India was unable to dislodge
the strong demand. Although, by that time twenty eight
years passed away. Finally the government decided and
constituted an Official Enquiry Commission, known as
Khosla Commission, of a single judge Justice K.G. Khosla.

The Khosla commission mentioned a few names of witnesses
of Japanese origin, of all those persons acted in the
drama of alleged air crash and subsequent purported death
of Netaji. These names are : Nono Gaki, Kenichi Sakai,
Tara Kono, and Taka Hashi. As claimed that Nono Gaki was
the chief pilot of the alleged Japanese Bomber. In 1950
and 1969 Nono Gaki published two of his statements in News
papers. In his 1969 statement he said :

"Another heavy bomber landed in Saigon with Subhas
Chandra Bose and Lt. General Shidei. Shidei was
my instructor at the Army Academy. He asked me to
operate his plane and so I became the Chief Pilot
of the Bomber".

After two years the said Nono Gaki submitted to
Khosla Commission that :

"there were no passengers when the bomber arrived
Saigon, there were only members of the crew".

These two statements of Nono Gaki stands in opposition to each other. Yet in relation to the statement of Nono Gaki, being the Chief pilot of the Bomber, the submission on oath of S.A. Ayer and General Isoda, both of them while stated confirmed that : "Lt. General Shidei was awaiting anxiously in Saigon air port for Netaji to arrive." Nono Gaki, S.A. Ayer and General Isoda's statements does that reveal truth ? Further to which Ayer and Isoda submitted that : the engine of the bomber ~~to~~ was on idle run, as there was no time, soon "prominent passengers" entered the plane, took off immediately."

Here we find the words "prominent passengers" and Netaji's name had not been used, but the words "prominent passengers" no way suffice that Netaji was one of them.

In view of the above we find further more words of Nono Gaki on oath submitted that : "Netaji and Shidei along-
other Japanese officers at first had long talks more than two and half hours" On the other hand another witness Tara Kono on oath stated that although with he supports Nono Gaki, but did not specify the duration
of time of talk, but Tara Kono revealed a most strange story that "Netaji had Luggage for two suit cases and shown him the contents of Gold."

But Tara Kono's statement was opposed by another witness Taka Hashi, on oath stated that : Netaji had no luggage at all.

Saigon story then was shifted to Tourene, Nono Gaki on oath further submitted that : " every one inclusive of Netaji stayed at the military barracks "; but next day on the witness box the same Nono Gaki altered his statement and submitted that Netaji and Lt. General Shidei stayed in hotel and rest of the passengers were in military barracks and then further specified that Netaji was introduced to him by the General in the said hotel.

About the departure time from Tourene Nono Gaki being the Chief Pilot submitted that they Left Tourene before Sunrise. But other witness Taka Hashi stated that departure time was 8 a.m. when Amar Chakraborty cross-examined him, he altered and said the departure time was 9 a.m.

The Khosla Commission then arrived to so-called Taihuku drama. Two prime witnesses were Habib-ur-Rehman and Nono Gaki. The submission made by either were that : Habib stated that they left Taihuku within half an hour of their arrival. But Nono Gaki submitted that they left Taihuku after two and half hours of their arrival.

Then comes the most pertinent point, the statements of Habib and Nono Gaki ; differed in their opinion, as : Habib stated that soon the plane took off (and almost air borne?) there was a loud explosion and the bomber dived and crashed head long. On the other hand Nono Gaki submitted there were no explosion at all but the bomber crashed, inclined on the

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starboard side. Another witness Tara Kono stated similar to the statement of Nono Gaki.

It would not be irrelevant to include another view as expressed in a narration by Lt. Col. John Figg^{es}, in the Documentary produced by Grandda Television of U.K., on life of Netaji, entitled : The war of the Springing Tiger ; persons behind the documentary were Hugh Teye, Philip Mason besides others, are as follows :

"The aircraft just started to take off from Teipel airport, when something exploded in the port engine. The aircraft Crashed. And it almost immediately burst into flames. The fuselage burst open. Bose was rather a stout man and therefore did not move as easily as some, also apparently, he was wearing a tight jacket which was engulfed in flames, and that meant he was very badly burnt".

We ~~Readers~~ might recollect and compare the opinion of Hugh Teye, Habib, None Gaki in view of the narration of Lt. Col, Jhon Figg^{es}, they do not differ about the death of Netaji, but they did differ ocean-wide about the bombers positon in the accident, are diagonally opposite. Let us reproduce those particular opinions of each :

Hugh Teye wrote : "At about 2.30 p.m., just it had taken off again, the plane lost part of its port propeller. It caught fire, dived steeply and crashed. With other survivors,

Bose and Habib-ur-Rehman struggled from the wreckage. Bose's clothes were on fire and his companion beat out the flames.

Habib stated : Soon the plane took off there was a loud explosion and the bomber dived and crashed headlong.

Nono Gaki submitted : there were no explosion at all, but the bomber crashed, inclined on the right side.

In view of each of this statement, and the narration of Lt. Col. Jhon to be judged in a touch - stone, which would only direct to the answer that the story was fabricated. One fact in their story was very much stable that every one wanted that the plane should crash and Netaji should die, without which the structure of the story would remain weak. We might leave aside the views of Hugh Toye and LT. Col. Jhon, and take for guarantee the opinion of Habib, who was supposed to be with Netaji, being INA's chief of staff, and the Chief Pilot Nono Gaki, either of them opposed on a most vital issue of alleged accident that there was an Explosion and there were no Explosion at all. Yet the bomber crashed, again we find another hodgepodge in the explanations that the plane could dive steeply, and obviously head-long, Nono Gaki's statement was such. But as a passenger Habib stated that the plane crashed on right inclination after a loud explosion, meant that the plane inclined on the Starboard side, if any heavy part fallen down from port propeller, in such case inclination could be on the starboard side because of heaviness on the left ? Lt. Col. Jhon stated in his narration : "The aircraft

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just started to take off from Teipei airport when something exploded in the port engine. The aircraft crashed. And it almost immediately burst into flames, the fuselage burst open." On the other hand Hugh Toye had not touched or uttered any of those points.

Nono Gaki, Habib and Hugh Toye, none of them stated anywhere what Lt. Col. Jhon narrated, Being Chief Pilot and as passenger both Nono Gaki and Habib should have had stated such important effect of the accident. Besides, Jhon had not touched the point whether the said bomber dived and then crashed, his narration speaks that when the "aircraft just started to take off", --- "something exploded from port engine and crashed", signifies that the plane was not airborne thus it cannot dive - instead, by virtue of takeoff-speed the bomber was on the ground while on speed dashed, but where too, whether it collided with anything, without which the point of dive does not come, when the plane just started to take off.

The witnesses had unwillingly exposed the deep rooted conspiracy what had been recorded by the Khosla Commission, as we find : Tara Kohn accidentally made a strange disclosure that : a friend of him had shown a typed copy of a statement of him that what he stated before the Shah Nawaz Commission 14 years back.

And then most crucial issue being the concluding chapter of Khosla Commission as regards the Namon Military Hospital

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about the alleged death of Netaji. Hugh Toye authorita-
tively concluded in his book that Netaji died on August
18, 1945 between 8 and 9 P.M. In view of which let us see
what Khosla -Commission discovered :

The hospital records in Taihuku did not specify most
of the vital points, such as :

- 1) Nature of burns, whether from hydrocarbon fuel,
explosive and or any other type of fire, as alle-
gedly determined that whole body of Netaji was
burnt. Besides, there were other passengers,
none of them been reported to have any such burn,
nor Habib or other Japanese witnesses had. None
else was admitted in the hospital or died. Hugh
Toye also stated that Netaji had Head injury, none
specified how the Head injury was caused. And or
was a shot from a close ranged revolver, resulted
the injury of head, and what treatment was prescrib-
ed for such Head injury. Hospital record did not
produce any information.
- 2) Hospital record did not produce on admission whether
Netaji was conscious, and or unconscious. No wit-
ness furnished or hospital record produced any
evidence. On the other hand Hugh Toye referred to
certain dialogues of Netaji, that while on death
bed Netaji spoke to Habib, but such words from the
mouth of Netaji was no way possible, only could be

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pronounced by an actor in a drama or cinema. As we find that the twin engine bomber crashed at about 2 p.m., and obviously we have to count that after the accident at least 30 or 40 mts. or more it took to get him admitted in the hospital and the person who was so seriously injured and died between 8 and 9 p.m., that was within 5 to 6 hours after admission, for such man it could never be possible to utter such long and emotional dialogues. If, of course, we do not place Netaji to be a superman.

Hugh. Tuye knew well that Indians, irrespective of religion, nationality or language are hero worshippers in one other form, which he had exploited to fulfill the ultimate mission to prove that Air Crash story should be believed to be true.

- 3) The hospital record neither furnished any record about the group of blood and or quantity of blood transfused to the body of Netaji, nor the treatment provided for burns.
- 4) As reported that Netaji died between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. but there were no record of exact time of death. Japanese military services were so efficient, so diligent, so duty bound, and their doctors were and are yet remarkable to their medical ethics, yet

from such records we do not find that Netaji being the supreme head of Provisional Government of Free India received any attention at all. Therefore, ~~it is a sufficient proof that India received any attention at all.~~ Therefore, it is a sufficient proof that Netaji was never admitted in that hospital, and not died there, either.

- 5) Similarly the Hospital records did not reveal the time when the dead body was taken for cremation, neither the persons and or the transport which carried the dead body, if the dead body was ever carried to the cremation ground whether Habib accompanied the dead body? One must not forget that the alleged dead body was not of a common ordinary man, who was head of the Provisional Govt. of Free India and Supreme Commander of Indian National Army.
- 6) Here begins the final mysterious drama of the conspirators, to prove that Netaji died in that Japanese military hospital, they produced a death certificate of a Japanese Doctor Yo Shimi, not been specified whether an Army or a Civilian doctor, as claimed that Dr. Yo Shimi issued a death certificate in the name of one "Chandra Bose", although Netaji's name used to be written by both German and Japanese as such, but Dr. Shimi's certificate did not prove

that the holder of the death certificate was Netaji Subhas Bose, as because, the death certificate should also to be supported by cremation certificate, only then the validity of a death certificate stands :

- 2) but the Commission found that on the specific date being 18 August there was only one record of cremation of a dead; name ; Ichiro Okura, and the physical detail do not tally with Netaji at all. Besides, as claimed that Dr. Shimi issued death-certificate. Therefore, death-certificate issued by Dr. Shimi was totally false, under pressure and threat the said doctor was forced to issue such certificate. The conspirators never thought that any such investigation could ever occur, for which the point of record of cremation, and cremation certificate left unrecorded.

The mischievous fabricators of the story had no time to obtain physical photograph of Netaji either as injured or dead. Official explanation was furnished that it was against Japanese social norm to obtain photograph of dead, but there were no binding to photograph an injured. After all Netaji was not a Japanese. Habib was neither a Japanese, Habib could

have had obtained photograph of Netaji as injured and dead. It was claimed that Habib was present during cremation.

The entire proceeding and conclusion of Khosla Commission about the investigation were a remarkable exposure of the authority who appointed the commission to accumulate lies after lies to cover and hid the murderers of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and obviously for their own interest. This motivation was so lively that when the said Khosla commission made further investigations in India, it revealed their true character and mission.

As we find further that one Shyamlal Jain, a stenographer, as a witness on oath disclosed a most strange information to Khosla Commission that : Jawharlal Nehru received "secret Communications" from Netaji, Jain of course did not clarify from which place and or on which date such communications were received, and or the contents of the communications. The said Jain further stated that subsequently Jawharlal gave a dictation of a letter addressed to Lord Atlee, in the house of Asaf Ali in New Delhi, in that letter Jawharlal urged Atlee as to why his government was indifferent in capturing arch "war criminal". The word used in the letter being : war criminal, a singular person, specifically meant of a particular person. If Shyamlal Jain's statement was true, why he did not come forward prior to Khosla Commission ? India was a Republic then. Further to that the Central

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Intelligence Department was also in possession of important reports. Are those reports still there ?

Most fascinating and strange witness was Mohammed Yunus, before the Khosla Commission, on oath Md. Yunus stated that Jawharlal entrusted him with thirty four "top-secret files" dwelt with Netaji and INA, instead of making the files public. Yunus stated : these files either were "missing or destroyed". The Khosla Commission did never bother to find why such public and historical documents should be missed or destroyed and did not care to find the cause. Md. Yunus being so closely associated and linked with Jawharlal, Indira Gandhi and theirs family, he should have had respected the vast masses who were eager to know about their Netaji - why he did not place these documents to the public at an early stage ?

The final chapter of Khosla Commission landed in the hands of Morarji Desai, when in 1977 he became Prime Minister for a short-span, his keen observation of entire affairs as was handled by late Jawharlal Nehru and his able daughter Indira Gandhi, which manifested through the reports of Justice K.G. Khosla Commission : Morarji Desai declared on the floor of Lok Sabha that his Government rejects the Reports and conclusion of Khosla Commission : he further clarified that there is no question of "form" in approaching Lord Atlee comes in the way.

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Morarji Desai as a Prime Minister was bold enough and dare to reject the conspiratorial fabricated story, but his boldness and daresness did not show any further guts to go ahead to solve the misty as was created by the authority. Although Morarji Desai did not last long as Prime Minister, he also fell in the hands of those selfseekers.

Therefore, it is easy to reach to the final conclusion that the top British authorities responsible for the government along with their counter part those Indian collaborators who were not only in know the fact and the fate being the last chapter of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, which they planned themselves, and to hid the conspiracy Khosla Commission was constituted. Hugh Toye's book the "Springing Tiger" had also rendered immense assistance to Khosla Commission.

In result of which the Khosla Commission in its report deliberately had concealed the fact, when in-fact the truth was standing front of their eyes, which they tried to cover by creating mist. It was not at all necessary to travel to such distance, as the dubious statements of those witnesses ^{who} had submitted to the Commission, proved that all those witnesses ~~had submitted to the Commission, proved that all those witnesses~~ had been trained by a number of Planners, thus, their submissions were nothing but only mimicry. The Report of the Khosla Commission also followed the said mimic to maintain the sequence of mist, so that

the people of India would never know what had actually happened to the Greatest Revolutionary Netaji Subhas, who laid his life in the hands of the conspirators for the cause to free the common people from the bondage of the Exploiters, White and Brown.

Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister of India by rejecting the report of Khosla Commission, proved that the alleged air crash and subsequent purported death of Netaji was a false-story, thus the issue became once more open and remained unsolved.

On the background of which we might refer to a Documentary film : "The war of Springing Tiger", compiled and produced by Granada Television of U.K. This documentary was only collections of those films prepared by the Azad Hind Government on the life of Netaji Subhas and INA during the period of Liberation war in East Asian Countries.

Salman Rushdie, a famed author and journalist, wrote an article in London Times on 2 May 1983 : "Truth Retreats when Saint Goes Marching " - was on the background of the film of Richard Attenborough, on the life of Mahatma Gandhi in this film Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was totally omitted, Rushdie accused the producers of the film for distortion of historical facts. Attenborough had produced those portions

of Gandhi, which serves their interest, deliberately avoided the inner truth, Gandhi althrough his life assisted the British ruler and the business communities of this country.

Howe⁽ver, people and critics say that the production of the documentary film on the life of Netaji by Granada Television was critically based on opposing issue of Attenborough's film on the life of Gandhi. But in either film the strange points are that both the films were produced by foreigners, based on two opposing vital issues as (A) Revolutionary and (B) Anti Revolutionary, that is Reactionaries who were oppose to the ^{interests of the} masses, the ideas are yet a lively principle in India being followed and believed. One section of the people yet raising arms as said to be that struggle for Independence ^{and} yet on March, and anti Revolutionaries are mainly the Government machineries and although propogates Gandhian postulation of non-violence but to subdue the revolutionaries, the governement do use violence through their administrative apparatus, and those opportunist ^{who are} like parvenu leaders of the congress in our days.

Both the films on the life of Netaji and Gandhi being an exemplary representation of eternal truth travelling through generations, But the film producers had different missions altogether, proving that Indian as a whole is with slavish - mind, Netaji on the other hand was totally opposed to foreigners political thesis and principle of Made-in-

England with a punch of Hindu religious fanaticism, which are a historical fact. The documentary-film produced by Granada Television, of which two prominent Englishman Philip Mason the then was secretary and Major Hugh Toye of British Military Intelligence Service were the main figures for narration amongs others. We might refer to once again what Mason concluded about Netaji that : Subhas Bose was repellent to English reader". And Hugh Toye concluded that Netaji died due to air crash in Taihuku.

(C)

Now we are entering into the most complex, crucial and sensitive question that whether Netaji died as was officially reported and or whether was murdered in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero Hours. To find the Truth, on our part it is absolutely essential at the first instance to discard the fabricated story in view of the facts of war situation and its effects in the region of South East Asia and Japan (which has already been discussed in earlier chapters), otherwise we would be unable to correlate and corroborate the activities of each person in relation to the situation surrounding Netaji.

We should once again recall that the prime spirit of Azad Hind Fauj was only one soul : Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, alike a Banyan tree, resting upon whom a number of persons grew to position in INA almost like parasites, whom

Netaji valued by his own spirit and relied upon them, but a few were hanging as a pendulum between victory and defeat. The defeat of INA exposed true-colour of a number of such persons ^{who} were in position.

We might once again recall that soon Netaji returned to Singapore, he received report of a socalled mutiny at the INA training centre, at Seremban. It would not be easy for us to measure the strain that confronted Netaji at that defeated hour, it was not anything personal for him but the security of the entire Azad Hind Fauj, and its survival. At such juncture of time the reason of mutiny at the base camp as reported to him was so important for him that Netaji personally reached at the training centre to find the fact. But he found that the report furnished to him was totally wrong, it was not a mutiny, but ~~a simple discontent about food~~ ^{etc.} of a group of liberation troops against ~~the~~ officers who wanted to desert to British.

1 Hugh Toye concluded as "Tea cup storm", experts at a later period coined the reason as charge of corruption. But the fact at such defeated hour, one can not expect regular-routine food, obviously there had to be shortage of food and other living - amenities. Those motivated persons deliberately wanted to divert attention of overstrained Netaji and to put him out of Singapore for which Mutiny the term they used, so that the inner conspiracy could take its final shape.

Thus, the socalled mutiny was created and Netaji was put out of Singapore. Matter of two days was necessary to set ^{the plan to work. soon plan was set} almost by next day they wanted Netaji to be brought back to Singapore,

Netaji received a phone call from his close Advisers, asking him to return back to Singapore, as the Japanese were about to surrender. But Netaji did not give any priority to the said phone call, as he was in know about Japanese situation. Thus in person, two Advisers from Singapore hurriedly arrived at Seremban (detail of which has already been discussed previously). The situation they created finally forced Netaji to return back to Singapore along with those two Advisers, and the Japanese Ambassador to the Provisional Government of Free India, one by name; Hachia.

We have no knowledge actually what report was furnished to Netaji, nor we know whether Netaji was practically escorted as prisoner and brought back to Singapore - we only know the stories from third hands. We have not heard anything in writing or from recorded voice of Netaji. But we know from the writings of Major Hugh Toye that how the British Military Intelligence Services manouevered within the INA. Here also same procedure was followed, in the cabinet they ~~was~~ had diagnosed "whites" and ^{those whites'} captured Netaji without his knowledge through them. Later stories as was reported, where we find exactly similar conspiracy throughout, suffices that the planners were adamant to air-transport Netaji somehow, for which the story makers failed to fill many blanks. As we find that Netaji was all along intended to surrender along with entire left over Azad Hind Fauj, even after Burma defeat he expressed that he wanted to surrender, but a few of his key-Advisers hindered, Netaji in a sorrowful mind expressed : "I am not leaving

Burma at my freewill". The concerned Advisers always obstructed him to return back to India, even while in Singapore — instead ; advised him, pressurised him to go any where but not to India. It clearly reveal the motives of those Advisers. Following would answer how the conspiracy advanced:

We find that there were S.A. Ayer, Kiani and Habib-ur-Rehman, Kiani refused to accompany Subhas Bose; S.A. Ayer also did not go, as he made out a plea that in the aircraft only two seats were finally available, and in place of S.A. Ayer—Habib was forced to accompany Subhas Bose. From this story, it reveals as that S.A. Ayer and Kiani knew the fate and destination of the flight carrying Subhas Bose, whereas Habib was a scape - goat, ignorant about the inner conspiracy.

As reported that other than Subhas Bose and Habib, rest passengers were senior Japanese officers. But there were no scope after acceptance of surrender and signing the official documents of surrender, independent role of a vanquished, automatically ceased, therefore, flying on 16 August 1945 from Singapore via Bangkok, Saigon and other places towards Tokyo had no relevant meaning. Thus, 14 August was the concluding date, for a war plane of a defeated nation could ^{not} fly, ~~with hostile intent~~ it was not possible at ^{to} ^{any} all fly such plane from anywhere in South East or from Far East Asian Countries because the Allied forces had already occupied the vital strategical military and air bases before 10 August 1945. Besides, there was no scope for a Japanese bomber to ^{over} fly by intermediate stoppages through those region as publicised.

This we must keep in mind for a defeated nation, first action of the victorious nation—as a principle, to disarm military personnels and to arrest the seniors, which reduces overall strength of military and civil Administration—Allied forces did the same practically from end of April 1945 onward in Burma and other places in South East Asia thereafter and completed disarming Japanese all over within 10 August 1945. From June onward such situation prepared the ground in favour of Allied Forces, which compelled the Japanese to accept the condition of surrender as dictated and pronounced in the Potsdam Declaration on 17 July 1945 itself.

On 10 August the Japanese Emperor advised his cabinet "they must accept Allied terms." Thus, Japanese sent a message to the Americans with a proviso concerning the "Emperor's position". But U.S.A. rejected Japanese request and enforced U.S. terms. In result of which Japanese were forced to accept the Allied terms as dictated. Thereafter frequent radio broadcast echoed all over the region of Japan, South East, Far East Asian Countries, including Singapore, all war movement of Japanese came to stand still, laid their arms and ceased war attitude altogether, and official surrender documents then was signed. ~~on 14 August~~

Although, in a number of secluded places there were Japanese soldiers fell isolated, trapped in South East Asian regions, about 75000 leftover Japanese soldiers finally forced to assemble in Singapore as war prisoners, Mountbatten accepted

their formal surrender. The historical fact was that soon the Japanese acceptance of surrender on 14 August and their frequent radio announcements Allied Forces became dominantly aggressive, left over formalities for signing documents for a defeated nation in Singapore was completed by 12 September 1945. The time taken since 14 August, the reason was as that Field Marshall Terrauchi was sick due to stroke and serious heart trouble and he himself could not sign the documents, yet in those regions ^{defeated} Japanese force was scattered in small groups, thus tasks for the Allied forces were that such scattered soldiers were to be assembled in one place, for which it took further about 29 days to complete the overall job of surrender. The surrender of respective regions were covered under one term, say in Burma, surrender document was signed on 4 May 1945, that was applicable for Burma only. But when Emperor of Japan surrendered on 14 August and signed documents to that effect on 15 August, meant that overall war of Japan in all fronts ended. Therefore, signing surrender document in Singapore on 12 September 1945 do not mean that after 15 August war was going on in those areas surrounding Singapore. It was the leftover job to assemble those ^{defeated} trapped Japanese and INA soldiers in Singapore consumed time for about twenty nine days.

We might recollect a most important part of the report as concluded by Hugh Toye that Subhas Bose tookout a tooth on the 14 August 1945. These narration of Hugh Toye, he intended to draw a picture to show that Singapore was

normal, Allied Forces had no command, So that people would think that Japanese, INA and Netaji had authority at Singapore, on the 14 August 1945, when on the said day Japanese Emperor surrendered to Allied Forces of U.S. Army, the Japanese Emperor and Japanese nation as a whole turned to be a vanquished nation, lost all authority.

But, in fact, on the 14 August 1945 therefore, the Japanese twin engine bomber did fly by a Japanese pilot along with Netaji, Habib, Japanese crew and a few Tommy soldiers as escorts, and the pilot could be none but Nono Gaki himself, who appeared before the Khosla Commission as one of the most important witness. It has already been said that Netaji was placed in the bomber hand-cuffed, so, Habib-Ur-Rahman who was sitting alongside of Netaji and handcuffed. The scheduled Japanese bomber according to set plan for refuelling arrived Rangoon.

Netaji could now then realised that he had been duped and trapped by a few of those ^{who} surrounded him as Advisers, The circumstances Netaji and Habib were facing had no scope for them to do anything since his arrival from Bangkok and the incidents at Seremban training centre were all camouflaged to deceive him, came into his memory one after another. Netaji must have had realised that a few of his key Ministers of the Cabinet were inborn traitors.

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~~leader, who was a member of the later period who could successfully~~
~~bring it off.~~ The situation and circumstances under which
Netaji was it is absolutely difficult on our part to assess
what were his thoughts. We can only think in view of the
characteristic of Netaji : what could be the probable thoughts
he was sunk then.

The Japanese twin engine bomber from Singapore via Rangoon,
landed at Salutikor air field (situated in the district of
sylhet, now in Bangladesh, was constructed quite big during
second world war) and immediately took off after refuelling,
again landed at Rupsi in the district of Goalpara in Assam
for further fuelling and took off. It was not difficult for
the Japanese bomber to fly almost for the entire day over
British Indian Sky, as the Japanese insignia had been replaced
by British insignia, the British authority ^{have} must have instruc-
ted all concerned to allow the bombar for a safe travel. From
Rupsi via Patna the flight safely arrived Delhi just at
sun set on the 14 August 1945. Being a military plan and with
very special passengers, soon its arrival was surrounded by
senior soldiers white and brown no one knew who were those.
In a closed motor van those special passengers were taken.
No one knew the destination nor could even guess that the
passengers were Habib the chief of staff of Azad Hind Fauj and
the Great Revolutionary Netaji, the builder of Azad Hind Fauj.
The closed van entered Red Fort after sun set on 14 August
1945 when the daylight was disappearing too quickly.

Subhas Bose alongwith Habib were taken into confinement
in Red Fort under a most tight security. There were several
dark cells rather in military word: strong rooms. None knew
or even could guess that Subhas Bose was kept as prisoner in

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the Red Fort. Habib-ur-Rehman was also in the same cell. Every moment was important to that extent that soon Subhas Bose was brought-in a few senior most intelligence officers, British origin visited the cell to confirm that right person was there thus going and coming of such officers continued almost till early midnight.

Subhas Bose was given a chair, he was thus sitting. Habib must have been standing near by, his presence appeared to be alike a security guard. British Ruler always as a principle to settle any matter does it through middleman, in this case also it seemed that a top ranking Indian Nationalist leader, trustworthy of British Ruler was present with two British Dignitaries. Who could be that nationalist leader, It was Jawarlal Nehru who was closely associated with British ruler, who proposed to Subhas Bose, to support British Ruler's proposition, accept their terms in toto and Nehruji will be set free. And India get independence in accordance with British terms.

But such proposal was infact dangerous, the point of agreement or disagreement had no meaning his presence even as a prisoner would have caused imbalance along with their collaborators, as we know what Hugh Toye commented that Indian National Congress leaders were also became perturbed as the British ruler, They also knew that Subhas Bose would instantly reject such proposal. In fact, Subhas Bose ~~Refused~~ Refused and Rejected the proposal inspite of British assurance to get himself free. We might once again refer to the views of Mason as concluded that there is "unbelievable lack to realism" what Subhas Bose had.

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General Wavell the Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces and War Secretary Philip Mason must ^{have} had played an important role in this matter. They knew well that situation had changed, to rule India further was not possible as influence of armed freedom struggle entered into Army, Navy and Airforce, they were more interested for to maintain better future relation, India could become a co-partner in international affairs, through the network of commonwealth. The state administration of free India of British conception Netaji denounced through out his struggle for such independence.

Under such situation and long drawn programme of the British Rulers to hackle the revolutionary freedom struggle, Subhas Bose's physical presence was the only obstruction for implementation of next political chapter. The British ruler knew well that although they had won the war, but ^{it was} at the cost of Direct Ruling moral. And if Subhas Bose was released or even kept in prison and become known to the public the situation would have gone out of control all total. Although yet then the chapter of Azad Hind Fauj and Netaji was successfully maintained as top secret. Even the top leaders of Indian National Congress, while knowing the fact did not utter a single word publicly.

While keeping in mind the aforesaid historical sequence let us go back to the Red fort cell, Netaji was sitting handcuffed on a chair, Habib was standing nearby. It seemed there were two British senior executives one must have been War Secretary Mason who was carrying counter argument with Netaji trying to influence him. Besides, there was also a senior high rank British soldier, standing behind Mason who had a revolver tied in a holster hanging loosely on his waist. Let us pause here for a while

and refer to the concluded opinion and views of Philip Mason about Subhas Bose, which has been dwelt in chapter : Out of Bag . Under the back ground of which the said opinion and views of Mason could easily be transformed into dialogues held between Subhas Bose and Mason : While keeping in mind that neither of them were personally known to each other before, knowing name do not suffice that one can make out such definite conclusion about the personality of Netaji as Philip Mason concluded.

Soon all talks failed, Mason must^{have} realised that pursuance to neutralise Netaji was useless, and there were no time, Netaji's influence at the relevent period was such that there were no scope for further approach, time was passing too fast, alternate decision of the Ruler were there, thus Mason did not wait for any reply but with agony looked to his watch, and left the cell in a blink of an eye along with other British executive. Netaji did turn his vision towards them, and smiled quietly. Soon Mason and the British executive merged with the darkness outside the building of the cell, and the sound of their footsteps soon disappeared, the British soldiers who was standing alike a statue moved and closed the ironbargate of the cell, while turning back took out his silencer-fitted revolver and came forward, stood front of Netaji, alike a robot, quietly raised the revolver, the nozzle of which was almost touching the forehead of Netaji Handcuffed Habib took afew steps and in a screamingly voice said : "what you are doing - W-H-A-T"-

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The voice of Habib hardly could disappear the white soldier silently looked to his wrist-watch simultaneously, a mild sound of the bell from the bellfry of Red Fort begin to ring, echoed the hour of the time being midnight, before the next stroke of the bell could reach the ear, the white soldier fired point blank on the forehead of Netaji, the sound of the shot was alike a coughing noise echoed in the cell, Habib heard a painfull voice : Ah - was the last voice of Netaji.

Next moment a dead silence appeared in the cell, Netaji's head was resting on the back-rest of the chair, bleeding from the head must had been profused, both the eyeballs were open and still, appeared as that Netaji was resting, awake, deeply sunk in a thought. Habib turned dead like a steelbar, his eyes were motionless, fixed upon Netaji.

It was the 14 August 1945 ending - and 15 August 1945 appearing. In the meantime the last echo of the stroke of the Red Fort bell reached the cell declaring : "The beginning of ^{being a Major of British Army,} Zero Hours the 15 August." The white soldier, hurriedly came out of the cell, did not bother to look behind, locked the bargate and lost in the dark of the night for ever, leaving behind a question : What had happened to Netaji -

It is easily imaginable that common murder, killing when occurs front of a normal individual in a cool-environment,

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its reaction how could be reflected upon such a man - Habib could not dream of such situation : When his supreme leader could be butchered in such manner - what value Habib had in that sense ? And when there is a political murder, its far reaching consequence was clear to Habib, he turned stupendously mum, his body, his face, both the eyes turned motionless.

The deep rooted plan as was arranged-Habib must^{have} had been given two options either : 1) to be killed, 2) or to perform the next preset chapter. Therefore, at dawn on the 15 August Habib was escorted with intermediate stoppage was brought to Formosa Island and landed in Taihuku on the 18 August 1945 at noon.

It was the same twin engine Japanese bomber, piloted by same Nono Gaki alongwith those Japanese crew members being war prisoners, all of them who appeared before Khosla Commission as witnesses. We should recall once again that Japan had officially agreed to surrender on 14 August in terms of Potsdam Conference, and accepted the Documents of surrender on the 14 August. The U.S. authority established its dominating control all over and in particular over mainland of Japan and all their protectorates including Formosa on 14 August, 1945 and the same day of 14 August in China Japanese surrendered.

This Formosa island was under Japanese occupation and possession, the Mayor, General Cheng - 1 was acting as ruler on behalf on Japanese, but the U.S. Forces appointed General Cheng-I and was placed as Governor of the island on behalf

of U.S. Administration, (whom much later Chiang-Kai-Shek killed).

Thus, under such situation Habib arrived Taihuku in late morning, alike a string-fitted doll only to echo the voice of those planners. There were no difficulties for the planners in Taihuku, as because, the overall administration was under control of the U.S. Pacific Forces. Thus, on arrival, Habib to perform the next chapter- the chapter was already made out about a Japanese twin engine bomber, carrying Subhas Bose, crashed, at the air port itself, Netaji was injured, burnt badly and died in Namon Japanese Military Hospital.

But for official record the said twin engine bomber was placed afar to a safe corner in the runway of the air port and exploded by a time-bomb, due to such explosion the fuselage parted into two, as Lt. Col. Jhon Figges concluded that the plane exploded in two parts. It had to be done to prove that Netaji was in the said bomber, badly injured on the head and burnt. Dr. Shimi issued a death certificate and ended the story. The contents of the purported record was echoed, but yet the death and cause of death was not announced from the place of socalled incident at Taihuku, nor from Japan, neither from any other place, but it was Delhi - for the first time on the 21 August 1945 Delhi Radio made a broadcast that :

Subhas Bose died in an air crash in Taihuku, Habib ur-Rehman, only witness of the accident survived.

Hugh Toye a Major of the Military Intelligence Service being an expert on INA and Netaji affairs had summarised the situation, what Jawharlal Nehru declared, quoted as follows:

"Then the war ended, and the story of INA, neither to be regarded as a military secret, was released in an official announcement. Mr. Nehru refered to the matter on 20 August " : "Now a very large number of officers and soldiers of the INA— are prisoners and some of them at least executedAt anytime it would have been wrong to treat them too harshly, but at this time— when it is said big changes are impending in India, it would be a very grave mistake leading to far-reaching consequences if they were treated just as ordinary rebels. The punishment given them would be in effect be a punishment on all India and all Indians and a deep wound would be created in millions of heart".

We should look into a few important words of the opinion expressed by Jawharlal Nehru, that on 20 August he was aware about : " a very large number of officers and soldiers of the INA - are prisoners and some of them at least executed".

This opinion of Nehru whether only was a political but surfacial consolation and or he received information from his source who were those " at least executed". It was not known who were those executed ? Whether Nehru received these

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informations prior to 15 August and or only after declared death of Subhas Bose, announced by Delhi Radio on 21 August ? But were not known to the people of India. Although at a much later period list of Execution was published, but the list was supplied by the British Indian Government, in such list Subhas Bose's name did not appear, thus the list can not be taken as authentic.

Begging for those INA prisoners to be pardoned on the ground that they were not to be treated "as ordinary rebels" and if a punishment is given it would be treated as punishment to India and all Indians, and would create a deep wound in millions of hearts".

This was a most remarkable speech of Jawharlal Nehru made on 20 August that he came forward prior to the result of official announcement made by the British Indian government about the so-called death of Netaji and INA as "it was not released prior to 21 August", we know from official record that so-called death of Subhas Bose occurred on 18 August, in Taihuku, as reported. But most strangest part was that Jawharlal Nehru never uttered a single word about the Death of Netaji.

There were most important historical dates, prior to which the Indian common people as a whole did not know that there was Azad Hind Fauj and the person organised and established the Fauj was none but Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

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As described earlier that Subhas Bose was murdered on the 15 August at Zero Hours in Red Fort, his body was burnt into Ashes, * in Delhi ~~in~~ in Red Fort area itself, question could be raised that the dead body could ~~have been~~ ^{have been} transported to Taihuku, ~~after killing but sending a dead body~~ ~~could have been transported to Taihuku, after killing~~ but sending a dead body by air with bullet wound might cause one other difficulty for the rulers, if ever get disclosed, the entire conspiracy could have been exposed, We should not forget that it was ^a distinct political murder, and the person was not an ordinary one, to safeguard the interest of the ruler, they avoided all risk and burnt the body in Delhi. The British authorities was anxious to announce the death of Subhas Bose, yet they had to wait official and recorded information from Formosa :

Thus, soon the information was received from Formosa, about the socalled aircrash at Taihulu was set and all necessary records were made for future references - only then : it was not Formosa, Taihuku, China, Japan or Singapore but All India Radio-Delhi broadcast on 21 August 1945 that the plane crashed at Taihuku - Subhas Bose was injured and died. Only witness of the event was Habib-ur-Rehman survived. But no document yet substantiated the source as to how Jawharlal Nehru received information about what Hugh Toye referred to and quoted in his writing, prior to official announcement.

None of the common people believed the Delhi Radio News that Subhas Bose died in an air crash, because there were no sufficient proof that anyone could encounter the official report. But a miracle happened, that on the political surface over-night the entire Indian National Congress of Gandhi and Jawharlal and its leadership turned themselves as active supporter of Subhas Bose and Azad Hind Fauj. Jawaharlal Nehru appeared in public in a way, in a manner he delivered speeches after speeches, that appeared to public as that he was a true associate of Subhas Bose - he instantly adopted the ideological slogan of INA introduced by Subhas Bose : "Jai Hind - Chalo Delhi ". Common people failed to evaluate primary political distinction of Subhas Bose on the one hand and Gandhi-Nehru on the other.

What was Habib-ur-Rehman doing then ? Hugh Toye reported the last concluding chapter to the public, as follows :

"Habib sought to have the body embalmed or transferred to Singapore, but this was now beyond the Japanese. There was no other course; the remains were cremated at Taihuku on August 20 and the ashes taken to Tokyo some weeks later by Habib-ur-Rehman. Funeral rites were observed at the Reokoju Temple on September 14th".

"News of Bose's death did not reach the outside world untill August 21st when the facts of the accident were broadcast from Delhi".

The above narration of Hugh Toye created a further strange mystery as that Habib wanted to transfer the body to Singapore, this is strange to think that Habib being the chief of staff of INA, wasn't knowing the overall situation of Singapore and South East Asia in general, and in particular who whimsically desired to transfer the dead body. Besides, Hugh Toye wrote further that "the remains were cremated at Taihuku on August 20", but he had not commented why there should be "remains" what had happened to the body, what were the portions as "remains" of the body left for cremation? We have no knowledge from any source, why Hugh Toye wrote ^{such words. When the alleged death occurred on the} 18 August, between 8 and 9 p.m. according to Hugh Toye Netaji spoke in length, which confirms that entire body was intact.

We know from Khosla Commission that there were no record of cremation of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, or of "Chandra Bose" as claimed, proving the death certificate of Dr. Shimi to be false totally.

Therefore, position of Habib as described, could not be true, we should remember and consider that over twenty five thousand INA soldiers were captive in jail in the Red Fort and we also know that Habib was Chief-of-staff to Azad Hind Fauj, his free movement after 15 August when official surrender of Japan was made, how could that be possible for Habib to move freely in those region, which were fully and directly controlled by the U.S. Forces under General Mc Arthur as defecto ruler of Japan and of Formosa. Subhas Bose and INA

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was an Axis partner, fought actively against USA and its allied partners. It was next impossible for Habib as a Freeman to visit or leave Taihuku with the "Ashes" to Tokyo, neither observance of funaral rites could be performed in Reokoju Temple on 14 September, As because, Habib was a war prisoner, his free movement was no way possible. Since then we have not heard any word from Habib-ur-Rehman about the death story of SubhasBose, who had occupied a most important portfolio of INA.

From those preceding and foregoing chapters; ~~of this~~ ~~book~~ we have seen the attitudes of all those Prime Ministers like Jawharlal Nehru , Lal Bahadur Sastri, Indira Gandhi and the conclusions of the Khosla Commission, of all of which have been overboarded by the Prime Minister Morarji Desai as not true. But the pertinent question about the last chapter of Netaji remain yet unsolved even now the government in relation to which, about Netaji's death, the then historical sequence in stages settled that : it was the Red Fort - where Netaji was murdered on the 15 August 1945 at Zero Hours.

^{the Hon'ble Commission}
Now ~~readers~~ ^{readers} should consider what we find from the circumstantial evidences, that determines only the most vital question that there were no scope left for Netaji to go anywhere, but brought to Delhi as captive; British Indian Military Intelligence Service alongwith afew of those prominent INA Ministers by creating a mysterious mist and circumstances, caught hold of Netaji without his knowledge and airported him by the Japanese bomber to Delhi, at the initiative and instance of the British Ruler, for their future interest, murdered Netaji in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero Hours.

D O C U M E N T - "F"

SITUATION AFTER NETAJI'S
MURDER

Netaji's murder in the Red Fort on 15 August 1945, was so secret that hardly any body could thought of leave aside the question to know. The entire murder incident was limited only to a few persons. Even the people was not in know the existence of INA as its members were captive in the Red Fort since 1943. Jawharlal Nehru intimated the people only on 20 August and the Delhi Radio broadcast on 21 August about the so-called air crash and death of Subhas Bose. From Zero hours on 15 August till Jawharlal's speech on 20 August was over five days- it was sufficient time for the conspirators to fabricate the records of so-called death.

However, on the background of which, the inner core of the Indian society, the masses experienced a beginning of a brilliantly remarkable history of opportunism amongs the congress leaders. The people could not understand the meaning and effect of that political-dance. The masses received the first and second news with much astonishment, asking each other, why the nationalist leaders did not report such important events before - when several thousands INA solders were captive in the Red Fort ? Why they did not revolt to release them ?

Wavell, the Viceroy of India was summoned to London at the early end of August that was just after the murder of Subhas Bose. In the meantime on 26 July 1945 Tories government of Churchill lost the election to labour party. Atlee become Prime Minister of Britain and of their colonies. Chief whip of Labour Party in the House of Commons William Whitelaw suggested

that Atlee Government should negotiate immediately making India a Dominion of the British Crown, so that there would remain a permanent friendship with India. On this point we should consider that fundamentally the Labour Party or Tories do not differ each other on primary issues in terms of British interest. Even Atlee being Labour Party leader was Churchill's Deputy throughout the war, in the War Cabinet his post was Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs " but his main ~~task~~ task was to take over from Churchill when he was abroad." Atlee being labour party leader could easily read the mind of the leaders of slave-labourer of India, he noticed that for over two centuries British ruled India by a few English personnels, but main power to maintain the authority was the British Indian Armed Forces, who were much dependable during that period - but the revolutionary influence of Azad Hind Fauj had penetrated to such an extent that was even beyond speculation to determine, when those organised armed forces would raise their armed-voice, together with the masses of India. Only dependable and trust worthy organisation was the leaders of Indian National Congress and Muslim League- but, these leaders were isolated from the masses. Simultaneously the revolutionary masses were leaderless, there were no such leader other than Subhas Bose ~~whom~~ who could call the masses to raise armed-voice together.

Wavell's visit to London was not a pleasure-trip but he went to report to British Prime Minister Atlee about the murder of Subhas Bose on the one hand and the errupting political situation on the other. The British ruler could immediately evaluate that it would had been better to install their counter-part in power, in result of which in International

affairs they would have an ally with a vast land and population. Active U.S. pressure upon Atlee government was very dominant. A vast land, vast illiterate manpower, with a characteristic of submission, inherited from religion in general, where a strong and developed country would have a good market and domination. In International Politics the political leaders of dominating countries were in competition to won over India. All of them were in search of co-operative political associates—and they found long back of such co-operators in India, Mr. Gandhi and Jawarlal Nehru.

To divert the attention of revolutionary masses, on 19 September 1945 Wavell made an announcement and the Prime Minister Atlee made a broadcast thereafter declaring that through negotiation the Ruling power of Colonial India would be handed over to right leaders. On such declaration what was the head ace left to the British for INA trials ? When already Atlee, the British Prime Minister was to handover freedom to their selected associates - in such situation was the INA trials necessary ?

INA trial began on 5 November 1945. The trial did not proceed in accordance with the proposed catagorisation as was explained by Philip Mason, the then War Secretary of India. Instead, the trial moved on communal-basis three persons were selected to face trial. Shah Nawaz Khan, Dhillon and Shegal. Next move was the leaders, we know that the Indian National Congress was practically an organisation of Lawyers, was trained in accordance with the British system of Judiciary and of Administrative Provisions - but the INA trial was not a judicial but in military court, Court Martial to be conducted.

The lawyers came ahead to plead in favour of the INA Soldiers ; were; Kailashnath Katju, Tezbadhur Sapru and Jawharlal Nehru, there were 14 more. It is curiously strange that none of these lawyers ever supported Subhas Bose, neither his Azad Hind Fauj- prior to their defeat in the War of Liberation. Jawharlal Nehru although was a Barrister, but he discarded the Barrister's gown around 1925 and lived as professional -politician, yet the said discarded gown was recasted in November 1945. Why the INA trial became so important for him ? Instead of joining the trial as being a professional politician; it was expected that he should have had aroused the masses. I have already quoted his first statement made on 20 August about the INA war prisoners. We also know his political opinion about Subhas Bose during the progress of INA's war of liberation yet we might quote once again the popularly known comment that: "I shall shower bullets upon Subhas Bose when he enters India with arms."

The All India Congress Committee under the leadership of Gandhi : Jawharlal Patel, Azad and Rajendra Prasad organised a Defence Committee to handle the overall case of INA personnel in the military court. The A.I.C.C. resolved : " it would be a tragedy if the Officers, men and women, were punished for the offence of having laboured, however mistakenly for the Freedom of India ".

The cream of this resolution pinpointed : " however mistakenly laboured for the freedom of India." Persons mistakenly laboured for freedom received support from those who politically and ideologically were dasteredly in opposition and was close associate of British Ruler. However, yet there had been reason for A.I.C.C. to come forward in support of INA

personnels. The reason was very simple - at that time the Gandhian leadership and his congress had lost its total image, the masses developed an contemptible attitude towards Congress and its leadership - because soon the masses came to know about the Azad Hind Fauj and its leader Subhas Bose, the total social feeling was in sincere favour of INA, Only one word: "Netaji", been echoed from one end to other ; social life became jai Hind - Chalo Delhi-Netaji Zindabad, of which I distinctly remember yet.

It was those vast young majority whether in civil life and or in the British Indian Navy- Army-Airforce a most brilliant revolutionary situation created by the name of Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj, the unprecidental and unimaginable socially revolutionary condition^{appeared,} in result of which the British ruler and the Indian National Congress were perturbed very badly. Yet the situation ~~xxx~~ compelled them not to keep aloof for their survival. Therefore, we could easily understand the adopted resolution of A.I.C.C. and their activities -to divert, to confuse the masses in a way that serves their purpose. Thus, the Gandhian leadership worked for result, produced two effect :

- 1) Survival of their leadership.
- 2) Utilising the influence and image of Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj, in their favour.

At that period on the surface it appeared as that the entire Congress turned as a Civil Administration of Netaji. In public meetings Congress leaders of all catagories used to begin with the wordings : Jai Hind, and ending with:

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Chalo Delhi, But the Congress leadership did never bother to ask or raise voice to know the reason of murder of Netaji Subhas Bose.

On the otherside the Counterpart of Gandhian leadership, Jinnah, also a barrister the exclusive leader of Muslim League also came forward to utilise the image of Netaji. Jinnah ~~xxxx~~ proposed to Shah Nawaz that he would plead for defence for him in the trial, provided he desociates himself from the Hindus and Sikhs. The brave son of Azad Hind Fauj in reply, said : "We stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for freedom. Many comrades have died on the field of battle inspired by our leadership. We stand or fall together."

A most remarkable statement made by Shah Nawaz - reflects that how Subhas Bose successfully created the ideological bond of INA soldiers, where religion failed to demarcate an individual and a nation. Subhas Bose successfully established such effect with the INA soldiers.

The drama staged by Congress and Muslim League on two different platform, was practically of same theme, same scene, same mission—they did never bother to look into the ideological fact of Azad Hind Fauj, both the parties were adamant to disrupt the nationalist bond of INA into religious confrontation, so that entire population could be divided into religious sects. From the AICC resolution and Jinnah's statement clears their political motives. Charges framed by the British Ruler against the INA soldiers were : "Waging War against the king ".

The charges and reports of the trial was fed throught out the country with abnormally long commentaries day after day,

In result of which the Congress and Muslim league Leaders by stages became public heroes. British Ruler wanted that either parties must gain their social footing, so that power transfer drama could be affected. The INA trial drama continued till 31 December 1945—the decision of the proceeding was pronounced: Sentenced Life imprisonment instead of death sentence. Field Marshal Sir Auchinleck the Commander-in-Chief reasoned his decision with the following words :-

"-- since it is in all circumstances a most serious crime for an officer or soldier to throw off his allegiance and wage war against a state. "The principle had to be upheld for the sake of the stability of all lawfull Government".

We might refer to the charges, as in accordance with the War Secretary Philip Mason: the charges against INA soldiers were : waging war against the king .

But the said charges had shifted from "King " to "War against a lawfull government", framed by the Commander-in-Chief of British Indian Armed Forces. Apparently both charges would appear to be same, but at the depth there was ocean-high difference. Because, king and the lawful government is not same. As because, at that period, India had no government but was a colony, used to be ruled by subordinate employees of the United kingdom - thus Government was in London.

This change was made by the Commander-in-Chief on the ground as concluded by the War Secretary Philip Mason that :

"this in the interest not so much of abstract justice as on the future of the Indian Army. To the New India, that Army would be a valuable possession if preserved its discipline, without it, a serious danger!"

This change was made by the Commander-in-Chief on the ground as concluded by the War Secretary Philip Mason that : "this in the interest not so much of abstract justice as on the future of the Indian Army. To the new India, that Army would be a valuable possession if preserved its discipline, without it a serious danger".

War Secretary's conclusion made clear the reason why the INA trial had to be followed — to safe guard and interest of the future state; the state which was going to take shape, and obviously its army must remain disciplined—so that no desertion, no mutiny, to throw off allegiance and to wage war against the state, that was of a lawful government, could be raised.

The INA trial thus was as planned to set a lesson for the future to safe guard the interest of the ruler. The entire episode made the theme clear why the Congress leaders, like Kailash Nath Katju, Jawharlal Nehru and others were so much interested for advocating in favour of INA soldiers. Which worked in two ways alike a hacksaw, cuts either way.

" Let them wait untill February 4th 1946, and then start criticising us if our timetable goes wrong " - Subhas Bose - 12 July, 1944."

INA trial — to create lesson for the British Indian Armed forces, badly back-fired. They could not resist the influence and revolutionary urge of Subhas Bose and of his Azad Hind Fauj upon the British Indian Armed forces. Throughout Navy, Army and Airforce, smaller incidents were progressing to take a bigger step, as a first sign Indian Wing of Royal Indian Airforce in Bombay, Poona, Tambaram and elsewhere flared up through militant strike, and they made their position within the base establishment almost as liberated wing. But, there were no political leadership, who could transform the militant strike into revolutionary movement. Thus, without any obstruction or opposition the strike was subdued by the Ruler.

But that was not an end, the INA influence was quietly extending into two other forces. then came the Great 19 Feb. 1946, the Royal Indian Naval Ratings Revolted against the British Rule — all the naval establishments and Warships became free zone. The RIN revolt was of such form and nature that for the first time in the world history they made a place as a glorious revolutionaries—without a revolutionary leader. Alas. for India no nationalist leader had even a micron urge to understand the meaning of revolution, for which they were in opposition to Subhas Bose, to Azad Hind Fauj, to RIAF's militant strike and to RIN's Revolt.

We find from the exposition as narrated by Bolai Dutta, one of the organiser of RIN revolt, it is worth to quote :-

" To hell with the leaders; the people are with us, they are shedding blood for us. let us join them; we shall get killed. Yes, our brothers in

in the street still then be joined by our brothers in the Army and in the Air Force. Who is afraid of death ? Are we going to live for ever ? We faced death fighting their war, for our country. Who is afraid to die for one's country ? The leaders are a bunch of old men, cautious old men. They have no stomach for a fight. That was our job. What do they know of fighting anyway ? To hell with them. We have had enough of those goody-goody good for nothing fellows. The people have shown us the way. They have dared. Let us dare; just once more, for the sake of the country; for our own sake".

Even after INA's defeat, the RIN revolt was of such promising and encouraging revolutionary stage it created, if there would have been a genuine leader, would have had transformed into National Revolution to liberate India from all sorts of exploitation white and brown. But after Subhas Bose's murder there was no such leader could feel the mind of the masses of India.

On the background of RIN revolt Jawharlal delivered a speech in Bombay on 26 February 1946, which reveal that how the nationalist leader viewed and treated such great uprising. Following words of Jawharlal Nehru would clear the mind of all patriotic Indians : Jawharlal said : "The INA episode the recent RIAF and RIN strike have rendered the country a very great service".

While agreeing the commendable sacrifice of RIAF and RIN yet Jawharlal Nehru had not changed his political character. We might recollect the resolution of AICC about INA trial that the INA soldiers fought "mistakenly" Similarly Nehru clarified further :

" In the recent RIN strike, the brave youths did comit a mistake,. But we have to forgive them and do all in our power to prevent any victimisation".

What a ridiculously generous expression that the youths of RIN "did comit a mistake", but they were to be forgiven. We should consider the cream of the speech seriously, the contents of the speech goes in whose favour ? If they had committed mistake, the RIN youth became culprits instead of revolutionaries. Nehru admitted the fact, his speech clarified further :

" In a certain section of the press it was said that Sardar patel had guaranted that there would not be any victimisation; and Maulana Azad has also given a similar guarantee. Neither the Sardar nor the Maulana are in a position to give any guarantee in the present state of our slavery. It is the government alone can do".

Jawharlal Nehru made himself clear by accusing his two other political partners, reduced their public prestige. But there was no status either of Jawharlal Nehru that he could arrange to forgive the RIN revolted. At the time of RIN revolt what was Nehru doing then, he had also explained at the very start of his speech ;

" On my return to Locknow from my election tour of the interior districts of Garhwal, I learnt about the strike here of the RIN ratings and the disturbances in the City. My heart bled when I read reports of the mounting death toll. I could not resist the temptation of coming to Bombay despite my preoccupation".

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Nehru found election was more important than such disturbances as RIN revolt. Nehru boldly begged to authorities:

" The authorities must hold open enquiry into the cases of all RIN boys, not only from Bombay but from all over India. They must be given full opportunities to defend themselves on the lines as was done in the case of the officers of the Indian National Army".

According to Nehru ; " During Second world War, nearly 20 to 25 lakhs of our boys enlisted themselves in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force".

When such huge number of organised persons trained in War-fare and through whom the Colony was ruled by the Britishers, why Nehru did not give a call asking the boys to raise Arms. On the other hand we find aristocrate Labour Party Prime Minister Clement Atlee informed the British Parliament ; " Mutineers have been told that only unconditional surrender will be accepted".

Atlee's report was very much logical and normal, ^{as} every Ruler would declare in a same manner. But most a strange statement of Atlee in their British House of Commons was that ;

"The Congress party officially declines participation in the "mutiny" but left-wing elements and communists are trying to work up sympathy and the Government anticipates that there may be some disturbances before the situation is stabilised".

For the nationalist leaders, the RIN revolt was partically another gambling alike dice play, when we compare the statement of Gandhi ; produced below :-

"Emphatically it betrays want of foresight to disbelieve British declarations and precipitate a quarrel in anticipation. Is the official deputation coming to ^{deceive} ~~deceive~~ a Great nation? It is neither manly nor womanly to think so. What would be lost by waiting? Let the official deputation prove for the last time that British declarations are unreliable. The nation will gain by trusting. The deceiver loses when there is correct response from the ~~deceived~~, ^{deceived}.

Let us face facts. The coming mission is claimed to be friendly mission, entertaining the hope that they will discover a constitutional method of delivery. The problem is knotty, probably the knottiest that has ever confronted statesman. So much the worse for them. If they are intent upon finding an honest way out of the difficulties of their own creation, I have no doubt there is a way. But the nation too has to play the game. If it does, the barricade must be left aside, at least for the time being".

It is a matter of great relief that the ratings have listened to Sardar Patel's advice to surrender. They have not surrendered their honour. So far as I can see, in restoring to mutiny they were badly advised. If it was grievance fancied or real, they should have waited for the guidance and intervention of political leaders of their choice.

If they mutinied for the freedom of India, they were doubly wrong. They could not do so without a call from a prepared revolutionary party. They were thoughtless and

ignorant if they believed that by their might they would deliver India from foreign domination".

Jawharlal Nehru, Clement Atlee and Ganddhi's speech and statements have cleared all doubt ^{about} the Armed movement and its transmission into National Revolution—the means and way the aforesaid leaders found that by non violence means by way through collaboration the British ruler would find a Constitutional means to grant freedom ^{the Hon'ble Commission} ~~the Hon'ble Commission~~ might recollect that in 1921 when Subhas Bose met Gandhi in Bombay, Gandhi promised and guaranted that the would get freedom within a year. Since then fiftytwo years elapsed through revolutionary violence, Gandhi's non-cooperation and non-violence remained alike a phrase, through publicity, but fact was that non-cooperation was a full cooperational service to the British Ruler.

The Hon'ble Commission

~~Readers~~ might recollect that in 1934 Gandhi was forced to vacate the leadership. Gandhi with tears said : " I have become hinderence to Congress". But in 1945 February he became the savier of Congress and he evaluated the RIN Revolt, thoughtless, ignorant and he did not believe that the RIN Revolt, was a most important phase of Indian Independence. He only found the Revolt was for the reason of grievances and opined as " fancied" and did not believe that it was real. And adviced that " RIN Ratings could have had done so only if a call from a prepared revolutionary party". Prepared Revolutionary Party, in earlier days when Revolutionaries proclaimed for Armed Revolution—what Gandhi did ? Besides, when Subhas Bose as Supreme Leader of India's Liberation Army appealed to Gandhi and his followers not to compromise —was not a Call from a prepared revolutionary party, marching ahead to liberate

India - even than Gandhi did not find a prepared revolutionary party raised call perhaps yet people might remember the violent 1942 August, what Gandhi did ? He did not find that any one and or the whole revolutionary movement was part of India's Liberation struggle. Therefore, as he maltreated INA, in a similar way he mistreated RIN Revolt. But utilised its essence of pressuring British ruler for Co-operation, so that Independent Capital could have a foundation to grow as ally of British Capital, for the International market.

RIN Revolt, Gandhi did not count to be a part of India's freedom struggle I quote below the reason as reported on 21 February 1946 by the RIN Revoltes in the Castle Barrack ;

" About 9 a.m. Indian Soldiers ^{opened} ~~open~~ fire on the ratings in the Castle Barrack. They were stationed about 200 yards from the main gate of the Castle Barrack".

...." The Indian soldiers were under the command of the British Officers. The rating did not want to fire back at them. They addressed the soldiers over the loud speaker in Hindustani. " Brother ? we are not fighting to fill our stomachs with better food and softer life. We are fighting for the Country's freedom. You are as much sons of the soil as we are. Don's heap shame on the heads of your descendants by pointing your rifles at us.

Almost immediately the firing ceased. It was obvious that the Indian soldiers did not need much persuading.

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Their heart were in the right place. There was silence for ~~the~~ a while. Then a soldier signalled that they were firing blanks. Loud Cheers went up inside the Castle Barrack. Shortly afterwards the Indian troops were marched back to where they were brought from."

But whether Subhas Bose could have had evaluated these historical stages of armed revolts as Jawharlal and Gandhi concluded ? Certainly not.

We already know about the INA trial in November/December 1945, thereafter the RIAF Strike, the Great RIN Revolt- of which British Ruler, by isolating one from other tackled the situation on receiving active assistance from Anti-Revolutionary and Religious Parties like Congress and Muslim League.

On 10 February 1946, trial of another great soul of INA Captain Rasid Ali began - instantly a spontaneous revolutionary Mass-action released by the people ; Rasid Ali Day extended from Bengal, Bihar; U.P. in a sporadic speed; its influence did spread from Manipur to Kashmir, to Southern India, almost in every corner of British India. Rameswar Banerjee was killed by Police firing on Dharmtola Street, Calcutta.

What was those leaders of Congress and Muslim League were then doing. We could conveniently see that on the one hand they were adamant to disrupt the revolutionary bond of the people and on the other hand immoralisation of those several thousands INA soldiers awaiting trial in the Red Fort Confinement, where Mahatma Gandhi was frequently but secretly roaming amongs the INA prisoners. Their daily life in confinement was awfully miserable for food and living. The leaders must have had thought;

Something must be done immediately otherwise, which may cause another new chapter. Major Hugh Toye commented :

" This remaining task was hurried through and the returned INA soldiers sent back to their villages with all speed. "Huge Toye clarified ; "Mr. Gandhi visited the Redfort frequently and conferred with the detained."

This was most strange that Gandhi had no official portfolio and or Executive position in the British Indian Administration. Yet what made him to roam to meet the INA prisoners, why he was interested to send them back to their respective village home ?

We find further more, Jawharlal Nehru visited Singapore in March 1946, where he was given a warm reception by several thousand local Indians being Ex INA members, dressed in INA uniform. Jawharlal did not like the INA dresses, neither the slogans or posters, all were in favour and representation of Azad Hind Fauj. It seemed that Jawharlal must had have made adverse comment towards INA and Subhas Bose. There was commotion, although nothing came up on the surface at that moment.

Jawharlal alongwith Lord Mountbatten reached the INA memorial at Singapore Water front, eye witnesses say that Mountbatten banged and kicked on the memorial and uttered ; bustered. The memoraal was later demolished. Hugh Toye commented as follows :

" Mr. Nehru was given an unofficial military reception by thousand ~~nd~~ of local civilian ex member of the INA

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who no longer afraid to admit their membership, had put on their old uniforms and lined the streets down which he would drive with Lord Mountbatten. He was not much impressed, soundly rebuking a uniformed group which made a disturbance outside his hotel. Like other Congress leaders he was anxious about the effect of such jubilant young men upon the discipline of the Indian army, for which he would some day be responsible. But as a political Weapon the INA had been of the greatest use to the Congress in India¹⁾. Gandhi had another attraction for the conception of British Administration, with which Gandhi once clarified he was in love. Gandhi wanted all these had to be maintained, and when Gandhi was asked of his reaction, he plainly expressed :

" Patel would have proved a better negotiator and organiser as Congress President - but " Jawhar is the only Englishman in my camp " --- Jawhar will not take second place. He is better known abroad than Sardar and will make India Play a role in international affairs. They will like two oxen yoked to the government cart. One will need the other and both will pull together".

Once again it clears the position of Subhas Bose, in view of the opinion expressed by Gandhi. It clears further that professionally, self motivated patriots were more inclined to their own individual interest, and within their group they became jealously active of competition^{ti} to supercede one other as ruler. Gandhi was the pandulam maintaining equilibrium in the

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leadership, while pinpointing and supporting Jawharlal, Nehru who would not take second place, as because he was the "only Englishman" in "Gandhi's camp" thus Jawharlal Nehru became a most superior man in the leadership competition of Gandhian Congress camp, installed himself on the backing of British Ruler.

The picture of the other side: Muslim league the counter part of Gandhian Congress, supreme head Jinnah also jealously ^{reacted} ~~reacted~~ on the announcement of Wavell. He demanded that in the Nehru Cabinet out of fourteen there had to be five seats for Muslim League. Jinnah demanded further that "all the Muslims in the Government should be League's nominees". And declared "Direct Action" on 16 August 1946. The theme of Ram Rajya and Islam Rajya, instead of resulting a harmonious. Life, the masses were forced into Hindu Muslim - Muslim Hindu confrontation. to such a barbarious state that in Calcutta ~~many~~ alone, as record speaks that 5000 killed and 15000 injured.

Once again the history proved that how sheep-headed we the common masses were, danced as string-fitted dolls in the hands of the motivated leaders. The Great Nations of British conception became the play boy in the hands of the leaders of Gandhi and Jinnah's political game. Direct Action and or Non co-operation of Ram Rajya was never explained for whose benefit and or against whom? This question yet remain unanswered. The ^{results} of either theme could be witnessed even in the year 2000.

To form the Provisional Government of Hindu's and Muslim's failed to reach to any end, then antagonism. The

Cabinet was reconstituted accordingly and took office on 26 November 1946. To settle the key of confrontation the leaders, Nehru, Jinnah, Liaquat Ali and Baldev Singh accompanied Lord General Wavell to London, to appeal to their master for settlement.

In this drama of change over of Ruler's skin and or transfer of Administrative Power, there were lot of suspense, romance, accusing each other, British Prime Minister Atlee echoed the direction based on the desire of the leaders and declared ; that by June 1948 the British Indian Administrators to leave India, was a firm decision of the British Government.

But Lord, General Wavell became undesired to the Leadership. The U.S. president pressurised the British Ruler to replace Wavell and place Lord Mountbatten. We know that during war in South East Asian region Lord Mountbatten was the supreme commander of Allied Forces. By appointing Lord Mountbatten the field was made smooth to wash out the last bit of any witness about the murder of Netaji Subhas Bose.

Lord and Lady Mountbatten frequently visited Singapore, Jawharlal Nehru also accompanied them, the surface publicity of such visit had no meaning and in particular the visit of Jawharlal Nehru. Singapore was not a part of British India. Yet cordial visits has been made. Mountbatten specified to his Adicons : "---- a red carpet treatment "and "to treat him as they would a Prime Minister". It is notable that Jawharlal Nehru was yet not the Prime Minister of British India. From the treatment of Lord Mountbatten it made clear that he was the

training instructor for the would be Prime Minister of future India of British Conception. Finally, while a number of serious turns, Mountbatten initiated to lodge the power Transfer drama. Gandhi's political position gradually weakened alike a rotten egg. Jawharlal and Jinnah reached to its saturation limit. Jawharlal and Jinnah authorised Mountbatten to negotiate with Atlee, he left for London on the 14 May 1947, to alter the power transfer date from June 1948 to 15 August 1947. This 15 August why became so important, nobody knew the reason of it, even today.

Both of these dates were most significant in view of that Subhas Bose was captured on 14 and was murdered on 15 August 1945. We only could assume the importancy of both the dates, historically most significant for the anti patriotic leaders of British India.

Mountbatten returned to India on 2 June, British Prime Minister Atlee decided that Lord Mountbatten would become the pivotal centre as Governor-General of both countries as Indian Dominion and Pakistan Dominion. Soon Jinnah heard the decision, ~~the~~ he refused to accept Mountbatten, and he himself became the Governor-General of Pakistan. But Nehru cordially welcomed Mountbatten. The reaction of power transfer drama within the leadership of Indian National Congress was not many of the leaders in favour of dominion-independence. Purushottamdas Tandon raised his voice and said "Let us fight both the British and the League".

Gandhi could easily read the mind of the socalled opposition, the opposition infact was not against Gandhian

politics of compromise. As a traditional Arbitrator his action was to reduce the morals of the opposition. There were votes on the point of such power transfer. Tandon's opposition was lost in the vote, and Atlee's proposition won. None could stop the division of the population as Hindu-Muslim.

Thus, the British government directed their Managing-Director Lord Mountbatten to form the provisional government to demarcate the boundary of their proprietorial estate: The British India transformed into two estates on the 20 July, 1947. And the estates to be handed over to those selected to inherit the British property.

This government was termed as the Provisional Government Partition council of British India, and began demarcating the estate as India and Pakistan. At the first instance the Armed Forces were divided, simultaneously the British India was partitioned. The Indian Nation of Subhas Bose withered away - two nations in accordance with the definition as Pakistani and Bharatiya on the foundation of Muslim and Hindu came into existence. India—that was Bharat. the origin of the word derived from the ancient Hindu Kingdom Bharat.

But the Provisional government of Free India of Azad Hind Fauj was erected by Subhas Bose, its foundation was totally different than Nehru, Jinnah's Dominion of Bharat and Pakistan, of Hindu and Muslim, but a single nation of Indians, with its multinational, cultural and linguistical characteristic. But Gandhi was unfortunate, although he arranged the situation and Jinnah, to install Nehru, all arrangement for transfer of power was

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made - the 15 August 1947 was jubilant, Jawharlal and his other associates were all in New Delhi, the pivot of the power transfer drama Lord Mountbatten while addressing the assembly, said :

" At this historic moment, let us not forget all that India owes to Mahatma Gandhi—the architect of her freedom through non-violence. We miss his presence here today, and we would have him know how much he is our thoughts".

What a sad certificate endorsed by Lord Mountbatten to Gandhi, who was proclaimed as : Father of the Nation. The person issued the certificate was the sole-representative of the barbarous savage British Government, who since beginning for over two centuries created history of killing, murdering those, who wanted let the people of this subcontinent live and lead a respectful life, Lord Mountbatten the pivot opened the shut door to prove that Mahatma Gandhi the Father of the Nation was in the heart of the British ruler.

But where was Gandhi then? On 15 August 1947 ?

On the occassion of Dominion Independence, the Hindu-Muslim Nation was again killing each other in Bengal, and Gandhi was in Calcutta to tame the religious riot. Perhaps, he was repenting for his Religious-political preaching. He did not go to new Delhi to attend the joyous ceremony of change over of ruler. A correspondent from All India Radio, Calcutta approached Gandhi of 14 August night and requested to say some words for the Independence Day message. Gandhi looked silently and calmly said : " I have run dry ".

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Such morbidness of Gandhi proved that the Independence Struggle and Freedom, the assessment and conclusion of Subhas Bose was true to an extent to the last micron of his activities when compared with Gandhi's leadership.

Alas such realisation at a time, when it had travelled back to a long distance, and thus, the damage caused by the principle of opportunist theory of Religious notion, became unrepairable. Gandhi was thrown out as ^{turned} ~~turned~~ rotten coir rope by his most trusted disciplines. Gandhi was murdered in January 1948. A chapter merged into the darkness of the history. Finally, ~~he got his dues, but we lost a Netaji. because of Gandhi's treachery.~~

On August 15, 1947 in the morning of Dominion Independence, Jawharlal Nehru unfurled tricolour at the Red Fort, in replacement of Union Jack, surrounding million people. The Azad Hind Fauj soldiers thrown out of service were dressed in INA uniform awaiting to hear about their beloved leader Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. But Jawharlal Nehru was not inclined neither volunteered to say a word. But along with INA soldiers those million demanded Nehru to say about Netaji. Situation forced Nehru to say unwillingly: "Subhas Bose had raised the flag of independence abroad".

Just short, no more words, Forgetting that INA did raise the independence flag on the soil of British India. But the million were not satisfied demanded further: of those INA soldiers ^{who} were yet captive to be released. Nehru could recollect 1945, 1946 the eruption of revolutionary masses. Nehru as a gesture, to utilise the revolutionary essence of Netaji, adopted "Jai Hind -Chalo Delhi".

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To judge the authenticity of murder of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero hours one have to consider the totality of British Rule till the last day, alongwith which each activity of the pivotal leaders of the Indian National Congress, would suffice that only way was left to murder, him - and Subhas Bose was murdered in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero hours.

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NETAJI WAS MURDERED IN RED FORT !

USHA RANJAN BHATTACHARJEE

NETAJI

WAS

MURDERED

MURDERED

MURDERED

MURDERED

IN RED FORT !

USHA RANJAN
BHATTACHARJEE

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**NETAJI WAS MURDERED
IN
RED FORT !**

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USHA RANJAN BHATTACHARJEE



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Dedicated to

Mr. VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH
The Prime Minister of India — 1990

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCES:

'...But man is a child, laborious and stupid,
who has turned the work into tiresome toil.
He has turned the drumstick into a hoe, and
instead of spreading over the earth a song of happiness...
He began to dig...
But no one has been able to dig the rhythm of the Sun,
and that no one yet has cut an ear of corn
with love and grace.' *

* In memory of Spanish poet Leon Felipe Juegos, a stanza from his poem : El Clervo —

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INTRODUCTION

In our Indian Republic we have two historical dates : 26 January and 15 August, being observed respectfully. As for Republican Day, it has a historical beginning on the 26 January 1930, but the root of 15 August we do not find how abruptly this date appeared in our history ; when we know that the British Prime Minister Atlee announced in London on 20 February 1947 that by June 1948 the British Ruler would handover British India's Administrative Power and vacate this land. But suddenly they retreated to 15 August 1947 on the advice of Mountbatten—here the year is not important, but crystalised the date 15 August, because of the Japanese-surrender on this very date and Atlee approved the agreement. But who was Mountbatten and what relation the Japanese-surrender had with the selection of our Independence Day ?

It appears from the political-circumstances of the period that British Prime Minister Atlee and Mountbatten intended to make 15 August as a Day of Victory. But the Victory over whom ?

Leaving behind the property of such vast land was certainly not a victory, yet they settled 15 August as Independence Day. As a supreme commander Mountbatten had a very special role to play not only in India also in south east Asia, he became the pivot of Indian political affairs and of Independence ; which establishes the fact that it was Mountbatten who choosed this Date of Independence and motive behind of this choice could not be anything else — but as a *Memorial of Murder of Netaji on the 15 August 1945 at Zero Hours in Red Fort—to be erected permanently* ; that was their real victory over revolutionary ideology and struggle of Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj.

Our Great Leaders who were manning the Interim Government being Jawharlal Nehru and others, did not oppose the 15 August being the Date of Independence, neither explained to the people the reason of their agreement with Mountbatten and Atlee, that Japanese-surrender on 15 August had no relation with our Independence. Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj had alliance with Japan, Mahatma Gandhii committed to British Ruler to assist the war to fight Japan and other Aggressor and that other Aggressor was none but Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj.

We further know till 1989 our Republican Government never took a micron initiative to find the truth about the so called death of Netaji, rather by virtue of their silence and no-action they proved that Netaji was only a Bengali and belonging to Bengal only, the Government has not yet recognised his sacrifice,

but people of India irrespective of religion, caste has shown their deep respect for this great soul.

It appears that there must have been an understanding as manifested in our constitution that its foundation is the Govt. of India Act - 1935 and the India Independence Act - 1947, which has boldly adopted the Colonial Administrative Provisions intact, which extended immense power to each ruler to make their own fortune, as the British rulers did. Netaji on the other hand was vehemently against such constitution, which only encourages the British process of harrasment and exploitation, manifested in each department, sub department of our Republic—from simple school, hospital via small to highest Judiciary, where we find image of those British ruler in smaller-form, in Indian skin, subdue people in the name of justice and democracy.

The foundation of this book stands on certain specific issues in relation to the report of Khosla Commission, etc. which was rejected, condemned by our former Prime Minister Mr. Murarji Desai, although the reason of rejection and condemnation was not given clearly. Led the author to travel through the past history, on the ground that Major Hugh Toye wrote a book "The Springing Tiger", where he crystalised the Death Story of Netaji, and the same story was repeated in the report of Khosla Commission, but Mr. Morarji Desai's action negates either of the above.

I tried here to focus the history for future generations — on the ground that Napōl'éon's cause of death was discovered only two centuries after his death. In relation to which, about Netaji's death, the then historical sequence in stages directs that : it was the Red Fort—where Netaji was murdered on the 15 August 1945 at Zero Hours. Mountbatten and Atlee's choice for 15 August as Independence Day had no other reason.

I believe, readers would find the truth as the prime mission of our Great Constitution : "Let the Truth Triumph" "Satya Maybo Jayate" : that should triumph.

Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee

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WHETHER NETAJI DIED AT TAIHUKU?

The official story of alleged death of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was that he was seriously injured while flying in a Japanese twin engine bomber, which crashed at Taihuku in Formosa¹ on the 18 August 1945 at about 2 p.m. and died between 8 and 9 p.m. in the same evening in a Japanese Military Hospital. the said death story was broadcast just as ordinary news by the Delhi Radio on 21 August 1945.

Majority of the people of British India did not believe the said death story of Netaji — to be true. The British Indian Government neither opposed such disbelief nor insisted the reason of the death to be true as above. Matter was left as a most ordinary news as it was. In result of which mysterious speculation begin to roll out from many corner, many believed that perhaps it was one other strategy of Subash Bose to hid his movement. No one tried to know why speculative mysterious stories begin to flow, none ever felt to know the root of such story.

Just by two years later the British Ruler handed over their administration to Jawharlal Nehru as Prime Minister of Dominion of India, under Governor-General Lord Mountbatten. After the change over of ruler the alleged death question of Netaji did not subside, but mysterious stories after stories been fabricated by a number of motivated self-seekers. What were motives behind to spread such ghostly stories, none enquired, none knew the reason either. From known and unknown sources stories were coming out that Netaji was alive, roaming as a sanyashi in India, and in an opportune moment he would reappear in public. Also claimed that he was alive and captive in Soviet Siberian Jail.

Such fiction or ghostly stories only assisted the original fabricators to hide the truth, to hide the conspiracy of murderers. Yet from the pressure of public the Free Indian Government was forced to form an enquiry commission after about 28 years since the fabricated story, to find any further clue or information about Netaji, or the reason of his death. A private centre under the banner : Netaji Research Bureau has also been established. But since the news of Delhi Radio on 21st August 1945 and till December 1989 — all stories, all enquiry

commissions, all researches proved to be futile, thus the mystery-stone about the death question of Netaji had not moved a hair distance, from the point of declared death. Thus, the official-story of alleged death of Netaji still stands?

On the background of which; we say as a definite conclusion that Netaji is no more alive, he is dead. But the said death whether was a natural death, or an accidental death, and or he was deliberately and planfully murdered ? That is what we are to authenticate. Before we proceed into the question of murder, we should clear our mind on the point that there are no red-handed proof to indentify the murderers. But it is quite possible on our part to derive proofs from those circumstantial evidences of the then historical events yet living, which would lead us to the definite findings : That the Taihuku air crash was a total fabrication and while in captive; Netaji was deliberately murdered in the Red Fort confinement at Zero hours on the 15th August 1945 ! ²

To find the facts and to reach the truth, it is an unbias necessity to know at First : Subash Chandra Bose's political ideology, philosophy and the overall foundation of his mission : along with which we should also look into the activities of Mahatma Gandhi and his trusted followers, who drastically opposed Subash Bose all along in the entire freedom struggle since his entry in political movement in 1921. These two factors are to be corroborated and correlated with the totality of Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj's activities with the declared death, which should reveal the truth. And from which we can find the definite reason : why it became a necessity that Subash Bose had to be murdered ?

1. Modern Teipei of Republic of Taiwan.

2. The detail of that so called air crash been discussed in the chapter : "What Actually had happened — How Subash Bose was presumably murdered."

AT A GLANCE — 1921 TO 1940 JANUARY :

Subash Bose although successfully passed the Indian Civil Service examination in 1920—but he never thought to oblige himself to develop his career as a British pet. The reason of passing out the said examination was to satisfy his parents. Instead of joining he resigned from the I.C.S. in April 1921 and returned back to India. He was little over twenty four years, born on the 23 January 1897.

During stay in the United Kingdom he earnestly studied the revolutionary struggles of the world and its victory of all those oppressed peoples and in particular the Great October Revolution, he must have had also gathered knowledge about Mahatma Gandhi's South African political career. As a political professional Gandhi began his initial career in South Africa. On return to India, he joined the Indian National Congress, and within no time became a topnotch leader and that was prior to 1921. On the background of which Subash Bose intended to have first hand knowledge about Gandhi's political theme of Non Co-operation movement. Subash Bose went to Bombay and met Gandhi on 16 July 1921.

During discussion, Gandhi reminded Subash Bose of his promise that India would have her independence within a year. Subash Bose must have laughed about the promise, as because; Subash Bose observed that the base of the non-co-operation movement was submission, begging through co-operation from the very beginning itself, which only strengthens the enemy of the oppressed. It appears that Subash Bose knew well the source of the political career of Gandhi in South Africa, as Gandhi's political role in South Africa was always in favour of White Ruler, and in support of Indian business community. The British Government wholeheartedly assisted Gandhi in a manner to develop his political image, so that his leadership could be established within the Indian population. The Indian population in South Africa of the period was composed of two distinct sections, business community being those hailed from the same district of Gujrat of Gandhi, and the labouring population being majority was Telugu speaking. This labouring Indian became shuttle-valve between General Smuts

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AT A GLANCE — 1921 TO 1948

Government and Gandhi's political movement. General Smuts wanted to isolate the Zulu-Slave labourer from Indian labourer, as because they developed a militant-bond between them, which might endanger the white ruler. As there were no organised leadership of these two labouring forces, namely the Telugu and Zulu, that was an advantage for Gandhi.

On the background of which most important factor was that other than white skin none had any right upon land, on this point of issue Gandhi made a unique position in particular for wealthier Indian's, as he raised demand : Right for land to build own houses for living and business purposes. South African Prime Minister General Smuts could smell future, suppressing non-white population together would result strong unity as already there were militant-bond between Zulu and Indian Labourers, which would become a threat for white ruler. Gandhi's demand (he was not yet Mahatma, was known as Mr. M.K. Gandhi Barrister only) was a good weapon. In a round-about way General Smuts called Gandhi to sit for political discussion—it was the first Round-Table Conference in Gandhi's political life. The said conference was a success, Indians as a whole given right to buy and sell land amongst themselves only, and was particularised the area as Indian Reserve. South Africa, thus, was demarcated in three distinct colours : Whites the Ruling population, and the Indians as subordinate and Zulus being Black as the slave. In result of which, overnight Gandhi became the sole leader of those wealthier Indians, and in the eyes of the white ruler of South Africa. The Indian Business Community celebrated the victory, but the Indian Labourers felt in a very indifferent way—because, right-upon land had no value for them, as to purchase and built houses needs wealth. The wealthier Indians made fortune as modern Zaminders, they purchased land, built houses and rented to those unable Indians. In result of which, Zulu's basically became anti-Indians, thus the militant bond amongst the labourers of two distinct nationality just withered and since then the relation turned inimical, say for instance in 1948 there was a riot to that extent that the Indians had only one alternative open to jump into the Indian Ocean for survival.

General Smuts was a far sighted ruler, he knew how to destroy revolutionary urge. He utilised the political-activities of Gandhi. Gandhi's relation and service to the white Ruler were recognised, upheld and highly appreciated, and as a gratitude, Gandhi was honoured

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and awarded : the Zulu War medal, Boar War medal and Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

In view of the first round table conference between Gandhi and General Smuts, there was a strong rumour that Gandhi was bribed a sum of £ 15000 by General smuts³, to break the militant-bond between the Zulu and the Indian Labourers. Whether the said bribe was a fact or not although yet unsettled, but a large number of people believes it to be true. The fact was that Right Upon Land for Indians reacted very badly upon Zulus as they were forced and treated as Slave, and became anti-Indians altogether. The Labouring-Indians could not digest the said agreement between General Smuts and Gandhi, an Indian Pathan Mir Alam felt otherwise, an insult for the Indian labourers, a few days later when Gandhi was going to court in a horse-driven cart, was attacked by Mir Alam, who knifed him several times and in result Gandhi was seriously injured, white police saved him from the hands of Mir Alam and got him admitted in the hospital. Finally, Gandhi was cured. Soon he became fit, was transported to India and was accomodated in Birla-house, Delhi, to begin with a new political chapter in India.

This abrupt change in Gandhi's source of living and political movement was perhaps hatched in London, as because the British Ruler saw Gandhi's non-cooperation movement could be most suitable tool to divert and destroy the revolutionary freedom struggle in India. As we find that soon Gandhi arrived in Delhi, immediately got a place amongs the leadership of the Indian National Congress, the wealthier Indian surrounded him from all corners, that was a strange part, as because without any political credentials he found a place amongs the leadership. Although many of the leaders were in total opposition of Gandhi—inclusive of Motilal Nehru, Deshbondhu.

Deshbondhu C.R.Das vehemently opposed Gandhi. But no opposition could succeed. The foundation was created by the British Ruler of the relevant period—we might refer to the wordings of Lord Hardinge the then Viceroy of India that how Gandhi's political activities was publicised. Hardinge said :

Recently your compatriots in South Africa have taken matters into their own hands by organising what is called passive resistance to laws which

3. When the author of this book visited South Africa in 1960, this rumour was yet alive. He wrote in an Article in two Bengali Newspapers Daily Swadhinata and weekly Darpan in June, 1961 respectively.

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they consider invidious and unjust, an opinion which we who watch their struggles from a far cannot but share. They have violated, as they intended to violate, those laws with full knowledge of the penalties involved and ready with all courage and patience to endure those penalties. In all this they have the sympathy of India — deep and burning — and not only of India but of all those who, like myself without being Indians themselves, have feelings of sympathy for the people of this country. But the most recent developments have taken a very serious turn and we have seen the widest publicity given to allegations that this movement of passive resistance has been dealt with by measures which would not for a moment be tolerated in any country that claims to call itself civilised."⁴

The movement of passive resistance for freedom of India from British Rule, was supported by the Viceroy of India, thus sanctioned permission for the leaders of the Congress to adopt the same to mould masses in favour of passive resistance movement. What was so attractive in this movement the Ruler's found. The unique-result in favour of the ruler's was that masses desirous to emancipate, would assemble in folded hands and appeal to the Good heart of Rulers to withdraw repressive measures, so that rulers *bad heart* transformed into *good heart*. That was an apparent truth on the surface for leaders, but the inner truth was that the semi-conscious and or bluntly-conscious persons of the masses could be drawn into crowd of passive-resistance movement and put the masses into the hands of ruler to be shot dead and or by repressive measures turn them docile. Thus a process to be continued through generations. By which common masses could be transformed into two distinct sects as 1) opportunists and 2) dociles as pets.

Lord Hardinge the then Viceroy of India being a follower of Gandhi failed to influence the revolutionaries at all. One would yet recollect that Lord Hardinge after a year of coronation of King George V in the New Capital New Delhi on 23 December 1912 a bomb was hurled at him and he was seriously injured, his attendant died instantly. Revolutionaries always differed and opposed Gandhian non-cooperation movement, it was clear to the revolutionaries that Gandhian leaders apparently were against British Rule but were not against the British Principle of Exploitation, theirs ideology was to replace the skin of ruler while to maintain intact the process and

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procedure of British Rule, so that the masses could be ruled as subjects of the forthcoming state, to be ruled by and on the basis of Gandhian conception as colonial masters.

Thus, in the struggle for freedom there manifested two distinct ideology : 1) Revolution and 2) Anti Revolution. These facts were clearly known to Subash Bose, from his activities we could easily draw conclusion that Subash Bose knew the political role of Gandhi as developed in South Africa. For which, instead of believing the assurance of Independence within one year Subash Bose rejected to join Gandhian Congress, returned back to Calcutta and joined Swarajya Party of C.R. Das.

In 1921, the political scene in India already had developed exactly on the same footing as was in South Africa. *Freedom within One Year* was an artificial mask— in the inner core was the religion. Gandhi choosed : idol Ram and his kingdom RamRajya, but unable to give any proper defination or explanation that how a fudal-idol could be punched in the freedom struggle in 20th century. When we know that the myth Ram ruled his small kingdom through exploitation, conspiracy, betrayal, creation of traitors in the enemy camp, to conquer other kingdom used filthy-plea, Sita the queen was allegedly kidnapped by Ravana, attacked Lanka. The characters of Ramayana never lived, the book is actually a fiction alike Homer's Oddessy and Iliad. The author of Ramayana depicted rulers eternal characteristic with a religious fervour, which Gandhi adopted and enforced in the freedom struggle, was a punch of religious-myth with politics — covered with a colour, as non-cooperation movement. Gandhi's religio-politics sharply demarcated masses within religion, and religion became nation. How this antagonistic seed began to grow, we can trace it as far back in 1920 itself.

Jinnah, a nationalist, who opposed Gandhi vehemently of his religious politics. Jinnah while opposed said : "*With great respect for Gandhi and those who think with him, I make bold to say in this assembly that you will never get your independence without bloodshed.*"⁵ The keen observation of Jinnah could realise that the backboneless non-cooperation movement not only should immoralise the masses, but corrupt them to an extent that would turn them as salve, by the virtue of Ramrajya intoxication. Jinnah could foresee that where

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Gandhi was leading the freedom struggle, he did not like that religious fanaticism should be forced into freedom struggle. In 1920 Congress Session Jinnah explained his political foundation to the Press, he said :

Well youngman, I will have nothing to do with this pseudo religious approach to politics. I part company with the Congress and Gandhi. I do not believe in working up mob hysteria, politics is a gentleman's game."⁶

Jinnah explained further to the Press, a renowned journalist Durga Das referred to Jinnah's expression :

Jinnah particularly deplored the Khilafat Agitation, which had brought the reactionary mullah element to the surface. He was amazed, he said : 'that the Hindu leaders had not realised that this movement would encourage the Pan-Islamic sentiment that the Sultan of Turkey was encouraging to buttress his tottering empire and dilute the nationalism of the Indian Muslims.' He recalled how Tilok and he had laboured to produce the Lucknow Pact and bring the Congress and League together on a common political platform. The British, he added, were playing a nefarious game in by-passing the pact and making it appear that the Muslim could always hope for a better deal from them than from the Congress. 'Well, he concluded : 'I shall wait and watch developments but as matters stand I have no place in Gandhi's Congress."⁷

From the aforesaid expression of Jinnah, it is absolutely clear how Gandhi manipulated the political game, no sensible man could accuse Jinnah to be a fanatic die-hard religious leader at that given time, rather we find that Jinnah was a true politician, true nationalist, who did never believe that religion could get any place in politics. He rather felt and expressed that "*politics is gentleman's game*", he defined, Gandhi's politics was totally pseudo-religious mob hysteria. At that relevant period Jinnah was a distinct political personality, defying religious-politics of Gandhi and his Congress, non-co operation theory, as postulated distinctly to secure independence without bloodshed was impossible, which Jinnah had proved that to get independence of British conception the quantity of shed-blood in Hindu Muslim riots was thousand times higher than been shed for a bloody-revolution.

By the virtue of backing from the British Ruler and Indian business community—Gandhi was adamant to force his religious-politics

6. Ibid

7. "

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amongst masses. He did it successfully for either end, by tempting the down trodden masses in villages through his Ram Rajya idol, influenced the Hindu believers and in result of which the Muslim masses isolated themselves for Muslim India. Thus, religion became nationality, religion became culture, language, therefore at the political foundation Hindu Nation-Muslim Nation was set to confront each other.

The Indian villages and cities as slavish were of two different socio-set, fudal and advanced fudal respectively, in result of which town and village people had opposing mental set up. Since British ruled this country, the gap that widened further. Religious influence demarcated within city people in various groups, even many groups did not submit to such belief, even denounced the existence of god, whereas the village people rather finding no way out submitted more into religious belief and theirs daily life was based on religion itself. Thus, a vigorous contrast appeared sharply between town and village people throughout India. Here the means of living and means of production played a vital role.

There were no other leader than Gandhi could read this socio condition. All other leaders maintained theirs political life in Anglicised Indian way, which created a ocean difference between village and urban population. Intelligentsia in general, even the revolutionaries were urban centred and knew more about Europe and other places of the world than own country villages. English educated Gandhi could know the weakness of those leaders, he deliberately changed his external gesture in such a manner that took him more close to common masses, and his Ram Rajya idol through songs as daily prayer, placed him as a religious-guru, he expolited the common religious weakness of the masses, he punched political ideas with religion, he could successfully enter into the surfacial-mind of those population. This influence of Gandhi forced almost all the professional but constitutional politicians into the camp of Gandhi. Who, could successfully built an anti-revolutionary political foundation. As Jinnah accused Gandhi for creation of pseudo-religious movement to lead a *reactionary revivalism*. Jinnah questioned Gandhi :

"your programe is village oriented. It makes little appeal to the intelligentsia. They are not with you at heart. They will revolt one day."

Gandhi replied : "The movement is gathering momentum among the masses . I will be ever on the move, creating the only sanction the Government

will respect. I do not think the intelligentsia have any weapon in their armoury that will bend the mighty British to their will. The people are intelligent. They bow before authority, but they revere those who stand for God and truth. Hindus and Muslims are bloodbrothers. The untouchables are also flesh of our flesh. I want them all to feel a common urge for regeneration through breaking their chains of slavery. These chains are as much social and economic as political. I have much faith in our people that as long as I tread the path of truth and non-violence the mass will not betray me. The intelligentsia will have to change their thinking if they want to achieve Swaraj. This exploitation of the villager must end. There must be a two way traffic between the rural and the urban in ideas, goods and services. the revolution has begun and Swaraj will come, come what may."⁸

Gandhi's shrewd observation and realisation was basically true, it has already been said that on the one hand religious-norms enforced through centuries by those rulers and their henchmen created chain of mental-slavery by which the so-called god and so-called truth became the prime weapon of the rulers, Gandhi's assessment : "*They bow before authority, but they revere those who stand for God and truth,*" which Gandhi never liked to disown but banked upon, so that the chain of mental-slavery that exists. and in result the rulers could go on as per their whim. Gandhi never tried to begin any movement to remove such allegorical-belief of the masses, rather his entire movement was based upon to create a further strong mental-chain of slavery for submission. We might sight as a reference the Chouri-Chora movement in Bihar.

In 1922 February the peasants in Chouri-Chora revolted, arms in hands to fight unbearable suffering lashed by the British ruler and their henchmen, in result of which the peasants killed 22 policemen in retaliation to those killed peasants. Here Gandhi found his *God and truth* was hackled, thus his movement deviated from the path of righteousness. He instantly withdrawn his movement and forced the peasants into the hands of the rulers for barbarous treatment to destroy their revolutionary urge. Out of 225 accused on murder charges 19 were hanged and the rest 172 were sentenced life imprisonment. Gandhi's righteous heart did not feel any pain for them.

The leadership of Indian National Congress—being a political platform—reacted to split : C.R. Das took the lead, supported by Swarajya Party, in 1922 in Gaya Congress session, so that Gandhi's

religious anti-revolutionary movement could be encountered.

Subash Bose wrote : "when the urge and temptation was on the verge of explosion, Gandhi's call for retreat resulted National Calamities."

Gandhi's most trusted disciple Jawharlal Nehru wrote in his autobiography : "when the movement was advancing from all side and when we were establishing succeeding, at such a time in such a manner withdrawing the movement we were angry."

The young Communist Party, just then born, they say in a similar tone : when the imperialist failed to subdue peoples revolution by the might of rifle, they then rely upon compromisists leadership of Gandhi.

On the background of which Fourth World Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow and Petrograd between 7 November and 3 December. Lenin, the architect of Soviet State was alive, India's representation was invited : M.N. Roy, Dange, Nalini Gupta, Chira Ranjan Das and Subash Bose was to attend as the representatives of Left revolutionary force, although other than M.N. Roy none could attend. Here we find Leftist leaders were trying to get foreign-assistance from Soviet for India's Liberation. The noteworthy fact was that other than M.N. Roy none else was a claimed communist of the time.

The British ruler could realise that from every corner of the country armed struggle by stages slowly was growing. Gandhi was a forcedfull media, who could neutralise such influence upon the common masses, as because, they always *submits to the authorities*. Therefore it was a utmost necessity to outcast the revolutionary sources from the common masses. In result of which the ruler all along devised to tame the movement in their constitutional form—where Gandhi was the most useful tool for them.

Left activities were of two fold 1) such as Congress Socialists in practice were Gandhites, 2) the Revolutionaries believed to destroy the colonial set up to liberate the common masses from the chain of slavery, so that they could stand as a nation of dignified people. Their concentration was limited mostly within urban areas of middle class section. Jawharlal Nehru, and those who thinks along with him were using Leftist mask — maintained balance between Gandhian ideology and the revolutionaries, for their individualised self interest.

The Communists, as a Party came into existence only in 1921, beginning of which, many of the founder members were intuitionally influenced by the Great October Socialist Revolution, and believed in complete destruction of the colonial rule. Soon the birth of Communist Party in India, Gandhi felt disturbed, the British ruler were perturbed, to curve the revolutionary foundation of the Communist Party, multifold activities began with : as a first step Kanpur conspiracy case came up. All those anti revolutionary forces had one advantage that in British India the social-set up was religious and fudal and there were no Industrial Proletariat, urban population was primarily English educated and Englicised fudal culture did made its place there, and those downtrodden migrated from villages were more religiously influenced, as Gandhi foresaw the charactaristic was true. Thus, Comunist Party in relation to communist movement moved in a scattered way. The Communist Party leadership as a whole in practice and activities they failed to see the revolutionary activities and urges for armed revolution almost with same eye as Gandhi and with their pseudo-Left value. In the rank and file a vast number was intuitionally revolutionaries, Communist Party leadership failed to assess the value of the rank and file, in result of which the leadership of the Communist Party practically became a party of interpretation and dependent upon direction from United Kingdom, their assessment of the freedom struggle became subordinated to foreign direction, by which they failed to realise the Indian social-set up as well as the directives of the Third Communist International to assess the value of between Radical Bourgeois and Reformer Bourgeois, as Lenin explained : where-in in colonial countries no industrial proletariat exists, what the leading proletariat should do. Thus, the leaders of the Communist Party of Great Britain became the policy maker of the Communist Party in India. Which doubly benefited the Gandhian religious political movement and the British ruler to isolate the common masses from the revolutionary leadership, turning the revolutionary leadership only into group of devoted souls, to sacrifice their life for the cause of masses, on the other hand the masses who never felt any obligation during the life time of each revolutionary.

Yet true-revolutionary activities were quite strong in 1925, there were great revolutionary steps manifested through Kakori Conspiracy case, where four revolutionaries : Ramprasad Bismil, Rouson Singh, Asfakulla and Ranjan Lihiri, accused of murder and were hanged.

Under the background of revolutionary activities, and to curve the same, the British ruler offered a new reform through Simon Commission. In reaction, this reform-offer resulted an unified atmosphere through out India, air filed and echoed throughout : Go Back Simon.

Late Rajpat Rai led a procession in Lahore, in 1928, which police attacked brutally, Lala was seriously injured and died a few days later. The death of Lala Rajpat Rai ignited a violent revolutionary fire. The killer of Lala to be punished. Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukdev mad it a point, the butcher was police officer Sandhurst to be judged of h crime.

The Annual Session of the Indian National Congress was held Calcuttia in 1928—issue of Freedom and its struggle once again sharpened the question amongs the leaders : what was the aim of national struggle ? Full Independence or Dominion Status ?, sharp demarcation once again drastically splited the leadership as a whole. Subash Bose was the pivot for Full Independence on the one hand, Gandhi was in favour of Dominion status on the other, along with his followers. We find a peculiarly strange action of Jawaharlal Nehru, he supported Subash Bose but sided Gandhi, from his later activities only presumption could be drawn that he supported Subash Bose on this most crucial issue to cause damage from within. There could not had been any other motive behind. That was why it could be concluded that basically Jawharlal was devotedly with Gandhi, for his personal gain, acted as a puppet of British ruler.

Gandhi's bait as was pronounced in 1921 to Subash Bose : independence within one year—had gone into air, since then seven years had elapsed, several hundreds life had been sacrificed during the period. Gandhi's non-co operative co-operation did not travel even a micron distance, yet they associated the British ruler, were busy of conspiring against the revolutionary-struggle for independence. The British ruler ornamented those great souls as terrorists, both the ruler and their associates were terrorised from the activities of those revolutionaries. A Public Safety Bill was brought to deal with the terrorists in 1929. On 8 April in the Executive Council Vithal Bhai Patel hardly could got up to deliver his ruling whether the said Bill was in order, a Bomb was hurled to the floor of the Assembly and simultaneously a number of shots came from somewhere.

Instantly the police closed the doors, there was a hell of fear amongs the members. The bomb fell close to Finance Minister, although none was hurt. Members took shelter beneath the bench, tables. Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta were arrested. Entire population not only hailed the action but rose in protest against the British ruler. The action of Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta not only shook the British rule at the very base of the administration but their Indian counter part became unnerved.

Bhagat Singh, Batukeswar Dutta, Rajguru, Sukdev and Jatin Das, were in jail as criminal prisoners, chained in hands, legs and waist. they demanded to be treated as political prisoners. Jatin Das created a history, he began with hunger strike, refused even the delicious *Nimbu Ka Pani*, sixty three days continued, he refused medicine too, finally death slowly embraced Jatin Das. The most honourable death of Jatin Das awakened the common masses again, which forced the Government to accept the revolutionaries as political prisoners. But the preacher and leader of Non-violent movement Gandhi, there was no sensation not even was a sparkle of tear could appear in his eyes.

Subash Bose carried the stilled-body of Jatin Das by train which ran nonstop from Lahore to Calcutta, to avoid revolutionary influence and eventual out break of violent action, yet in millions and billions downtrodden common people rushed to those stations to pay last respect to one of the great revolutionary Jatin Das.

We find once again, that how the peoples were duped, deceived by Gandhi and his followers : on the issue of dominion-status and complete independence. Dominion Status meant that skin of the white ruler would be replaced by Indian skin while the British Administrative set up should be maintained intact. Whereas complete independence meant not only change of white ruler but total destruction of British Administrative set up, and a new superstructure to be erected which should bring the common masses into the state affairs so that the value and meaning of independence felt by each and every citizen of the vast country.

On the background of which the Simon Commission Report was published on 5 September 1929, a new tug-of-war was released, on earlier reports the word dominion status had a place, but in Simon Commission report the word dominion-status within British Empire

been relegated to back page.

The Simon Commission was the result of Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress held in December 1928. Motilal Nehru was the pivot of the session, yet influence of Subash Bose could not be outcasted, resolution on complete independence was adopted at the previous session and again constitutional scheme was endorsed, as the report was based on dominion status, was endorsed by all party convention. Gandhi desired to give the Britishers two years time to meet the demand but Jawharlal Nehru wanted that the time to be reduced to one year. Subash Bose refused to agree to any such policy, he demanded the resolution be rejected and was defeated by 1,350 to 973 votes. On this issue in reply to a journalist's question Subash Bose said : "I do not like Gandhi's appeasement of Nehru's. We in Bengal represent the real revolutionary force. Jawhar only talks. We act."⁹

On the otherside of the independence game the Muslim League, in its Calcutta Session got a triangular division : one group supported Nehru report, other rejected it and the third one intended to compromise. Aga Khan Group alike Gandhi was in favour of British Ruler. They gave a stunt and by-passed all those group of Muslim League and conducted all party Muslim conference in Delhi on 1st January 1929.

These Groups of League and Congress had only apparent division or variation — represented their own class interest. But the revolutionaries neither could organise a single forum or organisation but were in various individual groups scattered within. Well, the motto manifested singly : revolution, meant complete independence, for the toilers, comprises 98 per cent of the population.

Human generation is a continuous regenerative flow alike a flowing river, thus the motto and activities do flow but not in a similar manner because of genetical-adoption. Here is a contrast between revolutionaries and anti-revolutionaries, which Gandhi evaluated more correctly as he observed that common people all through human history were short minded, short sighted because they live with present and concentrates in stomach and regeneration of family life, alike tapewarms as Engels concluded—Gandhi's observation that the past passes quietly into the darkness of the history; the common population do not bother

but submits in the whirlpool of social economy, which results individual fate as lotted. Thus, it was not so difficult to tame or mould the common population but echo the above essence by punching the ideas of the period. Thus, Gandhi succulently succeeded, where self sacrifice was only a mask.

For the revolutionaries, on the otherside, prime motto although their total activities were based for social-emancipation from exploitation—but the masses in general counted the revolutionaries as heros ?, no doubt, they highly honoured the sacrifice of the revolutionaries, but their ideological activities not being followed upon by the masses. Yet at that relevant period revolutionary activities highly accelerated, Gandhi's counter-revolutionary effect did double simultaneously. We find such a role appeared when the issue of Execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukdev came up. Instantaneously Gandhi-Irwin Pact received momentum. Revolutionary atmosphere caused a tremendous pressure upon the impotent leadership of Gandhi—in folded hands Gandhi appealed to Irwin "for reprove of Bhagat Singh" and two of his comrades. Gandhi begged with powerful words of flattary : "Charity of a Great Christian in Young India." Irwin as a ruler knew well the masses in one hand and the revolutionary-people in relation to impotent political leadership, thus the heart of the *Great Christian* did not react. It was just before the Congress Session to be held in Karachi in 1930, Gandhi was ridiculed, hackled in the session, yet his leadership remain intact.

Subash Bose gave a strong lead by his Naba Jawan Sangha, waved black flag and opposed Gandhi, entered the hall, raised voice : "go back Gandhi." During the session Subash Bose clarified the motto and mission of Gandhian leadership once again and declared : "we demand a workers and peasants Free Republic of India."

This particular statement cleared the basic-philosophy of Subash Bose. The role of Subash Bose in Karachi Congress Session was for the release of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukdev, who were they, what was their ideology : Bhagat Singh a Marxist, a young leader of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Party. On 23rd March 1931, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukdev were hanged—their bodies were burnt on the bank of Sutlej.

Gandhi's political image was badly reduced, even his associates

could find that Gandhi was getting isolated from the masses. Demand was raised against Gandhi-Irwin Pact, what was the use of such pact. Gandhi replied to console atleast his associates : "there were no such agreement in the pact could equit Bhagat Singh and others."¹⁰

To straighten socio situation in their favour, Jawharlal Nehru adopted the situation and made a broad announcement to mould public opinion : "the corpse of Bhagat Singh shall stand between us and England."¹¹ Jawaharlal Nehru's announcement only specify that they were encashing the sacrifice of those great revolutionaries in their favour, while opposing Subash Bose's political activities. Well, we could draw conclusion that on the socio-surface Subash Bose was the crystal-symbol of all revolutionaries of India.

British ruler adamentedly tried to blacken the glorious revolutionary upsurges of freedom struggle, the Gandhian leadership decrepited the masses, to highlight their socalled non-co operative co operation for the interest of British rule to develop Indian capital. Yet the revolutionary struggle did not end, we might refer to a few of those extraordinary revolutionary struggle to assess the historical arms-struggle of Subash Bose and his Azad Hind Fauj :—

In 1913, Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh and Tarak Nath Das formed and organised Gaddar Party, in San Fransisco, U.S.A. Gaddar in English meant : Revolt, Revolt to cause Revolution. their ideology was expressed in the first issue of Gaddar organ :—

What is your name ? Revolt
What is your job ? Revolt
Where would you do ? In India
How do you write the Call of Revolt ? Not by ink, blood alone.

It was the manifesto of Gaddar Party makes clear that freedom could only be achieved through revolution.

Similarly, in 1915 over a lac Indians left India and took shelter in Kabul to perform *Hijrat* ... meant to win over the lost country or territory from the enemies. In that mission, Barkatulla was the pivot, engaged actively to float an organisation. In the meantime, Mahendra Pratap also left India and became the central figure of the movement. On 1st December 1915, for the first time, outside British India, they

10. India from Curzon to Nehru and After, pp - 147

11. *Ibid*.

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established: Provisional Government of Free India. Mahendra Pratap was the President, Barkatulla the Prime Minister. Religion did never bother their revolutionary mission. They met Lenin, discussed about their struggle to free India from British Rule. Many factors played its reversed role, failure awaited them too.

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In 1929, Lahore Congress Session adopted a resolution for complete Independence, following which on 26 January 1930 *Independence Day* was observed throughout the country. But the revolutionaries did not lay down their mission against armed-struggle and did neither join the congress or muslim league. They must have had observed that at the foundation of the Declaration of Independence, where-in interest of the masses of the country were totally absent.

The Declaration of Independence in view of Lahore Congress session was in practice to establish the family heredity of Motilal Nehru. There were competition amongs leaders for Presidentship. Gandhi denied all and announced the name of Jawharlal Nehru, here we find, his father Motilal Nehru played a vital role, Motilal commented in writing in a letter that his son "*Jawharlal represented Youth and dynamism.*" Further to that "*Gandhi's decision* marked a turning point in the history of modern India. A dying man, Motilal was naturally eager to see Jawharlal, as the Congress President in his own lifetime. Azad expressed his feeling that Jawhar would make a great appeal to Muslim youth. But the effect of Gandhi's decision was to identify the Nehru family with the nation."¹²

On the 26 January 1930 the Declaration of Independence was read, on the bank of Ravi River, isolated from the Congress Session. Father and Son, Motilal and Jawharlal attended the occassion. The document assured the people of India of full Independence for equality and adult franchise. But the hereditary transfer was not liked by many leading member of the Gandhian Congress. There was a split and in result the Congress Democratic Party born. This makes further clear why the revolutionaries did not join the party of proprietorial inheritance, the Indian National Congress.

The Declaration of Independence on 26 January 1930 did not impress another great revolutionary soul Surjya Sen, most popularly known yet as Masterda, he organised the *Indian Republican Army*,

conquered two British armoury on the 18 April 1930. We here pinpoint the name of a great revolutionary lady-heart of a mother, who had shown that ladies were not behind revolution : Pritilata Yaddadar, we should salute this great lady from the core of our heart. Long four years they fought the British might *and survived*. They appealed to the Indian soldiers of British Indian Army to join the Indian Republican Army and fight for full and complete independence. It is noteworthy that the Armed struggle for freedom was suppressed by the Britishers by those Indians in the Army. Revolutionaries tried all along to raise consciousness of those organised Indian soldiers, engaged as *mercenary*. The Gandhian leadership could ever thought that those Indian soldiers were also a part of the Indian society ? Indian Republican Army also met with failure. Surjya Sen, Tarakeswar Dastidar were hanged on 12 January 1934. The said year Gandhi was forced out of Congress.

We also witnessed further when the Red Shirts of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan released an unprecedented uprising, and to suppress the uprising Britishers engaged Garowali Battalians, a Junior-officer Thakur Singh refused the order to fire upon the Red Shirt activists, They threw rifles, in effect, Red Shirts and Indian Soldiers join hands together to fight the common enemy.

British ruler always rescued Gandhi's leadership, soon armed uprising was there, most safe zone was jail. Thus, in May 1930 Gandhi was arrested, as there was workers uprising, the workers practically turned Solapur as liberated area. Under such context Gandhi's non-co operative co-operation movement had nothing to do, Solapur became a ocean of blood, four leaders of the revolt were executed.

Gandhi later announced and condemned the Solapur uprising, condemned Garawali Soldiers' refusal to fire upon Red Shirts and the common people. We might recollect Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev's execution, the young of the period raised call for country wide armed revolution : *Inkilab---Zindabad*, meant Long Live Revolution. The young asked Gandhian leaders : "*What young received from him but Bhagat Singh was hanged.*"

The congress leaders glorified Gandhi-Irwin pact and in a manner publicised that there would be a Round Table Conference and India would be free. In a hell of publicity from his associates and followers

on the one hand and British ruler on the other—Gandhi went to London and returned back empty hands. We might recollect once again the result of Gandhi-Smuts round table conference in South Africa, the result what Gandhi obtained there-in in his first round table conference, similarly, in the second round table conference between Gandhi-Irwin was the same. Result was that let the compradore business-community develop further in the line of the British Capital.

The British Parliament in practice was the mouth piece of English Capital, and they knew that finally Gandhian leadership might not succeed because of revolutionary struggle, thus they were desirous to have collaborators in the international business sphere. No one knows what was the inner mission of Gandhi-Irwin pact, surface was only a mask. But the history speaks for itself that in India the English Capital had created to develop a compradore but industrial section, who could become international-ally.

A further but most important factor was also there that an unconventional history was created by the Great October Socialist Revolution ... for the first time in the human history a completely new state of downtrodden *Labouring people* came into existence: *The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic*. To counter its influence to other countries—leading world capital like U. K., U.S.A., all they combined to create a suitable buffer, which should finally confront the ideology of the Soviet Union : Workers of the World -Unite. The countries of world capital found Gandhian ideology to be most suitable to begin with. U.S. President was in favour of India's Independence, in terms of Gandhian socio-concept, even in U.K. amongs ruler there were groups who also felt in a sameway to replace the ruler's skin, while capital set-up remain intact so that the future-India would remain a collaborator, for the international capital.

But the revolutionary-struggle created much frustration within certain Gandhian leaders, theirs individual public image was very badly effected. They also accused Gandhi. In result of which on 17 September 1934, Gandhi announced: "*I am a hinderence to the growth of Congress.*"¹³ Thus, he retired from active politics ? Yet he knew that his staunch disciplines like Jawharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad the new Congress President were holding the steering of the Congress, thus Gandhi's retirement was only a point to confuse the masses.

The so-called retirement from the leadership basically had no meaning, because he did not retire from public-function and had not taken *Vanaprastha*. He was shrewd enough, thus assessed and judged the mind of common people—we know well that Gandhi had dual-role as 1) political leader 2) religious preacher. He left the political leadership for the time being and took step to organise All India Village Industry Association. What was the Association for the villages? The Charka culture, to produce hand made cloths—this charka culture had two distinct way out, a) to engage villagers individually so that the basic foundation of Gandhian politics, the speculative economy forces each individual into the process of profit-mongering commerce. In result of which, each individual would confront other. b) Gandhi never tried to organise the villagers into co-operatives. Gandhi knew well that under the then technology it was next impossible for Charka-culture to compete and survive. Yet as an alternative Gandhi engaged himself to recover his lost political image—he might have had retired from leadership of Congress but as an individual one do have right to speak on any occasion. By relinquishing himself from the leadership noway reduced his influence upon his disciplines like Jawharlal, Rajendra Prasad and others.

In 1935, British Ruler made an announcement to conduct election in India, British parliament endorsed the same and it came into force on 3 July, 1936. The portion relating to India as a Federation, not to become operative because the princely-states did not agree with the principle of Govt. of India Act-1935. This Act became the pivot for future. Thus, the said Act rigidly reduced the status of the provinces only to their own financial resources, and the central government concentrated the total Administrative power into their hands, by which the provinces became subordinate to central power. The said Act-1935 whole heartedly was accepted by the leaders of the Indian National Congress, without Gandhi as a supreme leader.¹⁴

In 1937, Election was held, Congress was victorious in many provinces alike their counterpart Muslim league. There was organised movement for release of political prisoners—as a gesture to popularise the congress further, most of the political prisoners were released, but not those revolutionaries of Chottogram, comrades of Bhagat Singh and many others. Although, such gesture created much popularity for

14. The Govt. of India Act - 1935 is the foundation being the concretised base of the Constitution of India - 1950.

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Congress on the surface; and in result of which Gandhi was about to resume back the political leadership of not only of Congress but of the whole country, that was what made ready by the British ruler, to hasten drastic-end to remaining revolutionary struggle. The Indian business community immediately become patriots and many of them appeared on the political surface.

But peoples with socio consciousness could not digest such action of the government and of congress leadership. It reflected with a cyclonic exposition in 1939 in the Congress session held at Tripuri — Subash Bose defeated Sitaramiya the live-representative of Gandhi in the Congress Presidential election. Subash Bose became the President of the Congress, in result, Gandhi was annoyed and shamelessly declared : Sitaramiya's defeat was his ideological defeat.

An atmosphere of dubious caricature was created at the leadership, which forced Subash Bose to resign from Congress Presidentship. But this resignation did not frustrate him, at his initiative the known left forces were organised : Left Consolidated Committee, Forward Bloc was also floated as a distinct political organisation. We could well understand that the political circumstances that forced the Left to join Subash Bose—but they were not unified as was Gandhi's group in the Congress. There was a most strange part that Jawharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel did not support Left Consolidation. Gandhian Leadership was able to evaluate the strength of Left Consolidation. It is necessary on our part to know and evaluate the left in relation to Subash Bose's activities.

As said before that the Left although believed in revolution, but was divided in various group, such as Congress Socialist Party, Congress Democratic party, both the party in fact were composed of split groups, these groups sometime were even comprising four/five heads. They had no clear conception about the Revolution, revolution in view of social interest, they failed to come out of religious influence, thus they could not counter Gandhian leadership in a required manner so that the intelligentsia and the common masses could understand the meaning of revolution. Thus, in a round about way they had support for Ramrajya ideology too.

The Leadership of the Communist Party of India, on the otherhand, although ideologically was supposed to be a party of revolution, as because they adheard to Marxist-Leninist principle, Lenin did clarify

specifically in those historical documents of Third Communist International that where there were no Industrial Proletariates, particularly in colonial countries, what their leading vanguard should do. The Indian Communist Leaders did speak well about revolution, no doubt, they supported Subash Bose on many occasions, but they had no clear knowledge about the socio context of this country. Thus we find that each adopted party congress resolution was diagonally opposite to one other. That was why we find that the leaders were trailing behind each revolutionary situation. Yet the Marxist-Leninist ideological influence was on increase, basic reason was the material success of the Great Socialist October Revolution. We also find that the leaders of the Communist Party of Great Britain, where industrial proletariates were present, yet they failed to extend revolutionary influence upon the class, instead they concentrated on the point of Indian freedom struggle, we find that they had more interest in favour of British crown than the freedom for the masses of India. Because of English education the leaders of Indian Communist movement, alike Gandhian leadership, was more inclined towards the leaders of CPGB. But it should also be mentioned that the rank-and-file of the relevant period of CPI always differed the leadership, and in result of which the party resolution of each party congress opposed each other. The Left consolidation leadership could never achieve true leftisms, true leftist ideological outlook, rather their inconsistent activities reversed the left effect upon the revolutionary masses; and in result of which they rendered leap-services against revolutionary struggle and the effect had strengthened the Gandhian leadership.

In 1939, the National Socialist Germany began war to convert into world war, which rapidly extended and changed the course of all political activities of all countries. Thus, in India, the political sphere of balance became disbalanced in one way and balanced in other way. That was, the strategy of Freedom Struggle accordingly took its shape as follows :—

1. Gandhian movement assisted the British rules as blood-brother on the one hand and consolidation of a section of Indian business community as international ally of world capital on the other.
2. The mid position was the Congress Socialist Party, by heart was Gandhian, afraid of armed struggle, a most undependable ally of Left

Consolidation Committee.

3. Third, the Communist Party Leadership and the rank-and-file were distinctly in opposition to each other within the party sphere. The leadership of provinces, that was the Provincial Committee of each province differed in strategy, with the Central Leadership i.e. the Central Committee and Polit-Bureau. Which could be summed up as the ideological demarcation between 2nd and 3rd Communist International. The saviour and architect of Marxism, Lenin not only clarified but emphasised the strategy and steps of the Communists of colonial countries, while made clear that the Communists should identify and demarcate the value of radical and reformer bourgeois and in accordance with the same the policy and strategy to be followed upon. In India, being a British colony the Central leaders of the communist movement found the Gandhian leadership progressive than Subash Bose. The Bengal Provincial Committee on the other hand found Subash Bose to be progressive for Left Consolidation Struggle than the Central Committee of C.P.I., in whose assessment Gandhian movement was progressive.

The said political history appeared to Subash Bose in a complete different way, he felt alike other revolutionary leaders of India and of the world that there had to be a mighty organised force to counter the enemy, the enemy as a whole the foreigner and national, and that force should be built up from the forces of the enemy itself. Led Subash Bose to evaluate the world situation : singly. Which no other leader could have dreamed ever.

BRITISH ADVERSITY IS INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY :

The Congress Session in Haripura and Tripuri in 1938 and 1939 respectively cleared once for all that Subash Bose was an undesired leader amongs the Gandhian leaders of the Congress. Jawharlal being true image of Gandhi , confounded Subash Bose, so that the nation could be prevented to join the revolutionary force led by Subash Bose. Conspiracy and cunningness was such that when Subash Bose was elected as Congress President, defeating Gandhi's image Sitaramiya , Gandhi again applied his cunning tactics to neutralise Subash Bose as President. The Gandhian Leadership immediately placed a resolutioun in the session to adopt to direct Subash Bose the new President to form his Cabinet in Consultation with Gandhi. Subash Bose considered the resolution as vote of No-confidence and resigned. This was at the verge of the beginning of Second World War. And was definitely an error to evaluate the situation of the leadership, in view of his influence upon the masses, Subash Bose should not had resigned at that occassion, as because vast militant masses were with him. Besides, who was Gandhi in Congress leadership at the relevent time, we know that he resigned in 1934 and in 1939 he had not renewed and resumed the leadership of Congress.

The Gandhian leadership assessed the situation of the world soon the out break of war. Polarisation of Forces of the world immediately began from national to international front. There was No-War pact between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. Thus, Soviet's role in International affairs had been cleared that they were outside the U.S. and British spheres and neither with Nazi Germany.

Jawharlal Nehru was sent to Chungking to meet Chiang Kai Shek, being the U.S. backed reactionary leader and the head of the Government of China. It cleared once again the role and policy of the Gandhian leadership, knowing well that U.S. was backing Chiang Kai-Shek with arms ammuration to fight and destroy armed—Liberation war led by the Communist Party of China under the leadership of Mao Tsetung, although on the surface it was said to fight the Imperialist Japan. The U.S. was an imperialist country to its true

sense, whose interests were manned by Chiang Kai Shek in China. Practically, the war between China and Japan was an imperialist war in a small scale. Nazi Germany's war turned the small scale imperialist war into world war of the imperialist. The reason of War in general and in particular of first world war Lenin splendidly explained the root of war :

"Capitalism has grown into a world system of colonial oppression and the financial strangulation of the overwhelming majority of the population of the world by a handful of 'advanced' countries. And this 'booty' is shared between two or three powerful world plunderers to the teeth (America, Great Britain, Japan) who are drawing the whole world into their war over the division of their booty." ¹⁵

The above analysis of Lenin was under the perspective of first world war—but the principle of imperialist war as Lenin defined, was also truly applicable to Second World War : as because solong social means of production remain in the hands of private capital, war is inevitable. And this Capital means whether owned individually or state owned proprietorship. The countries Lenin identified, along with which a new inclusion be added Germany along with America, Great Britain and Japan. The character of either world war was identically same. Nazi Germany wanted a place for herself as a most powerful country. But why Hitler could come up in the world arena. Hitler did explain his ideological motto in his book *Main Kamp* that : *"We have to destroy Marxism, ... so that future control ... may be in the hands of National Socialism — now just as it will be in the future"*. ¹⁶

The International imperialist being the British and U.S. rendered immense assistance to Nazi Party soon capability of Hitler was established, of course; it had to be said that Hitler had an extra ordinary quality, by which he created an image for himself, which extended through publicity and terror and in result of either, majority German accepted him as their supreme leader, willingly or unwillingly. Here we find ; on the one hand Hitler received assistance from G.B. and U.S. to destroy Soviet Union, but before turning his war into world war, on the other hand he made No-War pact with Soviet Union, and received a large quantity of raw materials for war preparation, from the country which he declared as far back in 20's to destroy.

15. Lenin : Collected Works, Vol-32, pp-232.

16. My Struggle, pp - 155.

Such policy of Non-Aggression pact of Nazi Germany with Soviet Union, the reason of which we could easily understand that the No-War pact of Stalin—that in the imperialist war, a Marxist Country should remain out of the sphere of war as a matter of principle. And for Hitler he had different strategy not to increase the number of enemies, at that initial period.

In such situation as above: Gandhian leadership found their position with the British Imperialist and Grand Allied Forces at par. Reason behind was that by virtue of 1937 election, the Indian National Congress and Muslim League took over subordinated provincial Governmental power under the directives of British Ruler. This process in reality, was that the British Ruler were training-up their true representative to inherit the fundamental Apparatus of Exploitation to rule the British subjects later. The training was a lively assurance for Gandhian and Jinnah's party—that by course of time the British Ruler would hand-over Governmental authority to them, in result of which Colonial Administrative Provisions could survive so that urges for dignified Freedom for the common masses to be destroyed to develop independent capital. Under such definite assurance it become certain that this trigon had common interest, to assist each other.

Therefore, under the context of the Imperialist War ; Lenin made the prime point clear for the victory of the proletarian revolution—the prime essence we might put as : Csar's Adversity was Russia's Opportunity, as a first step, Lenin received total help from Imperial Germany to organise, to fight and to destroy Csar — he utilised the assistance to develop the revolutionary struggle of Russian Workers on the issue of National Liberation as Marx defined — on the foundation of World Proletarian Revolution. The impact of Imperialist War upon Great October Revolution, without any hesitation and reservation Lenin acclaimed :

" The Imperialist War has helped the Revolution" ... "They taught them the use of arms a very useful thing, for which we might express our gratitude to the bourgeoisie — express our gratitude on behalf of all Russian Workers and Peasants, and particularly on behalf of all the Russian Red Army."¹⁷

Lenin further clarified the prime-issue of National Liberation of colonies, as well as of those Imperialist countries, who not only exploit

17. Lenin Collected Works, pp. Vol 31, pp 232

the colonies but do exploit in a same effect of their own people. While defining ; Lenin made the primary point crystal clear, political activities of parties for National Liberation in any country as was applicable earlier — yet the said-principle that also was applicable at the time of Freedom Struggle in India. Lenin explained :

"The programme of social democracy, as a counter-balance to this petty-bourgeois, opportunist utopia, must postulate the division of nations into oppressor and oppressed as basic, significant and inevitable under imperialism. The proletariat of the oppressor nations must not confine themselves to general, stereotyped phrases against annexation and in favour of equality of nations in general, such as any pacifist bourgeois will repeat. The proletariat cannot remain silent on the question of the frontiers of a state founded on national oppression, a question so 'unpleasant' for the imperialist bourgeoisie. The proletariat must struggle against the enforced retention of oppressed nations within the bounds of the given states, which means that they must fight for the right to self determination. The proletariat must demand freedom of political separation for the colonies and nations oppressed by 'their own' nation. Otherwise, the internationalism of the proletariat would be nothing but empty words ; neither confidence nor class solidarity would be possible between the workers of the oppressed and the oppressor nations ; the hypocrisy of the reformists and Kautskyities, who defend self-determination but remain silent about the nations oppressed by 'their own' nation and kept in 'their own' states by force, would remain unexposed. On the other hand, the socialists of the oppressed nations must, in particular, defend and implement the full and unconditional unity, including organisational unity of the workers of the oppressed nation and those of the oppressor nation."¹⁸

On the point of National Liberation, Lenin made the point not only crystal clear but very simple to understand, even the condition in 1940 for Liberation and self determination of the people in India those principle were applicable. We must make it clear for ourselves that this specific direction was not only for those claims to be Communists but also for those in the bourgeois—democratic revolution ; desirous to break the Chain of Slavery, international and national. We must note that the Great October Revolution was a Socialist Revolution—and for its further impact Lenin had reached to the findings in particular for colonial countries; only way-out could be made possible through Peoples Democratic Revolution, in this revolution the Proletariat in

general or Communists in particular should have alliance with the Radical Bourgeois. The effect of such alliance reduces the reformer - bourgeoisie's domination. Led Lenin to emphasise and conclude that :

"Socialists must not only demand the unconditional and immediate liberation of the colonies without compension - and this demand in its political expression signifies nothing else than the recognition of the right to self determination; they must also render determined support to the more revolutionary elements in the bourgeois democratic movements for national liberation in these countries and assist their uprising - or revolutionary war, in the event of one - against the imperialist powers that oppress them."¹⁹

Lenin's view is yet so lively that the national bourgeoisie all along holds active support and sympathy towards imperialist bourgeoisie and march together hands in hands against the revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary class. While explaining violence and non-violence as principle of political movement against Nation. On this point Lenin made further clear :

"Socialism is opposed to violence against nations. This is indisputable. But socialism is opposed to violence against men in general. Apart from Christian anarchists and Tolstoyans, however, no one has yet drawn the conclusion from this, that socialism opposed to revolutionary violence. So, to talk about violence in general, without examining the conditions which distinguish reactionary from revolutionary violence, means being a philistine who renounces revolution, or else it means simply deceiving oneself and others by sophistry."²⁰

Revolutionary-war raised by enslaved-people against their ruler—is not a violence, but to end violence, imposed by the ruler upon their subjects, what Lenin specifically had crystalised, as a firm ideology. In view of the directives and or explanation of Lenin, if we compare Gandhian role of the period between 1930 and 1940, leads us to conclude as Lenin determined that those who do not support and renounces Revolutionary Violence were nothing but a philistine or else it means simply deceiving oneself and others by sophistry.

In view of India's Freedom movement, two distinct process were followed : Revolutionary Violence, and on the other hand denouncing revolutionary-violence was Gandhian postulation of Non-Violence. In

19. Lenin : Collected Works, pp. Vol 22, pp 151/152.

20. Lenin : Collected Works, Vol. 28, pp 286.

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1920, the point of those "enslaved nations in their uprisings against British rule" came up in the Second Congress of 3rd Communist International, while reporting to the Congress, Lenin declared :

"I would like to emphasise the importance of revolutionary work by Communist Parties, not only in their own, but also in the colonial countries, and particularly among the troops employed by the exploiting nations to keep the colonial peoples in subjection."

"Comrade Quelch of British Socialist Party spoke of this in our commission. He said that the rank-and-file British Worker would consider it treasonable to help the enslaved nations in their uprisings against British Rule. True, the Jingoist and Chauvinist-minded labour aristocrats of Britain and America present a very great danger to Socialism, and are a bulwork of the Second International. Here we are confronted with the Greatest treachery on the part of leaders and workers belonging to the Bourgeoisie International."²¹

Lenin's view of 1920, clears the role of British Labour Party, and Socialist i.e. Communist Party as regards their role towards the Freedom Movements of India, in general and in particular of revolutionary uprising, even in 1940 and 1941. We can easily find two opposing freedom movements followed in India—in relation to Subash Chandra Bose and Gandhian leadership. It has already been said that at the verge of Second World War the leaders of Gandhian Congress were visiting foreign Countries, meeting those leaders belonging to Anglo - U.S. fold. In our national freedom movement, after meeting Chaing-Kai-Shek, Jawharlal Nehru arrived Rangoon, in a press conference Nehru declared :

"This is not the time to bargain. We are against the rising imperialism of Germany, Italy and Japan and for the decaying imperialism of Europe."²²

In the above declaration, we find that Jawharlal was opposing the rise of New Imperialism as well as decaying imperialism of Europe, and made a most specific condition that they were not going to bargain any more with the British Ruler for India's Freedom, at that juncture of war. It seemed that India's freedom matter had already been settled between the British Parliament and Gandhian leaders of Indian National Congress, and in result; the congress was to render services for British India in the interest and favour of British Crown. Jawharlal's

21. Lenin : Collected Works, pp. Vol 31, pp 245

22. India from Curzon to Nehru And After - pp 192

declaration did not clarify the characteristic of *Rising Imperialism and Decaying Imperialism* of Europe vis a vis the Commercial Imperialism of United States of America, it was also not cleared the fate and activities of U.S. imperialism in relation to Japan and German's rising imperialism—that was India's position as a colony of British Crown. And the prime factor involved here, whether Jawharlal's declaration meant that by co-operating British Ruler in the War would assist decay or death of Decaying imperialism of Europe ? And whether ends with all types of Imperialism once for all. And in relation to which whether India would remain out of exploitation by World-exploiters and of Indian exploiters ? Remain unanswered even in 1989.

Soon Jawharlal arrived Calcutta after Rangoon visit ; Subash Bose organised a demonstration and confronted Nehru, demanded firm action against Britain, he proclaimed : "*British adversity is India's opportunity.*"

This proclamation could not be digested by Jawharlal as well as Gandhi ; Gandhi jumped over with his traditional gimmick to rescue Jawharlal, and diverted the issue into another point, he declared and demanded that the British Ruler must answer "Britain's War aims" and ruling that the Congress would finalise its stand in regard to the hostilities only thereafter.

Jawharlal immediately accepted Gandhi's formulation. It, of course, resulted split in Congress Leadership—but was only apparent and on face only. Because, the Second World War in 1940 itself had already damaged and shaken the Ruling foundation of British Imperialism. The position of Slave-Countries, what difference it would made between two imperialist powers, whether decaying or rising, one was established and new born would try to replace the old one. And to fight new one would had been easier, as because the root of new would not had been strong.

The Viceroy of India was anxious to mobilise the active support of their subjects. thus, the Viceroy invited Gandhi, Jinnah, and the Chancellors of Chamber of Indian Princes. This invitation of political representatives as sole mouth-piece had divided the political-platform of the British India into three parts, that was analogous that Gandhi was the representative of Hindu India, Jinnah was Muslim India, and the Prince was of Princes-India. Thus, three appeared on the political scene

to assist the survival of their Master.

This invitation had its root in the Election of 1937, the Congress and Muslim League were manning provincial ministries, which had made the foundation to divide the British India. Of course, it must also be said that at the beginning it was those British Baniyas, with wealth, might and conspiracy, finally, erected a barbarous central administration, which unified the land of Indian subcontinent of thousand split kingdoms, into a single administration as British India. such vast area of several hundreds of Kingdoms were under a single flag. This unification, began to disintegrate as a strategy since 1936 when Burma was separated from British India. Yet the rest of British India's unification resulted a single nation theory—and this theory was primarily based on religious - politics. Prior to British Ruler, since the time of Rikhveda, this sub-continent never took such shape, neither single nation theory could come on the surface. The Rulers tried utmost to unify their ruling administration through religion and language basing on might of the respective Ruler. But all failed, no such Central administration like British-India could take shape ever.

Thus, British Ruler had virtual right to divide their administration, their land according to their desire. And that desire was assisted and corroborated by Gandhian leadership, who created the ground for Jinnah's Mulsim League. Only exception was those Revolutionaries, who were all along struggling for an unified India—finally the exposition of Unified India of a Single Nation manifested through Subash Chandra Bose, in a most militant way, without religious bungling.

We find, when Subash Bose made it a rigid point that *British adversity is India's opportunity*—simultaneously Gandhi reacted with another gimmick to isolate the masses and allow freehand for British Ruler for war preparation, demanding that the *British Government to include India's Freedom amongs its war aim, and asked the Congress Ministries in Provinces either to resign*. It was obvious that British Ruler would not agree, on the plea of the same the Congress resigned in October 1939. Jinnah took opportunity and declared to observe *Deliverence Day*. He conducted over ten thousand meetings, proclaimed to celebrate the Deliverence from Hindu tryanny, was observed on 2nd December 1939. Jinnah had shown success of his leadership by demarcating one section of Indian as Muslim. In January

1940; Jinnah again negotiated and tried the Gandhian leadership to accept him as sole leader of Muslims. Reports goes that Jinnah said : "That is all that I seek."

What Jinnah wanted was only to become Congress President. Gandhi was totally against Jinnah's desire, and he was refused. Gandhian leadership was working on the same religious principle of Hindu Muslim theory—not Indians as a nation. In place of Jinnah, in annual session in March at Ramgarh to ridicule Jinnah's claim to be sole mouth piece of Muslim, Abul Kalam Azad was placed as Congress President. Jinnah was furious and commented : "They have now added insult to injury by selecting that showboy."

One of the renowned journalist placed a question to Jinnah : "that the moment the Congress recognised the League as the sole Muslim spokesman the British would organise another Aga Khan show as a challenge. But he was in no mood to argue."²³

Yet Jinnah replied : "if only Gandhi would join hands with me the British game of divide and rule would be frustrated."

But who was Gandhi in the events in 1940, we know Gandhi was forced to resign from Congress in 1934, yet without congress membership he was permitted to remain the mouth-piece, a leader of Congress, without membership he was leading the Congress.

Whereas, in 1939 historically Subash Bose was elected as leader of Congress, he raised call to the people to be alert and ready to fight enemies of freedom at national and International front, and received a tremendous support all over the country; thus the fight between Gandhian congress and Left Committee under leadership of Subash Bose began, he was not only forced to resign but became intolerable for Gandhian followers to accomodate Subash Bose in the leadership any further, because the militant peoples were already against Gandhian leadership, and in result of which on 9 July 1939 the Congress working Committee adopted a resolution expelling Subash Bose from congress and suspended his membership for six years. Subash Bose did observe all those events as that cobweb traps were spreading its net surrounding him.

The Congress, on these occassion once again exposed itself against

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revolutionary activities, in complete opposition. Subash Bose had not committed any crime, or any antisocial activity, yet he was expelled and membership was suspended. His crime was that he refused to dance to confuse people. But for non-member Gandhi had total right to speak as mouth of Congress, in March 1940, Jawharlal and Azad begged Gandhi to resume back its leadership, and Gandhi obliged his followers. Apparently it seemed that to fight Jinnah, they placed Azad as leader of Muslim. But factor was all together different—as because, the British Ruler were in a very bad shape due to war. Linlithgo, the Viceroy had frequent contact with Gandhi, so that mobilisation in favour of British Ruler could be made.

To create mist, the session at Ramgarh Congress was held and Gandhi put forward proposal that to solve Hindu-Muslim question, there have to be a Constituent Assembly—in view of Self Determination, eight million Muslims were to elect their representative through adult franchise, who would decide whether they wanted Independence to India as a joint-family or to divide the British India to form a separate Muslim-India. But the Congress Session adopted a resolution reaffirming that "nothing short of complete independence" was acceptable. Thus, calling for setting up of a Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult suffrage to determine the future. The resolution further clarified that "withdrawal of Provincial Congress Ministers was only preliminary step and would be followed by civil disobedience. Gandhi was authorised to launch the movement at an opportune time."²⁴

To solve Hindu-Muslim problem, in which the word Indian-Nation or Bharatya or Hindustani, (all three words being yet in use to identify the population) got evaporated into Hindu-Muslim ideal. In view of which Gandhi's authority to launch Civil disobedience, how that, could had solve the Religious Confrontation—had not been clarified. Instead, Gandhi's authority was challenged by Jinnah in retaliation, Muslim League held session in Lahore, in the session Jinnah as a most able leader alike Gandhi, put forward a unique but shrewed proposition to counter Gandhi's call for Constituent Assembly. Jinnah tempted Religious belief of Muslims to instigate the Hindu's, as Gandhi covered his Ram Rajya theme under Non-Co-operation or Civil Disobedience.

Thus, a resolution was adopted that there can not be any constitutional-plan unless the rights of Muslim as a Nation had been set right. The Resolution directs : "that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zone of India, should be grouped to constitute 'independent states' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."

Gandhi received full authority almost as a Dictator, by the Ramgarh Congress session - in a similar way Jinnah being the supreme Executive Leader of the Lahore Session of Muslim League authorised him with full authority to deal with the Hindu-Muslim demarcation, which speaks as follows : "To frame a scheme of constitution in accordance with these basic principles, providing for the assumption finally by respective regions of all powers such as defence, external affairs, communications, customs and such other matters as may be necessary."²⁵

Patriotism; in view of Independence or Freedom from British Rule, the supreme leaders of Hindus and Muslims, being Gandhi and Jinnah standing on Religious foundation for their motivated political end, and swept the fanatic population to confront each other, forgetting that the human being had not left their savagery nature yet then, they failed to realise the essence of life as human being. Neither of the leaders and their parties ever explained the meaning of Freedom—Freedom for what ? Freedom for whom ? The word Freedom they postulated through Ram Rajya and Muslim India.

The Lahore resolution of the Muslim League maintained silence about the War, and Viceroy's proposal for active support of the war. In other word ; relieving one section of the population to take their own decision. By virtue of which the Viceroy adopted Muslim India's proposal. and he declared that a Constituent Assembly proposal had no place, where vast number of citizens were left out, of a particular community.

Thus, the Freedom became a commodity for the Leaders of either party : the Ram Rajya and Muslim India. The word Pakistan did not yet appear officially. Under such circumstances ; the Leftists covering Congress Socialist, the Communist Leaders lost face in the

fanatic battle of Gandhi and Jinnah. But for Subash Bose—his political thoughts were totally different ; he saw that the population as Nation lost its integrity in the tug-of-war of Hindu-Muslim fanaticism. He found that a more straight, more frank, more sincere Liberation movement could be raised. He observed the history of armed struggle in India and many other places in the world, in particular Lenin's most unique strategical policy of utilising Csar's Adversity the German Imperialism—that how the Imperialist War was converted into war of Liberation, not for Nationalist ideology but for those for centuries living by generations as slaves, turning Csar's Russia into Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic. Lenin, although received material assistance from Imperial Germany, did never thought to establish Russia as a German Colony.

Such was the thought of Subash Bose, had a link as far back in 1925. Chitta Ranjan Das died in January, the leadership automatically vested upon Subash Bose. Subash Bose was arrested for opposing not only the British Ruler but by the Gandhian Leadership as well, he was deported to Mandalay prisonment, even the British Ruler did not release him when he was nominated in the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1926. He fell seriously ill, the British Ruler offered him a condition of release that instead of touching British India, he can go to Switzerland for treatment. But Subash Bose, a character, a personality totally uncomparable with any conventional leader, thus, he rejected the British conditional offer. Finally, British Ruler had to bow down and released him on 16 May 1926. By November he recovered almost — he was elected Chairman of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. To subdue and divert the revolutionary urge of the masses—the British leaders appointed a British Parliamentary Commission to consider British India's Constitutional development. This commission was only to deceive the masses, as because Gandhian proposition as came down from Great Britain was a decided fact that the Ruler were in favour of Dominion Status, yet the farce was made by the British Ruler, as the Dominion Status was proposed in accordance with 1919 Act — said to be the Constitution.

The revolutionary urge again flared up. There were no question of Gandhian Hindu Muslim Nations—but Indian Masses merged with steel like bond ; all other Gandhian leaders were shadowed by the personality of Subash Bose. Subash Bose proclaimed :

"A subject race has nothing but politics. There is no power on earth which can keep India in bondage any longer." ... "Consecrate your lives at the altar of freedom. India shall be free, the only question is when."²⁶

The proclamations were made respectively on 29 October 1929, 18 December 1929 and 29 November 1929. These dated are yet very important for assessment for his next steps. At the same time he clarified further : Freedom for whom, Freedom for what, while advising the growing leaders from rank and file, Subash Bose pinpointed :

"You will have to handle large crowds, in order to preserve your control over them. You may have to play to the gallery on certain occasions. You may also have to bring yourselves down to the level of the masses in order to keep your communion with them."²⁷

In December 1927, he was elected as General Secretary of Congress, Gandhian leaders did not allow Subash Bose to work freely, as an obstruction to his revolutionary activities to organise masses, along side Subash Bose, Jawharlal Nehru also became other Secretary. What a subversive-plan was made, putting Jawharlal along with Subash Bose served two purposes ; 1) obstruction for Subash Bose's activities 2) secondly ; to the masses Jawharlal would appear to be a revolutionary because of his association with Subash Bose.

Yet Subash Bose dominated the affairs of the masses without religious fanaticism, made out plans as to how Free India to be constructed, developed, so that each citizen feel in their day to day life as a conscious free man of the society, not dominated by Black Money, Black politics and Black culture; he roused the masses against the British Parliamentary Commission, and made it clear that there could not be any precondition for Independence. Dominion-Status had no place. Indian Independence League was formed to campaign against precondition for Independence. Later, it was publicised that Jawharlal had organised the League. We find Jawharlal as a leader totally shadowed by Gandhian-opportunism with a mixture of European-administrative colour, most inconsistent in his thoughts with activities. He was on both the side simultaneously showing as a revolutionary associate of Subash Bose, but soon Gandhian call he stands against Subash Bose.

Common masses as failed to visualise the future, neither could

26. Springing Tiger, pp 36

27. Ibid.

venture into the depth of ideology, which led the masses into confusion. Jawharlal's association with Subash Bose created only mist, from which, we could easily understand that Jawharlal's association with Subash Bose, was only to disrupt the revolutionary leadership of Subash Bose and the revolutionary forces. Although, Jawharlal supported Subash Bose against the Dominion Status and the formation of Indian Independence League, but he was more akin to concentrate the political power in his grip, whatever way it could be obtained. Later activities of Jawharlal proves the fact, which manifested in 1947 and after.

On the otherhand ; Subash Bose advanced his political thoughts so rapidly during the years, that penetrated through out the country, into the heart of the masses, his leadership became a dangerous threat to Gandhian Leadership; Gandhi, through his religious gimmick although made a place in villages but was badly shaken by the leadership of Subash Bose. To disrupt the revolutionary influence of Subash Bose, Gandhi began a full scale civil disobedience campaign, in 1930. We find in the inner-core of civil disobedience movement, that to demoralise the masses, to convert into political impotency, and final goal into imprisonment, turning the leaders to exhibit as heros. At a later period after 1947 only qualification for Gandhian leaders of all catagories were the time spent in Jail. Such image as patriots of Gandhian heroes were placed and publicised in a manner had reduced unprecedented sacrifices of those great revolutionary soul laid their last drop of flowing blood for freedom.

Subash Bose took a different political step than Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign, he organised and led a huge procession for complete Independence ; independence to be secured without precondition. It was his birth day 23 January, he was instantly arrested and imprisoned for a year. He was released on 25 September, during the time he was Mayor of Calcutta. The following year he was elected as Chairman of All India Trade Union Congress.

It could easily be understood today that the steps taken by Subash Bose—in view of general masses, and the workers, being a most compact force, made to be conscious for militant struggle. The British Government imposed many restrictions upon his movement to frustrate his revolutionary urge. By that time the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed, the impotent result of Round Table conference between British Ruler and Gandhi was well known by that time. Yet Gandhi was with the

British Ruler continuing negotiation, whereas, Subash Bose became more and more active and again on 2 January 1932 was arrested. Over work made him seriously ill at the end of 1932. Soon information of his sickness reached public, the pressure forced the British Ruler to release him on 22 February 1933. Doctors recommended treatment in Europe. Subash Bose, had certain vital thought in his mind and accepted the offer. He was admitted in Dr. Furth's Sanatorium in Vienna on 11 March 1933.

Now Subash Bose was out of India—British Ruler found the political-field totally vacant, for civil disobedience campaign Gandhi and many other congress men were arrested. But Gandhi was in correspondence with Viceroy, which revealed Gandhi's retreat from civil disobedience campaign, in other word Gandhi had given assurance to discontinue the campaign. To divert attention of the masses Gandhi began fast, and was released from jail on health ground at the end of April. On 8 May Gandhi suspended the civil disobedience campaign. And found a complete vacant field for his ideological work. But there were much obstructions for Gandhi to work against the influence of Subash Bose, which resulted his resignation and retirement from Congress leadership in 1934.

Subash Bose was in Europe for almost two years. Vithalbhai Patel was in Vienna, sick invalid, who extended his political hand to Subash Bose. They exchanged views, although there were differences in understanding between them. As Vithalbhai had certain weakness for Gandhi, but no way descertained Subash Bose. In fact he agreed on most vital issues as postulated by Subash Bose. October 1933 Vithalbhai Patel died and before death he made Subash Bose his trustee with huge fund for the propagation of Subash Bose's political struggle. Hearsay : that Sardar Vallabbhai Patel did not part any sum to Subash Bose, on the ground of law of inheritance. During his stay for two years, made innumerable political contacts throughout Europe met Dr. Benes a number of times, met de. Valera, Romain Rolland, who encouraged Subash Bose to achieve his desired goal. Adolf Hitler and his foreign minister Ribbentrop received him. He must had tried to meet Josef Stalin, but Stalin was badly engaged not only for Soviet's national construction, but the political antagonism and confrontation began after Lenin's death, which manifested through the activities of Trotsky, Kamanev, Bhukarin, Raikov and many others, under such situation it was no way possible for Stalin to render any assistance to Subash Bose.

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Perhaps for such reason Subash Bose did not go ahead. During talk with Hitler, Subash Bose specifically questioned to know when Nazi Germany was going to hit British Empire. So that simultaneous action could be taken by raising arms in India. Hitler did not specify whether they would attack British Kingdom, but said they prefer compromise. In the meantime, Gandhi retired from Congress and went in villages for Khadi business movement. Simultaneously, the British government fabricated and enforced Govt. of India Act-1935, being the Constitution for British India. On this occasion, Subash Bose wrote an article, when he visited Rome in 1934, specifically cleared once for all that :

"In India we want a party that will not only strive for India's freedom but also produce a National-Constitution, and after winning freedom will put into operation the whole programme of national reconstruction. There can be no question of a Constituent Assembly. Likewise there can be no question of giving up power"

At the end of 1934, Subash Bose had to return back from Europe, his father Janakinath Bose, after a long illness, died, he arrived only after the death of his father. He wanted to stay in India, but the Britishers did not like to keep him free, only place was jail. Because without Subash Bose the British Ruler could easily enforce Govt. of India Act 1935—other than Subash Bose there were no opposition as such to counter the English Ruler. Instead of jail he preferred to go back to Europe, accordingly sailed on 10 January 1935.

For Gandhi's absent from active politics, Jawharlal became a lonely leader. No resistance could take place against Govt. of India Act - 1935. Jawharlal wrote and requested Subash Bose to return back to India. In March 1936 Subash Bose announced that he was returning to India. British Ruler knew that his arrival would change the calm situation, hence ; the ruler warned him that he would be arrested if he steps in. British warning to Subash Bose was childish, he did return, and soon reached Bombay on 8 April, on the spot was arrested. There were a great assembly of common people to receive him, to whom Subash Bose declared : "Keep the flag of India's freedom flying."

What was Jawharlal doing then. The enforced Reform Act of 1935, was the Govt. of India Act 1935, Jawharlal declared that the said Act was : "*Charter of Slavery*", for India. Perhaps, he could only visualise the defect to working Provincial Autonomy, which he personally opposed. The Congress Socialist Group opposed too and rejected by

487 votes to 255, socialist motion favouring wrecking the constitution and refusal of ministerial responsibility. But Jawharlal was on a different footing, demanded a Constituent Assembly to draw up a Constitution. He further wanted to contact in mass the Muslims. Finally, Jawharlal swallowed the entire Act 1935—as the Congress President what he had defined being the *Charter of Slavery*. The bait put forward and enforced by the British Ruler, Jawharlal was eager to agree for Election, as was enforced by the Government. In the Presidential address, Jawharlal pleaded to take up younger section into party leadership. That was another bait for those young leaders of the Congress to console them. In practice, to from his "Cabinet"—from the working committee he had sought help from Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and for general secretary he choosed Kripalani along with them.

We well remember, Jawharlal requested Subash Bose to return back to India prior to Congress session but Subash Bose was altogether left behind. Why it was so, only point could be that as Subash Bose moved like a rocket in countries of Europe, met those important influential personalities for India's freedom, under that background here Jawharlal must had played a double-role, to keep Subash Bose out of India was a danger in two ways : 1) his revolutionary activities might receive material help from any foreign power which would not only endanger the situation created by the Govt. of India Act - 1935, but which assured Ministership, 2) Once Subash Bose was in India, his place would be in jail. In any case, Subash Bose to be put into locked cage to safe guard the interest of British Empire and Gandhian Congress. 3) Jawharlal's declaration in the Lucknow Congress session that the enforced Act - 1935 was a "*Charter of Slavery*", but he utilised revolutionary phrase, to dupe the revolutionary masses and to keep Subash Bose behind the bar—so that Subash Bose's revolutionary influence could be coined with Charter of slavery, so that the Govt. of India Act - 1935 could be utilised to its total effect.

On the other end Jinnah was awaiting to take part in the *gentleman's game*, he conducted session of Muslim League in Bombay. The so-called federal-portion of the Act-1935 being the provincial autonomy, alike Jawharlal, Jinnah also opposed the same. But the support or opposition were actually dependent upon the interests of the leaders class interest. Both of those words had no meaning at all, either words being used to deceive the masses on the one hand and strengthen the hands of the principle of exploitation of British Ruler on the other, so

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that the desired goal being achieved for the leaders of opportunism.

The words and activities in support and opposition merged together, the *Charter of Slavery* had tempted the leaders, all were with extra vigour preparing to fight the election. In Jawharlal's group leader like Patel, Rajendra Prasad all were with such motivation that they wanted to supercede one other, because, none of them had any clear idea about their function to run the provincial government. Strangely peculiar part of which was that in the *Charter of Slavery* Jawharlal found that he would be able to introduce Socialism—whereas Patel and Rajendra Prasad worked against Socialism.

We know from human history the brands of Socialism, namely bourgeois-socialism, traders-socialism, feudal lords-socialism, national-socialism, Robert-Owen's utopian socialism, petty bourgeois socialism, Karl Marx on the other hand specifically analysed, compared and defined : such socialism that the propagators always remain active to deceive the downtrodden labouring masses. Marx thus defined the Scientific Socialism, which do never strengthen the hands of exploiters.

It was funny to think, under British Colonial Rule that Socialism for the masses, how the leaders would obtain ? Jawharlal, Patel and Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Election Campaign in Bombay on 7 July 1936 and the Congress met on 22 August 1936 to draw its election manifesto. Simultaneously Jinnah also actively prepared his manifesto to fight Jawharlal. The Freedom within the *Charter of Slavery*, only allowed less than twenty-seven percent of adult population of slaves of India to cast their opinion. Out of eleven provinces only in six the Congress came in majority : the provinces were Bombay, Bihar, C.P., U.P., Orissa and Madras. Where was Gandhi then ? Since, his retirement from Congress in 1934, he was roaming in villages in the name of so-called development but in practice to strengthen the base purely on religious footing of Ram Rajya. To assist his campaign Viceroy Lord Linlithgo was very happy and active, he granted large sum for the development of agriculture. Gandhi personally met Linlithgo, had lot of discussions on various subjects including animal husbandry, village industries, rural improvement—but no politics. On Election success, when congratulated by a renowned journalist, Jawharlal said :

"Make no mistake. I was greeted every where with 'Mahatma Gandhi

Ki Jai'. It is Bapu's spell that gave us their vote."²⁸

Subash Bose was arrested on arrival on 8 April 1936, this arrest had a little difference then prior arrests, instead of Jail he was interned in his brother's house near Darjeeling. The politics developed from the effect of Govt. of India Act 1935 did not attract him at all. Gandhi again followed a dubious role, but with apparent cordiality, he asked Subash Bose for nomination of Congress President in 1938; such offer when judged from later activities of Gandhi, which was beyond doubt that the offer was made to hackle Subash Bose. But Subash Bose accepted the offer. It was definite that, Gandhi had in mind, in view of election result that if Subash Bose agrees and stands for Congress President, would be defeated, which would refute the revolutionary image of Subash Bose. The offer was practically a cobweb trap.

But Subash Bose instead of putting himself in the line of election result, he went to London—met Ailee's, Bevin, Stafford Cripps — who cordially received him in a reception at the Dorchester. The visit of Subash Bose and his activities could only be assessed in view and background of political development in India, Subash Bose wanted to evaluate the strength of British Ruler in general, and their motto behind the steps taken by them. Subash Bose had already gained first hand knowledge of the politics in Europe as well as of the world, thus total picture of the world was front of his eyes.

The events of 1938 and 1939 made it clear to effect that the Gandhian Congress had already sold themselves to the British Ruler. We can assess from the role of Jawharlal that he wanted Subash Bose to return to India, but he was arrested, and Jawharlal did nothing against the arrest. And Gandhi wanted let Subash Bose fight for Congress Presidentship. But Gandhi's total thought fired reversed in a way that Subash Bose's revolutionary influence extended further, was elected as President of the Congress. Finally to encounter his influence, Subash Bose was expelled from Congress for six years, even primary membership was cancelled. Subash Bose found that there can not be any more compromise with Gandhian leadership, he had only one way left to carry out his activities independently. The Congress leadership hold their Conference in March 1940 at Ramgarh, and at the sametime Subash Bose was conducting the "Anti Compromise Conference" in opposition to Congress. He declared:

"With every blow she receives in Europe the imperialist might of Britain is bound to loosen its grip on India Let us therefore cease talking of saving Britain with the Empire's help or with India's help. India must in this grave crisis think of herself first ... It is for the Indian People to make an immediate demand for the transference of Power to them through a Provisional National Government."

From the above declaration, we are in a position to assess the qualitative variation of political ideology of Subash Bose and Gandhian leadership and of Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, the historical period between 1930 and 1940 of freedom struggle had sharpened two distinct characteristic of leadership, totally in opposition. It was not the point who was patriot; the point we must consider and evaluate on the ground why the Freedom Struggle was necessary—why the British Rulers could leave India—what were the reasons to overboard British Indian ruling Administration? What would and should be the Socio place of each individual in relation to social interest. Whether each individual could lead a dignified life as a respected citizen?

On the point of winning freedom whatsoever the thoughts and dreams of the masses, but the Gandhian leadership had distinct mission, to maintain and to continue the process of Exploitation through the media of Commercial Individualised business. Gandhi announced times again that he was in *Love* with the British Process of Administration, and found *Real Democracy* and *Socialism* exist in it. For which his leadership acted as a sole-agent of British Administration, which was to be inherited, in fact, that was; only to replace the Skin of the Ruler, and their symbol the Union Jack by Tricolour flag. Thus the Freedom comes - for whom, for what? Does that Freedom would remove the chain of slavery of exploitation of the masses, which constitutes 98 percent of the population?

Subash Bose realised that only replacement of Exploitators by Indian skin no way could remove the chain of slavery, because, the Gandhian leaders were actively Co-operating the British Ruler to inherit as successor of British Colonial Rule, which was exactly similar of the idol Ram and Gandhi's Ram Rajya. Rishi Valmiki narrated strange character of Fudal Rulers of his time, who were more interested through conspiracy and conspirators to safe guard their kingdom, but with a dirty mask of religion.

On the background of the activities of Gandhian congress, Subash

Bose organised a most popular demonstration in Calcutta to remove the *memorial to the Black Hole of Calcutta Victims*, it was an insult for Indians. He was arrested on 2 July 1940, not only for the said demonstration but a number of charges were made. Actual mission for this arrest was not to live him free, the war had already created a serious crisis for the British Ruler. As we find all other, who were arrested for participating in the demonstration were released, but not Subash Bose. His speech in the conference of the Forward Bloc in June 1940, as mentioned above, had made clear his thoughts, that his leadership would utilise assistance from the war. Under this background, we might recollect when Jawharlal made a declaration in Rangoon in favour of British Ruler, and on his return, while in Calcutta, Subash Bose confronted Jawharlal and declared : "*British adversity is India's opportunity*". Condemned Jawharlal's Singapore declaration, as there could be no reason to support British Imperialism. Thus, the British Ruler along with Gandhian Leadership had drawn a most suitable plan, not only to sabotage the struggle for real-independence for the masses of India ; but also to demoralise the masses in the very-core, so that revolutionary-struggle been cut at the root. Such suitable-plan was specific. In opposition to which we find the hero of Jalinwalabag killing, General Dyre was shot-dead by Uddham Singh, an engineering student in London, on 13 March 1940. Uddham Singh was hanged in the same year.

Subash Bose was in Jail since 2 July 1940, he was deeply sunk to find way for Independence, he knew well that Gandhian Congress could no more raise any real struggle against British Ruler in its true sense for Freedom from Exploitation for masses. He observed the Nazi War in Europe and Japan's war in Countries in the East and South East Asia. The revolutionary history of the past was banging in his mind. He assessed the reason of failures of all those great revolution in the past. He reached to a definite realisation that a most organised Armed-Revolution had to be raised from within and supported from outside, organised with most tenacious and stubborn fighters. He had no illusions of Imperial Germany, Italy in relation to British; "*Britain's adversity is India's opportunity*" —the thought, he wanted to utilise. Thus, Subash Bose reached the final conclusion : "At last, I decided myself to get out of India."

Until he was out of British jail, there was no possibility to leave India. He asked the British Government :

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"Release me or I live or to die." He further declared : "To my countrymen I say forget not that the greatest curse for a man is to remain a slave. Forget not that the grossest crime is to compromise with injustice and wrong. Remember the eternal law - you must give life if you want to get it. And remember that the highest virtue is to battle against inequity, no matter what the cost may be."

"To the Government of the day I say - cry halt to your mad drive along the path of communalism and injustice. There is yet time to retrace your steps. Do not use a boomerang which will soon recoil on you. And do not make another Sind out of Bengal."

I Shall commence my fast on the 29th November 1940. As in my previous fasts I shall take only water with salt. But I may discontinue this later on, if I feel called upon to do so."

The declaration was so bold, acted in two fronts : 1) the militant masses responded to such as extent that 2) the British Ruler were unable to keep him in jail. Subash Bose was released from jail and interned in his house. He was, thus ; aloof from public life.

Trial for sedition was fixed on 26 January 1941—but Subash Bose was not found in his house, or any where, in Calcutta or India.

THE BIRTH OF INDIA'S LIBERATION ARMY :

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Subash Chandra Bose disappeared on the 16 January 1941, we are not repeating the historical travel that how he continued a hazardous journey to won freedom for the masses of India, we find that a number of communists from rank and file actively assisted, rendered unprecidental help to Subash Bose to go out of India. That was most remarkable that those communist saw intutional-urge, so dominant that forced them to move ahead. One should remember them by name : Bhagat Ram Talawar, Uttamchand, Teja Singh Satantra, Asschar Singh Cina, and Ram Krissan who lost his life in the stream of a flowing river in the mountain.

While in Kabul, tried adamently to receive assistance but Subash Bose did not receive any call from Soviet or German Ambassador, but the Italian Ambassador responded to his call. Subash Bose got an Italian passport, adopted an Italian name as Orlando Massotta. He arrived Moscow, where it seemed he again tried to receive political assistance from soviet, but failed. Yet he was looked-after well for his short stay in Moscow. On 28 March 1941 he flew from Moscow and on 3 April arrived Berlin. A completely new historical chapter for India's Freedom struggle began.

Nazi Germany and Soviet Union had Non-Aggression Pact. But by 22 June 1941 Nazi Germany betrayed and attacked Soviet Union. Subash Bose's stay in Germany was not fruitful to that extent in view of his ideological desire, only propaganda-part of freedom struggle could be carried out, from which the British Government and all the top political leaders of India could know the activities of Subash Bose, but the masses in general were deliberately kept in dark. Hitler's betrayal of non-aggression pact with Soviet, Subash Bose did not support, in fact he disowned it, when we see his later action.

As Nazi Germany was swiftly advancing in Europe, simultaneously the Japan conquered Singapore. Subash Bose could see that the opportunity had come, he made a radio broadcast from Germany on 28 March 1942 towards Indian people : "I have waited silently and patiently on the course of events ; now that the hour has struck I can come forward and

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speak to my people. In this struggle, and in the subsequent period of reconstruction we will co-operate whole-heartedly with all those who help us to destroy the common enemy."

Thus, the disappearance of Subash Bose from India became well known to the concerned personalities of the world of politics. During stay in Germany and Italy, advancement for organising the Liberation Army was only in skeleton form. He knew well that such force would not be able to force-out the British exploiters, yet British Rulers' were shaken, at the very core of their administration.

In India, to deceive the masses another stunt and political bluff was put forward by the British ruler that they were to send Sir Stafford Cripps* to head Cripps mission to talk on independence, their counter part the United States also then entered the political scene of India. U.S. was desirous that the British Ruler should transfer the Colonial-Administration into the hands of Gandhian Leadership. Handing over colonial administration had a brilliant proposition that in such an administration the process of exploitation would remain at the foundation of the ruling administration. The U.S. proposal was at par with the Gandhian leadership.

The Viceroy Linlithgo made a gesture to confuse the masses in particular and to strengthen the anti-revolutionary politics of the Gandhian leaders in general, that in the Executive Council for the first time they appointed Eight Indians and Four Britons, to show that the pivotal governmental administration being run by majority of Indians. The "Atlantic Charter" which intended for transfer of colonial administration to the Natives, but Churchill's announcement made a dual-result ; Gandhi personally was annoyed, at least on the surface, but many of the Gandhian Congress leaders, just then a few leaders came out of jail and accepted to resume ministerial responsibility. But Gandhi felt other way, it was reported as that Gandhi said at the relevant time : "that Congressmen would get enmeshed in power and corruption rackets which had sprung-up round war supplier, especially when no political gain would accrue in the existing conditions."

This opinion of Gandhi had no material value at all. It was that in mid and end of 1941, Gandhian Leadership had no political movement

* Stafford Cripps, a barrister, a pseud socialist, he was sent as an ambassador to Soviet Union in May 1940.

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even in name sake, instead as usual they were more actively participating to safeguard the interests of the British Crown and the Colonial rule to strengthen the hands of Indian Capital. The corruption rackets and power of the effect of the Gandhian leadership had already made a strong-foundation, infact, inherited through Non-Co operation movement by co-operating the British-Ruler. Thus, Gandhi's above opinion could only be treated as crocodile-tears.

Simultaneously, on 6 December 1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, which resulted active participation of the U.S. in second world war. Thus, by begining of 1942 Nazi war in Europe and Africa and Japan's war in East and South East Asian Countries had changed the total picture—which turned the war into World War.

Under such perspective if we remember Lenin's observation and analysis of the root-cause of bourgeois-war ; peoples Democratic Revolution could have had changed the imperialist characteristic of bourgeois into only an antiques in history. But petty bourgeois political-leadership had different role through-out, assisted the imperialist bourgeois to survive.

By that time Japanese had entered and established their rule in Singapore and Burma. That, the feudal imperialist of United Kingdom and Industrial Imperialist of United States came very close and their total attention concentrated on India, Far East Asian Countries, and China. U.S. puppet Chiang Kai-Shek along with his wife visited India in February 1942 met all important top Congress leaders and urged them to support the war effort against Japan. Chiang came to Calcutta to meet Gandhi at the end of his visit and issued a statement in support of India's demand for Independence. (This statement was publicised only after viceroy's approval). After Chiang Kai-shak's visit, to make the deal further stable, U.S. President Roosevelt sent his personal envoy Col. Louis Johnson to Delhi in April 1942, to assist the Congress leaders on the one hand and Cripps mission on the other. Cripps mission came with the proposition that a body to be set-up for Constitution making, so that after the war as a Dominion of British Empire Indian Union would born.

Cripps had a very close personal relation not only with Jawharlal but also with Gandhi. Cripps mission was based on the Govt. of India Act - 1935 and Cripps personally felt that he would receive full co-operation from Gandhi and Jawharlal in support of war efforts of the British

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Ruler. He knew that the English educated and semi educated population had already been influenced, isolated and immoralised through paper currency for war supplies, a new profession as contractors expanded through out, even commission agents were engaged for finding new recruits for war. The clerks in the Government service contributed greatly to the British and Congress to extend corruptions. Currency inflated to an extent that its impact could be felt in 1989 too. A renowned journalist²⁹ observed that how war fund was created without any difficulty; as follows:

"Sir Jeremy confided to me he knew that unlike in World War 1, when India voted £ 100 million as her gift towards the war expenses, the Central Legislative Assembly this time would not make any contribution. He, therefore, devised an ingenious plan under which he was not only able to get all that he wanted for the war effort but created such powerful profit motive that even Gandhi-capped businessmen came forward to provide supplies. He achieved this by adopting the simple device which Britain would not pay India for the goods and services in gold but in sterling, and, what is more, the rupee reserve would be held in paper currency and not in metal."* (metal that was gold).

In result, the Reserve Bank of India flooded-in with paper currency for war materials, lives were squeezed out ; horrible inflation made its head in our society, which is still expanding. As said before that Cripps mission was only a gesture to deceive the people—the British Prime Minister Churchill made it clear that such blank cheque, under no circumstances, could be assured. Thus, the Cripps Mission failed. But we must not forget that the foundation of Cripps mission was the Government of India Act - 1935 (that was the Reform Act - 1935) was in force, and under which the British Indian Administration was functioning. Therefore, the versions of Cripps mission and of Churchill was totally meaningless, only fact we could find that the British Ruler and their Indian political counterpart the Congress were drastically active to maintain confrontation amongs the political population. In view of Cripps Mission, Subash Bose made Second "proclamation to the Indian People on 13 March 1942 that : "It was an insult to India; let the British rather adopt General Tojo's policy, now twice proclaimed, of India for the Indians and quit."³⁰

29 - Durga Das, author of India from Curzon to Nehru and After

30 - India from Curzon to Nehru and After, pp 198

By that time ; Rash Behari Bose, another brilliant son of India, who took asylum in Japan, whose past was historically great, perhaps greatest, it deserves repeating the history in brief :

Prior to 1912, Rash Behari Bose a most militantly active revolutionary was maintaining close contact with all those revolutionaries of the country, with a dream to organise the masses to revolt, holding arms in hand, working secretly within the British Indian Army, its revolutionary influence extended in Burma, in Malay. Lord Hardinge succeeded Minto as Viceroy, Imperial Capital of British India was the then Calcutta—but shifted to Delhi, King George V was Crowned in the Coronation Durbar, in the year 1911, the year was most remarkable that they planned and sow seed to destroy the Bengali's as a Nation—on religious gambling, because of revolutionary activities. Delhi was a most secured place historically, they followed the foot print of earlier Kingdoms. Lord Hardinge riding an elephant at the head of resplendent-procession entering the new capital on 23 December 1912, a bomb was hurled at him, his attendant was killed on the spot, Hardinge was severely hurt.

It was those revolutionaries, comrades of Rash Behari Bose group, many of them were caught and hanged. But Rash Behari threw dust, escaped arrest. From this incident, he realised that such individual attacks would not result fruit. He engaged himself for organising revolt in a sense of revolution, would throw off the British Rule. Began work in the Army in particular, at that time the navy and air force was not so remarkable then land force, the army. Their plan could had been successful, the Indian Soldiers simultaneously would revolted not only army concentration in North India but in Burma, Malaya and Singapore. The programme was set that on 21 February 1915 simultaneously the Indian soldiers in North India and in Burma, Malaya would revolt and in result would transform into a national revolution. But, India did produce Traitors, Conspirators, Co-operators who sided British ruler. Thus, the British Indian Intelligence services could find such anti revolutionary traitors, and the entire mission in India was betrayed. In Meerat, near the army-camp Bisnu Ganesh Pingle was caught alongwith bombs. And many other revolutionaries were also caught in other places—many were hanged—what was their crime ? They fought for Freedom, so that the masses comes out of exploitation, to lead a dignified life. The information of failure did not reach Singapore, the fifth infantry revolted; Singapore practically became Independent for a

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number of days. Historically most remarkable chapter of this revolt was that religious-fanaticism failed to divide or destroy the revolutionary urge. We must remember a few name : Jamadar Chisti Khan, Subedar Dauod Khan, and Jamadar Abdul Ali were the leaders of Singapore revolt, and we express our gratitude to those brilliant sons of the people of India.

Public Hanging of Patriots was withdrawn by the British Rulers' in 1890, but from this great revolt public-hanging was reinforced, on 23 February 1915 the military court was on trial, there were 136 freedom fighters, out of which 37 were shot-dead in front of several thousand spectators, 41 were life sentenced, 8 were given twenty years imprisonment. Rash Behari Bose and his fellow comrades were not left unnoticed throughout the world. Lenin did observe most keenly and critically, wrote in July 1916, worth mentioning the conclusion on the point of self-determination ; as follows : The views of the opponents of self-determination lead to the conclusion that the vitality of small nations oppressed by imperialism has already been sapped, that they can not play any role against imperialism, that support of their purely national aspirations will lead to nothing, etc. the imperialist war of 1914-1916 has provided facts which refute such conclusions. The war proved to be an epoch of crisis for the West European nations, and for imperialism as a whole. Every crisis discards the Conventionalist, tears away the outer wrappings, sweeps away the obsolete and reveals the underlying springs and forces. What has it revealed from the stand point of the movement of oppressed nations ? In the colonies there have been a number of attempts at rebellion, which the oppressors nations, naturally did all they could to hide by means of military censorship. Nevertheless, it is known that in Singapore the British brutally suppressed a mutiny among their Indian troops ; that there were attempts at rebellion in French Annam, in the German Cameroons, that in Europe, on the one hand, there was a rebellion in Ireland.³¹

Lenin being a true revolutionary, had respect for all those revolutionaries struggling for emancipation for their countries, on national basis even. Lenin deliberately condemned those conventionalists. Rash Behari Bose, finally again made fool of those puppets and British Ruler ; escaped British India on 12 May 1915, reached Shanghai, where he found a few German were actively assisting schemes for Revolution in India. "Rash Behari Bose did help them much, but it was difficult for him to stay in Shanghai. He could

apprehend arrest and extradition to India. He developed a political connection with the Leader of the Black Dragon Society in Japan, whose leader was Toyama—a most powerful politically militant personality, Japanese Government was afraid of Toyama. He accomodated Rash Behari Bose in Japan, revolutionary personality of Rash Behari Bose was so dominant that Toyama was much impressed, here a new Chapter of Indian Freedom struggle began with. Rash Behari Bose got married to the daughter of Toyama. He became a Japanese Citizen. The point of transporting back into the hands of British Ruler whithered away. Rash Behari Bose founded the Indian Independence League, which was actively alive in 1941, when new opportunity created by the Second World War. He was actively on move to organise the armed revolution to liberate India. By the course of time, when on 13 March 1942 Subash Bose made second proclamation to the people of India in view of Cripps Mission—simultaneously Rash Behari Bose from Tokyo Radio proclaimed identical essence to the masses of India to take up arms.

Rash Behari Bose, since left India was actively working in the region of South East Asia. There were a large number of Indians residing all over, a few of those had distinct political background, and their activities were totally in opposition to Gandhian movement. As they dreamed for a true revolution—Rash Behari Bose became their leading comrade, concluded political agreement to raise Liberation-Army to free India. Second World War created the circumstances. To raise Liberation-Army the begining slowly appeared — in December 1941, 1/14 Punjab Regiment of British Indian Army lost the battle to Japanese Imperial Army close to Siamese border, isolated from all sides, although they were simply mercenary, yet as Indian they had their master the British Ruler. Captain Mohon Singh was of such character, he was simply a service man without urge, political-philosophy, every one of such soldier had sincere for freedom, nontheless, Mohan Singh contributed a great service for the initial birth of Liberation Army, without any reservation every freedom loving man would sincerely praise the services of Captain Mohan Singh of the relevant period.

The said Punjab Regiment, thus had no alternative than to surrender to the Japanese. Mohan Singh was not knowing those persons struggling to raise Liberation Army. On 15 December Captain Mohan

Singh was taken not as a prisoner, nor by any Japanese security guard, to a village, but it surprises Mohan Singh, he saw an elderly Sikh gentleman, Giani Pritam Singh of Bangkok, appeared holding the tri colour Indian National Flag—although the Flag was exclusively being used by Indian National Congress—yet the tri colour Flag in the hand of Pritam Singh was a symbol of Revolution, not of Gandhian Non-co-operative co-operation. Mohan Singh was embarrassed and found that the Imperial Japan had ordered their high-command in the front line to treat the surrendered British Indian troops not as War prisoners but as a honourable friend of Japan.

Giani Pritam Singh had already organised and established "Independence League of India" at Alor Star. The Indian Residents not only welcomed but actively supported the activities of the League. Behind the entire set up it was Rash Behari Bose, his leadership. Regarding Gandhian Movement of Non Co-operation was totally based on religion, Rash Behari Bose knew well that Gandhi was a Religious Leader and a close associate of British Imperialist. And they were more attuned alike a stereo to inherit the British colonial administration, their political ideology for independence was to replace the skin of the ruler only, while maintaining intact the colonial set up of the Government alongwith its Administration to continue exploitation.

Such idea of Rash Behari Bose expanded throughout Far East, to all those conscious Indians. Readers might recollect when in 1915 that the Germans assisted Indian Revolutionaries to found "Provisional Government of India" in Kabul, failure after failure of armed revolution, the revolutionaries outside India although were scattered all over, yet seeking to derive co-operation from British adversaries, many of them taken refuge in far east countries — but without a true leader, who could shape a militant organisation. The Indian Independence League, what Rash Behari founded, became the pivotal centre of those revolutionaries, Bangkok became virtually the Head Quarter.

Pritam Singh's "Independent League of India" in Malaya took the lead to assemble the War Prisoners of Indian troops, whose number was more or less 45000, Mohan Singh finally began to organise the Indian National Army. Indian civilians from judiciary, intellectuals and from many other stock, had their discussions, meetings and finally came to the conclusion that armed fight had to be raised. Thus, attention of all those focussed, upon Rash Behari Bose in Tokyo, detail of which was

set-right in March 1942 under the chairmanship of Rash Behari Bose. Indian Independence League extended throughout Far East, agenda was made for an extended conference of Indians to be held in Bangkok in June 1942. It was decided in a joint declaration of Axis power to be made for India's Independence. But point rested who was to lead ? Unanimously decision was taken : only able person to lead and fight the Britishers, was : Subash Bose. Invitation was sent to Germany.

It was proposed that a joint declaration of Axis power to be proclaimed, that was Italy, Germany and Japan. Mussolini, was in favour of such declaration along with Japan, but Hitler was unwilling to join such declaration. Subash Bose tried times again but Hitler finally refused him on 29 May 1942.

A true revolutionary had no other alternative than to find a definite way out. At that relevant time invitation from Rash Behari Bose was received, and refusal of Hitler turned Subash Bose to accept the definite offer. It made the factor further clear that Subash Bose did not like to become a stooge of Nazi's and neither a subordinate member of Axis power, which might endanger the true freedom for the masses of India, what he must have had thought. His later activities represents such attitude.

Under the aforesaid background, the Imperial Japan had different motive, were not actually generous for India's freedom, their inner motive was very clear, when we find their attitude towards Mohan Singh, and for Liberation when the Indian National Army took its living shape, but the Japanese military command was practically treating INA as inferior subordinate entity. There occurred confrontation between Japanese military command and Mohan Singh. Rash Behari Bose could not take much notice, as because he was a Japanese citizen and aged man—and was awaiting a suitable moment to rebuff. Action Council of Indian Independence League was active. Two divisions of Indian National Army had come into being. For the first time in the history of Indian freedom struggle over forty five thousand Armed Indians in Military uniform organised themselves to free the country from foreign rule. Imperial Japan's attitude had to make a change in result of three factors :

1. Subash Bose was to take up the overall charge of Indian National Army, to re-organise the Army, to raise its strength.

2. Apparent Failure of Cripps mission, defeat of British Crown in the front line, in far east and Nazi's direct attack on England, hastened to extend the revolutionary atmosphere in India, to divert and confuse the revolutionary urge of the masses—the Gandhian Congress adopted a resolution on 14 July 1942, the important portion of which are as follows :

"Change the present ill-will against Britain into goodwill and make India a willing partner in a joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and people of the world." It further clarified : "If India feels the glow of freedom"—"The Congress is, therefore, agreeable to the stationing of the armed forces of the Allies in India, should they so desire, in order toward off and resist Japanese or other aggression and to protect and help China".

This adopted resolution of the Leaders of the Gandhian Congress were unable to implement, so the ex member Gandhi was requested to resume the leadership of the Gandhian Congress to implement the adopted resolution. Thus, Gandhi again officially became the Crown of the Indian National Congress.

To strengthen the leadership of Gandhi, on 8 August 1942 in Bombay (readers might recollect Gandhi resigned from Congress in its Bombay session in 1934, on the ground that Gandhi claimed that he was an obstruction for progress) a further resolution was adopted authorising Gandhi to lead the masses on his non-violence theme : "so that the country might utilise all non-violent strength it had gathered during the last twenty two years of peaceful struggle."

Hence, Gandhi as a supreme leader of National Congress raised slogan : "Do or Die." ... "Quit India." These two slogans, how were Childish and funny in relation to practice, when we compare the resolution adopted on 14 July 1942, we should consider seriously the value of those slogans when we find that the adopted resolution gave unconditional assurance and support to the British Ruler that Gandhi and Nehru, leaders of the Congress agreed "stationing" allied armed forces on the soil of India to resist not only Japanese Aggression but also other aggression.

Japanese aggression is clearly understood, but what was that other aggression than the Japanese—it is not difficult to visualise now that at the relevant period the British India was attacked only at her Eastern front by the Japanese, and the Indian National Army had not taken steps as an independent force yet then, but had shaped its organisational

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structure. It meant that the leaders of Indian National Congress knew well that the *other aggression* was none but the Azad Hind Fauj, awaiting to march ahead to destroy the chain of bondage.

Further to that what was the reason to adopt in the resolution : "*to protect and help China*" ? Which China to be protected and helped, had not been clarified, as we know that in 1942 there were already two China distinctly came into existence : 1. U.S. puppet Chiang Kai-shek's China, and 2. Mao Tsetung's China very much was in existence, without world recognition.

The Congress-leaders had active relation with Chiang Kai-Shek, being U.S. puppet, a born anti Marxist, and anti nation, but not the Mao lead Peoples Liberation Army. Here also we find the International relation of Gandhian politics. Whereas Subash Bose opposed Chiang Kai-Shek, being a U.S. stooge, and not denounced PLA's China.

This adopted resolution made further clear that the Gandhian Leadership was not only against the Imperial Japan but also against Indian National Army. Thus, the *Quit India and Do or Die* —slogan was only an artificial mask, had two opening : while assisting the British Ruler for stationing Allied Forces, and by "*Quit India*" slogan to unite the masses on the one hand and to isolate the militant by Do or Die slogan —to get them killed during the so-called non-co-operation co-operative movement.

We should reassess the then socio condition that how and why the "*Quit India*" and "*Do or Die*" slogan acted upon the society in general and degenerated to slavish base again. The masses in India at the relevant time were living in three stages :

(a) The war had already made out a process, the currency to inflate, in result of which a vast number of middle-class population became professional Dalals, in collaboration with Gandhi capped business community, the business community was mainly compradors, grossers or of similar kind and money lenders.

(b) Inflation had also forced a vast number of village population to migrate to urban areas, basic necessities to maintain day to day life were scarce. For war, throughout the country, in particular in Eastern India, huge built up of military establishments came up and or were progressing. Public food been sucked to feed Allied Forces.

- (c) Over a decade, the Gandhian leadership failed to organise and impress masses for Real Quit India ideology and struggle, their Co-operative non-Co-operation idea in fact turned masses in general Non-Co-operative to freedom struggle through Co-operation, thus, British Ruler received co-operation from the Gandhian Leadership, actively, in a round about way.

On this occasion in 1942, Subash Bose keenly observed the overall Indian socio-condition, and found to be at par with his thought. In Germany, although Hitler only agreed the Publicity Media and there were a few Free India Radio already existed, Subash Bose opened further two more Radio Stations : "Congress Radio" and "Azad Muslim Radio". These two specific names were deliberately coined — to fight and isolate the impotent and anti revolutionary influence of religious bungling upon the masses, as postulated by Gandhian Congress and of Jinnah's Muslim League.

As regards religion and politics Subash Bose had very clear conception he knew well that Religion was unable to destroy exploitation, for which he clearly narrated the point that so long a Third Force exists in India the religious-fanaticism would persist. The third force, he said, was British Imperialism and untill the British Rule was rooted out and destroyed from the soil, exploitation would remain very much active—thus, religious-political movement was the root of exploitation, either for Gandhian leadership or of Jinnah's leadership. We find from the history that how Religion and Exploitation being interwoven—Engels splendidly described and explained why Exploiters always prefers to adopt Religious-notion ; let us quote a most important paragraph from the writings of Engels.

Engels Wrote : "However, we have seen repeatedly that in existing bourgeois society men are dominated by the economic conditions created by themselves, by the means of production which they themselves have produced, as if by an alien force. The actual basis of the reflective activity that give rise to religion therefore continues to exist and with it the religious reflection itself. And although bourgeois political economy has given a certain insight into the casual connection of this alien domination, this makes no essential difference. Bourgeois economics neither prevent crisis in general, nor protect individual capitalists from losses, bad debts and bankruptcy, nor secure the individual workers against unemployment and destitution. It is still true that man proposes and God (that is, the alien domination of the capitalist mode of production)

desposes. Mere knowledge, even if it went much further and deeper than that of bourgeois economic science, is not enough to bring social forces under the domination of the society. What is above all necessary for this, is a Social Act. And when this act has been accomplished, when society, by taking possession of all means of production and using them on a planned basis, has freed itself and all its members from the bondage in which they are now held by these means of production which they themselves have produced but which confront them as an irresistible alien force, when therefore when men no longer merely proposes, but also disposes - only then will the last alien force which is still reflected in religion vanish and with it will also vanish the religious reflection itself, for the simple reason that then there will be nothing left to reflect."³²

From the aforesaid explanation and narration of Engles, one might raise question that Engels wrote the same only for Marxist, to follow the essence of the philosophy of Karl Marx. Such question is only apparent, as because, the Marxist philosophy basically meant for the human society as a whole. And if we compare the Marxist essence in relation to religious-politics of Gandhi, Jinnah on the one hand and Subash Chandra Bose on the other, we find that Subash Bose was more closer to the Marxist philosophical view and liberation struggle for the down trodden masses, again when we compare Marx's and Engel's views in relation to world Proletarian revolution as explained by Lenin in the Conferences of the Third Communist International between the period 1920 and 1923, we find that Subash Bose was very much within the Marxist-sphere of struggle. As because, in 1942, proletariat as a class in India has not existed, other than a few individual believed to be of proletarian-outlook. We can very well identify, and conclude that Subash Bose have had such characteristic, as pronounced by Lenin.

Subash Bose persistently faught religious-politics of Gandhian Congress and of Jinnah's Muslim League ; on Religious-Division of the vast population of India, who, in fact could be transformed into a single Nation as Indians, without fanatic religious outlook, not so-called, but by heart, which would also effect Provincial Nationality ; would merge into one Nation, while maintaining its culture, language, for which Subash Bose proposed to adopt a singular-script, the Roman English, by which a foundation of a Singular Nationality could born, instead of Nagri, Devnagri, Sanskrit, or any Arabic influenced script. Such script would always act as media of imperialism in one other form.

32 Anti Duhring, pp 375/376 Readers might refer to, Ranjan Bachaspati's New Constitution of the U.S.S.R. - 1977.

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A section of the population did feel such proposition of Subash Bose. Therefore, in August 1942 the "Quit India" and "Do or Die" movement of Gandhian Politics failed to take momentum, instead within no time was shadowed by revolutionary-uprising in such a way, that the leaders of Gandhian politics was endangered, the British Ruler helped them safeguarding by putting them into the jail. Degeneration of Quit India and Do or Die Movement finally became a lively revolutionary-upheaval. Reason behind blackening the Gandhian leadership and Jinnah's cry for Muslim India into a ever dark blackhole, Subash Bose from Free India Radio in Germany and Rash Behari Bose from Japan made repeated Radio-broadcast proclaimed that the militant masses should march ahead arms in hand to force British to Quit India.

One might recollect the real condition throughout the country in general and in particular ; U.P., Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland became almost independent, communication between Bengal and Assam was practically paralysed. Military supplies in the Indo-Burma front was very badly disrupted. Yet the second grade and third grade leaders of Gandhian Congress and Jinnah's Muslim League failed to see the urges of common population. Many journalists and great pandits also failed to acknowledge the revolutionary upsurge, instead coloured the participants as 1. Extremists, 2. Terrorists, 3. Antisocial elements and 4. Communists, the "holigans" as they ornamented, turned violent, in a non-violent struggle.

Such analysis was basically motivated, to assist the British Ruler. Extremists and Terrorists had no proper meaning, Gandhi of course identified the revolutionaries as terrorists—nontheless they had mass support, the common population from U.P., Bihar, Bengal and Assam, althrough supported them in general. Therefore, the extremists and terrorists were, in fact, mass - leader of August 1942 armed uprising. If we count and compare alongwith total population of this entire region with the Great October Revolution and its leader Lenin, we find that instead of helping Csar Lenin called the masses : all power to the Soviet. It was only Ten Days, which not only changed the course of Russian Imperialism, but of the entire human society. English trained Congress leaders sighted differently, they did not evaluate the value of those extremists and terrorists, in view of freedom struggle, but cornered them to favour British ruler.

The point of Antisocial elements were none than those employed by the British Ruler, to sabotage the revolutionary air. Gandhi-capped business communities were the main financier of those anti socials. By their criminal acts they tried to lower down the revolutionary-image of the extremists and terrorists. They blamed the Communists also, but forgetting the policy and activities of the Leaders of the Communist Party of India that in 1942 August the leading leaders steering the party were assisting the British Ruler in all possible ways—to fight Japanese Aggression, the leadership accused Subash Bose because ; CPI's policy was Peoples War—National Front was converted soon Nazi Germany attacked Soviet Union. If the CPI leadership of the period would had been true Marxist Revolutionary, they could have had rendered unprecedented service for World Proletarian Revolution, as the rank and file was on the militant line, besides if Mao's Peoples Liberation Army could draw their attention. But the CPI leadership at the relevant period was, in fact, follower of Gandhi's leadership, as because ; the leaders of communist party of Great Britain in a round about way directed that the CPI should support the British Crown.

It is an admitted fact that a number of leading members and sympathisers from CPI's rank and file participated actively in the August '42 uprising, defying Gandhian ideology of the leaders of the then C.P.I.

The 1942 August Armed uprising was spontaneous, inborn, with all sincerity—but was leaderless to give centralised shape to snatch power. Yet lasted for almost two months, only by end of September 1942, the British Ruler imposed all types of repression, wholesale-fine of a number of villages, killing the armed youth by the help of antisocials. Finally, it subsided. British Indian troops in India did not join the 1942 uprising—but in a number of army establishment a few of British Indian troops did revolt - (one of maternal uncle of the author Satya Bhusan Choudhury a British Indian soldier as a ring leader was arrested somewhere in Southern India in their army base alongwith two others were shot dead after a short court martial at the end of 1942) but were not known in public. As the Gandhian Congress leaders were in jail, Jinnah's Muslim League was in power in three Provinces, he was happy. On the other hand, Congress Leaders in jail were jealous, as Jinnah commented :

"Congressmen are dying to get back to power. My men are in power. It is for Congressmen therefore to state what they are prepared to concede. The ball is in their court. I am in the happy position of being able to extract the best terms, as they want power and the British do not want to part with it. You can depend on Rajagopalachari to use his sharp wits to define Pakistan for me."

The defeat of 1942 August Armed Uprising in a national scale, created a most crucial year 1943 ; there were bumper crops, huge surplus of basic food grains—yet in Bengal alone five million poor common people died out of starvation. Jinnah, perhaps, was happy, Gandhian leaders were in jail, saved themselves to face public. Leaders of all the political parties did never bother for those poor people. Their dream for Independence was for themselves—to become Ruler. If, there would had been leaders whose heart really attuned to the masses, five million who died, could had been brought in a organised way to revolt with arms. But, alas, they prefer death out of starvation. The leaders of CPI, Forward Bloc do acted in a similar way alike Gandhian leadership, Jinnah's Muslim League. By that time, the fate of British India was almost settled. The world capital was divided into two—the Allied Countries : U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. on the one hand and Axis Countries : Italy, Germany, Japan on the other. But the Colonies—the population of each colony divided in a similar way.

The U.S. President Roosevelt advised and pressurised the British Ruler to replace Viceroy Linlithgo by another who would be more stable to tackle the Independence of India-affair as preset by the Ruler and their's collaborators. Thus, more efficient Lord General Wavell took over in October 1943 as Viceroy of India. To draw sympathy of the common-masses Wavell toured the areas of Bengal which passed through an artificial famine in the history. The civil-disobedience movement of Gandhian leadership for Quit India and Do or Die, practically died in its birth in August 1942. Gandhi alongwith his leading followers were in jail. As another gesture, Wavell released Gandhi on medical ground, but in fact, Gandhi wrote a letter to Wavell that he would withdraw his civil disobedience movement and would extend *full co-operation of the war effort should a declaration of Indian Independence forthcoming.*

Declaration of India's Independence was made by the British Ruler times again since 1921, and in fact Wavell had already stated about Constitution making process to go on, under such conditon the so-called

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demand of Gandhi could only be a point to deceive and confuse the population—and main factor was that Jinnah's Muslim League was manning three Provincial Government, Gandhi was pressurised by his leading followers on the one hand and on the other Japanese advancement was so drastic that by that time entire Far East including Burma was occupied by them. Mohan Singh's Indian National Army as Japanese ally was at the doorstep of British India. Already, the British Rulers had experienced the Armed Uprising in August 1942—in result, a buffer must stand in between, so that the greater masses remain confused. Thus, Gandhi was released unconditionally on medical ground on 6th May 1944 to create a buffer. He called a press conference and stated that :

"... in India there should be a national government, which will render all facilities to the Allied Forces, the control will be that of the national government. Ordinance-Rule would give place to normal administration by the national government." He was asked to answer the role of the Viceroy in such national government. Gandhi explained : "Yes, the Viceroy will be like a king, guided by the responsible ministers. Popular Government will be formed in all provinces, so that both the provincial and central government will be responsible to the people of India. So far as military operations are concerned ; the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief will have complete control. The Allied Forces would be allowed to carry on their operations on Indias soil, "I realise that they cannot defeat Japan without that."³³

The *cat is out of bag*, as the saying goes—that the unconditional release of Gandhi and his leading followers had sufficient reason to bring them in front of public eye. So that Japan could be defeated. The Governmental Power was floating in air alike the saying goes : "Delhi Ka Laddu" for the leaders of Gandhian congress : to become dummy rulers.

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INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE — THE MARCH OF LIBERATION ARMY :

Subash Bose, on the other hand, what was he doing ? We have already said earlier that his stay in Germany was frustrated, he did not receive any material assistance from Hitler and Musollini to raise a real Liberation Army. Although, a small band of fighters was organised in alliance with Nazi Military Command, their function for Liberation of India was limited. Subash Bose had in mind, that when there was non-aggression pact between Nazi Germany and Soviet Union, he could have had utilised the pact and march through Western front of India, Soviet would have had assisted. But soon the situation changed as Hitler denounced and betrayed the pact and attacked Soviet Union, which caused a drastic change in his mind, thinking a way out to resume the Armed struggle for liberation in reality. He could observe that Hitler how had thrown off the non-aggression pact ; thus to have confidence upon Hitler, definitely reacted in his mind. He observed that in Eastern Front of British India, Japan had erected them throughout as victorious force. Rash Behari Bose had contact with him, all developments in eastern front was keenly observed, he was well aware of Indian National Army had taken birth, comprising over sixteen thousand trained Indian soldiers ready to fight. Rash Behari Bose being a Japanese citizen, had no locus standi to lead the Indian Liberation War, as because, Imperial Japan had no occasion to make an agreement with a Japanese citizen. Imperial Japan, did propose that they would be agreeable to recognise a Provisional Government of Free India, provided lead taken up by a suitable leader—and under the prevailed circumstances, obviously the leader could only be Subash Chandra Bose. Goeble's had referred to in his diary as far back in 1942, the proposition of Imperial Japan. At the initial start of INA Mohan Singh did propose that Subash Bose should take over.

Subash Bose decided to leave Germany, and left around end of January 1943—the travel during the War, was not an easy affair. Abid Hassan, another brilliant son of India, accompanied Subash Bose. They left Kiel on 8 February 1943 in a German U Boat, then in a Japanese Submarine—travelling through Atlantic, Indian Ocean ; practically covering three fourth of the globe arrived Northern Sumatra, and then

by air reached Tokyo on 13 June 1943, which took one hundred twenty days of non-stop travel. Travel was hazardous to such an extent that life was hanging almost on a string.

Subash Bose, with a typhonic speed moved ahead to organise the Liberation Army, firstly he made the most crucial-point clear, about the position of Indian National Army with the Imperial Japan. He observed that Imperial Japan had not obstructed "Independence" of Burma, Philippine Islands, and their relations with Manchukuo and Nanking-China. It was a sure sign that the INA would be an Independent force, a free power for liberation. On 19 June, he held a press conference, made two broadcast through which he called upon the Indians in Far East as well as in British India, firstly his presence and secondly about the Liberation Army. We must remember the date and time when in India political leaders were acting against him, in reply—on 19 June 1943, he made clear in the broadcast that :

"If British politicians have failed to coax and coerce me, no other politician can succeed in doing so. ... I am not an apologist of the three powers and it is not my task to defend what they have done or may do in future ... My concern, however, is with India. ... All my life I have been a servant of India and in the last hours of my life I shall remain so. My allegiance and loyalty has ever been and will be India and India alone."

He made further clear that no political party in British India should hanker to compromise with the British Ruler, to inherit the colonial power, to subdue the masses, let the masses of India feel that they were not being ruled by bureaucrats, in the name of freedom, but let there be real freedom. Compromise could never achieve real freedom. Subash Bose specified in particular that :

"Civil disobedience must develop into armed struggle. And only when the Indian people receive the baptism of fire on a large scale will they qualify for their freedom".

Today, in 1989 after forty years of freedom, we find that there is yet room left for those who raise voice against Injustice, Corruption, Black Money : being put behind bar, with one or other plea, as terrorists and so on and so forth. Adoption of the Colonial Administrative provisions, strengthened the hands of bureaucrats—extending corruption, even in Judiciaries, where corrupt section having dominating power, turning the ward "Justice" a commodity resellible

and repurchasable, a citizen cannot lead a respectable dignified day to day life.

However, but Subash Bose ; had a total different views—different socio ideology ; which speaks for itself, if the majority people of India "*receive baptism of fire*" only then the slavish-mentality would wither, and "*only then they qualify for their freedom.*" Freedom is not an eatable staff, one can receive as *baksis* from the Government, but Freedom means consciousness—social conscience could only appear when each individual receives baptism of revolution, and to preserve must continue through generations.

When in 1942 August, co-operation through non-co-operation movement failed and urges for freedom transformed into Revolution, the Congress leaders withdrawn their so-called non-cooperation movement for Independence and they found the "*Japanese Aggression*" was the only danger for India. And turned Freedom a Gift at the mercy of British Imperialist. Yet the masses denied them and choosed Revolutionary Path for freedom. In spite of, Gandhi garlanded British Ruler with rose.

Subash Bose, not wasting a single moment, not at leasure but in a typhonic velocity he moved, visited countries after countries in Eastern Asia. He reached Singapore on 2 July, where received by Indian's as well as Malayans with a mounteneous uproar—the population had only one heartfelt slogan : "*Jai Hind ... Chalo Delhi.*" Sponteneously they observed "*Netaji Week*". In the conference of Independence League of India on 4 July 1943 he was elected as President of the League and allegiance to the Azad Hind Fauj. Within no time he was honoured by the word : Netaji.

Provisional Government of Free India was to be formed, he proclaimed : "*We have a grim fight ahead of us—for the enemy is powerful, unscrupulous and ruthless. In this final March to freedom you will have to face hunger, thirst, privation, forced marches and death. Only when we pass this test will freedom be yours.*"

This proclamation was not in *Maidan*, but it was such that Subash Bose proved his proclamation in practice. He inspected the Azad Hind Fauj and declared its existence to the world, while proclaimed the battle cry : *Chalo Delhi*. On to Delhi : was the symbol to acquire Freedom ; thus, militant march began, it began to grow as a mighty-force. Netaji,

had an unique vision, besides front at the front, a batch was also sent to British India, with transmitters and other materials to work within the Indian society—simultaneous fight should grow within and outside so that the Revolutionary struggle for freedom coincide.*

By October 1943, the Azad Hind Fauj transformed itself into an Independent Force—and on 21 October 1943 Subash Bose proclaimed the "Provisional Government of Free India." He was appointed by the League as Head of the State of Free India. Ministers were appointed, besides Civilian Advisers to man the territorial committees on behalf of the League and the Provisional Government. In accordance with the pact and agreement between Provisional Government of Free India and Imperial Japan, Netaji was to take up possession of those territories of British India. Accordingly, he reached Port Blair on 29 December 1943. And took possession from Japanese Admiral with due respect as Head of Free India in January 1944, proclaimed Independence of Andaman Islands as Free Part from bondage of slavery of British India. He visited Selular Jail, the Hell made by the Britishers where Revolutionaries were tortured, murdered, hanged. Perhaps, Netaji could feel and hear the breath and whispers of those great lives, scarified for India's Freedom.

The taken over Andaman Islands and proclamation as free part of Slave India — such great historical declaration had not reached the vast majority of Indians in British India. Hundreds of daily nationalist newspapers, weeklies failed to supply any such important news, no political parties, no leaders, even the Forward Bloc neither could make underground publicity of this Great historical events, were left in dark.

Under the background as above, we find a dubious-change taken place in between the British Ruler and Indian National Congress. We might refer to Gandhi's press interview which has already been mentioned in previous Chapter. Gandhi's proposition pivoted their ideological desire—that the top members of Gandhian Congress would man the British Indian Administration as subordinate ruler, whereas the Viceroy as sole representative of British Crown and British Parliament would remain as Executive-Director of Military Service and

* During this period, authors family was in Shillong, Assam. One morning before sunrise house was surrounded, and searched for transmitter, author's uncle Rajkumar Bhattacharya died in 1981 was arrested and extorted from Shillong and interned in village home.

of the Soil of British India, where the Allied Forces could rock-n-role at their whim—under such spell the Congress members as Ministers would run the civil administration of British India, to safeguard the interest of British Capital.

Gandhi's proposal ; in view of Netaji's proclamation as Free Part of India the Andaman Islands how did stand ? Both were in drastic opposition, Gandhian Congress ended the Freedom struggle, whereas Netaji was marching Arms in hand to liberate India. What was the position of those common population in relation to such opposed political move ?

Common people, throughout human history, had vividly manifested a sharp-division within, the vast majority lives on present, whatsoever the socio-condition, they submit to the whim of the Ruler, in general. There, again, we find a minority, who not only devoted for the majority's future but also give-up all amenities of their individual life, they go ahead for those majority, the socio position of majority is almost alike a pendulum ; not knowing who is right or who is wrong — as because, their total concentration always lives for present. They assimilate only when the economic-suffering forces into acute disturbance for their living.

Religious preachers lives on this created phenomena — and banks on the theory of fateism, dreams for a happy but unknown future, which only acts as a mirage, never comes true. It would not be irrelevant to say that the social outlook as postulated by Karl Marx, a society where one is to feel the pain of other, one is to be cheerful for the joy of other, a society lives consciously, where each individual renders his utmost labour according to his ability and takes necessities for living according to his need. Marx determined : to result to erect foundation for such society — the labouring force i.e. who produces basic necessities for the society, are to revolt against all those traditional ideas, traditional socio setup, and establishes the Rule of the labouring force as Governmental power in a given country, to hasten the victory of World Proletarian Revolution, in result of which the slavish mentality to wither a way — thus, source of exploitation the government and its state withers away. The entire labouring society on the globe live on mutual co-operation — the primary foundation of which is the consciousness.

In view of Karl Marx's postulation as we find, Netaji's ideological

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influence was not absent with the majority of the population, similarly Gandhi's political-theory was also not absent, whereas, his religious-belief *Ram Nam Sat Hai* penetrated to those, who only lives in present, and that was why the bullockcart-culture against modern industrial development was received well, the Charka Culture became popular—the Indian climate also assisted, living on bare-cloths, a traditional socio set up received momentum—*Nanga Fakir* the word became popular for Gandhi.

On the other hand, Netaji was a symbol of Modernisation, to raise the country to that extent which would no way could be inferior then U.K., U.S.A., Germany—once the country been developed to such an extent, its population should also change ; as Marx postulated and Engels narrated while explained that how the Religious influence would disappear.

Gandhian Congress movement was active on religious norm, the theory of Hindu-Muslim Nations as was defined by the British Ruler were Gandhian ideology. Whereas, Netaji's ideological freedom struggle was based on true Nationalism, of the downtrodden masses, we might refer to the prime-issue of Self Determination of Nations as was postulated by Stalin during the life time of Lenin, the architect of Soviet Union. Netaji struggled for an undivided India, not of British or Gandhian conception of Hindu-Muslim demarcation.

Thus, the proclamation of the Andaman Islands as India's Free Part did not receive acknowledgement and or momentum with the majority of the Indian masses. British Intelligence service and their inhuman suppression succeeded to suppress the proclamation to reach the common people—but the Gandhian leaders deliberately kept mum, never extended Freedom struggle in a revolutionary way, if Gandhian leadership would have had given a call to those Indian soldiers, sailors, airmen—in 1944 January itself the British Rulers would have had forced out of India,* with their total administration.

In this Historical Proclamation in January 1944, we find a rapid

* Readers might recollect the revolt of R.I.A.F., R.I.N., Police and a number of Army divisions during 1945 and 1946, besides Civilian Revolt.

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advancement of the Liberation March, by April 1944 again Netaji made proclamation under banner heading : "I.N.A. Proclamation on Entering India :

The Indian National Army, under the leadership of the provisional Government of Azad Hind, has now massed in force and advanced into territory of Eastern India at the spear head for the creation of a Free India.:

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind, your own Government has only one mission to fulfil. The mission is to expel the Anglo-American Armies from the sacred soil of India by armed force and then to bring about the establishment of a permanent National Government of Azad Hind, in accordance with the will of the Indian People.

Brothers and Sisters ? Now that our enemies are being driven out of Indian Soil, you are becoming once again what you were before — namely free men and women. Rally round your own Government of Azad Hind — and thereby help in preserving and safeguarding your newly won liberty.

Netaji's call for armed uprising did not reach the vast masses in India, on the other hand Indian National Congress initiated and co-operated the Anglo—U.S. army to fight "Japanese"—they never pronounced even by mistake that it was not Japanese but Indian Liberation Army: the Azad Hind Fauj, fighting Anglo—US to liberate India.

This initiated evil co-operation resulted devil effect in another way, which drastically lowered the socio-moral of a section of poverty stricken population in India, in particular amongs the tribal belts like Khashi and Jayanti Hills, Naga Hills, Garo Hills, besides other provinces and gave birth of Dalals in all sphere of the society—prostitutions grew in competition. Persons yet alive could recollect those gloomy darken days. Neither British Ruler nor Indian National Congress or Muslim League tried to act against such evil effect. Immoralisation began to spread in a typhonic way. Perhaps, it is still continuing in 1990.

Netaji had to carry out a triangular fight within the Provisional Government of Free India, and with the Imperial Japan ; — on the other hand, in India ideological struggle simultaneously with British Ruler and to minimise the slavish influence of Non-Co-operative Co-operators of Indian National Congress and fanatic religious Co-operation of Muslim League. Hence, the opposition was very strong

against Netaji. Yet his tenacity, organising ability made Azad Hind Fauj morally invincible, and even physically it could become one of the best *Fauj* of the World—if there would not had been political betrayal from India.

Soon initial scope was created by Rash Behari Bose—Netaji did not waste time, although he was well aware of Imperial Japan. For such awareness on 24 June 1943, in a broadcast he declared : we quote once again : If British politicians have failed to coax me, no other politicians can succeed in doing so.

He compelled the Imperial Japan to agree and accept the Independent Role of Azad Hind Government and its Liberation Army, —the relation was alike all other Independent States. He made clear for all that the New Asian Nationalism would assist to develop mutual understanding amongs Africa and Latin America's revolutionary nationalism—in other word European exploitation would stop, and the world power would had balanced ; his speech in Tokyo University, was a radio broadcast to the people of India, China, U.S.A., he said :

"I want to tell my American friends that Asia is now surging with revolutionary fervour from one end to the other - we are men as much you are. We want our freedom and we shall have it by any means. You had an opportunity of helping us, but you did not do so. Now Japan is offering us help and we have reason to trust her sincerity. That is why we have plunged into the struggle alongside of her. It is not Japan that we are helping by waging war on you and on our mortal enemy - England. We are helping ourselves - we are helping Asia."³⁴

This speech made his political mission crystal clear—his independent role as a Head of a Republic was established, Imperial Japan did honour him as such. We find a most remarkable event in April 1944 that prior to his taken-over Japanese military heads used to print leaflets, bulletins for propaganda purpose, but independent-role of Japanese was stopped soon Netaji took over. Yet General Isoda, perhaps as habit, printed such leaflets and bulletins for distribution without the knowledge and permission of Netaji or INA. Just prior to distribution the matter came to his knowledge. He summoned General Isoda and warned him about his jurisdiction and activities. Since then personal relation with General Isoda became so strained that this General Isoda took revenge at the last scene of murder of Netaji, as a witness, testimonised that he allowed seat for Subash Bose and

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Habib-Ur-Rahaman to fly to Tokyo. Hugh Toye banked and relied upon General Isoda in his writing in support of the fabricated story.

On 19 March 1944 the Azad Hind Fauj entered British Indian territory ; Netaji issued a call to the people of India to co-operate actively for Liberation of the Country. On 7 April 1944 to conquer Imphal was launched and again another historical proclamation was made :

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind is the only lawful Government of the Indian People. The Provisional Government calls upon the Indian People—to render all assistance and co-operation to the Indian National Army and to the civilian officials appointed by the Provisional Government.

On 21 April 1944, Kohima was captured, Imphal was a bit far. The British officials had expressed their views, in following words :

"The Japanese have retained the initiative in their advance through Manipur. The I.N.A. troops are advancing up the Kalandan and have occupied Paletwa. Tiddim, Tongzang, Palam and Fort White have fallen into enemy's hands. Our 17th Division is in full retreat. The road Imphal Silchar has been cut. The situation is serious but not critical.

These admitted fact and the views of British Ruler were kept secret to an extent that hardly any common people of India could know the existence of Azad Hind Fauj, whether the Leaders of Indian National Congress knew it—although they had firm commitment to support Anglo-U.S. Forces to fight Japanese and other Aggression in the Eastern front. Thus, Netaji's call to the Indian People was in wilderness.

No Nationalist leaders or Political parties came forward in response.

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UNDESIRED DEFEAT BEGIN :

The Japanese begin withdrawal of their troops by September 1944 onward—the reason was that the U.S. forces from air and sea countered direct attack on the main land of Japan, and by April 1945 practically evacuated Burma—the Azad Hind Fauj was left behind alone, scarcity of food, medicine, armaments, communication media, were acute ; entire force practically splited rather from individual to individual.

By January-February 1945 the Allied troops through land, air and sea moved fast, heavy raids were all through. Yet Azad Hind was holding the famous Meiktila, but on 26 the Meiktila was lost to the Britishers. On 25 Netaji was personally present, and in fact physically participated in the fight. General Shah Nawaz described the situation : "When we entered the car and started off (at about 9 a.m.) Netaji was sitting with a loaded Tommy gun in his lap. Raju (Bose's Doctor) had two hand-grenades ready."

Meiktila defeat was rapid, advanced with much speed that by mid April 1945 the Liberation War in East Indian Front ended. And the Imperial Japan by that time totally evacuated from Burma. The position of Azad Hind Fauj under such situation, we can easily imagine the condition of a defeated army. Moreso, INA had no free breathing place to reorganise themselves. It is historically most important where an armed struggle to be fought, the fighters must have acquired a free breathing place, for a guerrilla warfare at the beginning such free breathing place may not be necessary, but for conventional armed fight it is of great necessity. Azad Hind Fauj had no such place, if however, in India the political leaders had co-operated, although, such situation was prevailing, history of the freedom struggle would had been written in gold-letters, what Netaji dreamed and desired, but the Gandhian leaders betrayed the cause.

General Shah Nawaz, most famed General of Mount Popa, and Dhillon along with about fifty other surrendered on 13 May 1945 in Pegu. Shah Nawaz quoted further what Netaji said to him : "I knew we lost in Burma, but that should not dishearten us ... we have to continue fight to uphold the honour of India."

Of course, it should be considered that the said statement was

furnished by Shah Nawaz, but we are not in a position to assess the truth and authenticity of the aforesaid quoted statement. As because the role of Shah Nawaz after the INA episode was over, and was different, he joined Congress and also became a minister, the party which all along betrayed Netaji.

Burma failure resulted pressure from Japanese upon Burmese National Army. On 25 March 1945 B.N.A. revolted against Japanese Army—to straighten B.N.A. Japanese intended to use I.N.A. against them. Instantly, Netaji refused and declared that I.N.A. cannot be used against Burmese National Army, who were also fighting for liberation. (It will not be irrelevant to mention that Thakin Nu was the foreign minister of the B.N.A. Government, and after the war, he was named U. Nu and became head of the Govt. of Burma and was in power till 1962, when General Ne Win made a cope and ousted him.)

Netaji's role as Sovereign entity was proved times again till his last day. By 20 April it became crystal clear that inspite of loud assurance of Japanese was of no value, leaving behind Azad Hind Government and Azad Hind Fauj they evacuated Burma in total. Netaji received information only on 23 April 1945 about Japanese withdrawal from Burma. They intimated Netaji that Dr. Ba Maw would go with them — and whether Netaji was going ? Netaji plainly informed that he is not going anywhere leaving behind his comrades, he said : "Do you think that I am Ba Maw of Burma that I will leave my comrades and run for safety."

Burma defeat did not discourage Subash Bose, although a few of his Cabinet Ministers advised him to go to Siam, Malaya. Instead Netaji alongwith his leftover batch left Rangoon and reached Moulmain Road on 25 April 1945. They had about 21 vehicles, yet he was walking along with his comrades. A Japanese officer was also accompanying them, who requested Subash Bose to get into a vehicle. Here also the characteristic was same, he not only refused the request but said that where his comrades were on foot, he wont leave them and get into a vehicle. Before leaving Rangoon Netaji appointed Major General Logonadhan as Head of Azad Hind Government in Burma. And as reported that what Netaji said : "I do not leave Burma of my own free will, I would have preferred to stay here and share with you the sorrow of temporary defeat."

If this expression of Subash Bose was true, we find a most vital

reason that his influence and domination upon his Cabinet Ministers had reduced, his "own free will", rather lost in the hands of the Cabinet Ministers, in particular those were in Key position.

Defeat in Burma was most crucial for Subash Bose, as because rest INA. concentration in Siam, Malaya or Singapore was far away from British Indian border, to march from those places for India's liberation was not practically feasible at all. Subash Bose must have had thought to assimilate the INA and to accomodate all in a country that finally, all would surrender at a time, this would definitely result a right fruit, as because in India the British Ruler would not had been dare to execute several thousand INA. He knew that majority of the population would instantly revolt against the white ruler. That was why he preferred to change his strategy.

On 3 May 1945, British war prisoners in Rangoon Jail became authority in Rangoon, they ordered surrender and disarmed INA. and arrested all of Azad Hind Government. And finally on 4 May 1945 the Azad Hind Govt. and its Fauj surrendered to the Britishers. There were 750 Officers, transported by sea and by the course of a month several thousand from all over Burma were arrested and sent to India for legal action against them. But the people of India were not in know about all those affairs.

Subash Bose reached Bangkok, the capital of Siam, on 15 May 1945. After Burma defeat, many concocted stories were made to show activities of Subash Bose in a way that yet there were strength left to raise the War of Liberation. Basing on the point as that patriotic soldiers and other survivors from Burma numbering several thousand scattered all over South and Far East Asia, could once again be organised to resume struggle with new strategy to return back to India, as victor. As when we find the zeal and understanding of Subash Bose's political characteristic, it makes clear that he had different notion altogether—not that he would once again repeat the frustrated story, which had already been a failure.

We could only assume that his cometic—movement was based only to observation that what reaction occurred in India in result of Azad Hind Fauj's liberation struggle. He must have had thought that Azad Hind's immense influence would outburst in India. Peoples in India,

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Subash Bose thought, were in full knowledge of Azad Hind Fauj's liberation struggle. This could only be the logical reason—led Subash Bose to visit Siam, Malaya, Singapore after the defeat in Burma.

And such action was taken by him, when we find that a few of his Cabinet Ministers were adamant to prevent Subash Bose's surrender along with his comrades in Burma, he had explained that he was not leaving Burma on his *Free Will*. On the other hand Cabinet Ministers as Advisers were not at all farsighted, rather they were individually more motivated, they failed to foresee the factor that if officially Subash Bose had been arrested through surrender, its reaction in India would have created a drastic effect—what we have witnessed in British India from the period mid and end of 1945 and early 1946—but the so-called Advisers had different mission ; and it is certain that a few Key - Advisers had already joined hands with the British Ruler and the Leaders of the Gandhian National Congress.

Concocted story had been publicised that Subash Bose reached decision that Soviet Union would accommodate the Provisional Government of Free India and would render military assistance to resume armed struggle—such story do not correlate with the then situation at all ; as because Soviet Union being a partner of Allied Countries and INA's association with the Axis, besides, the War devastation of population and material of Soviet Union, no way suffice its strength to enter into new venture. In 1941 itself Subash Bose realised that the New Socialist State under no circumstances could afford to create new enemies, when they were already surrounded by outside enemy and their henchmen within the Soviet Union. Although, morally and ideologically U.K. and U.S.A. were against Soviet Union, yet Soviet Union had no scope to have agreement with Azad Hind Fauj, in the interest of Soviet Union. Reason behind such fabricated stories that Subash Bose expressed his philosophical-mind that :

Britain's enemy is India's friend. His observation at that crucial-period, we find from his speech on 21 May 1945 (this was the day Nazi Germany surrendered) in Bangkok made clear his next step : Netaji said : "The time is not far off when our enemies will realise that they have succeeded in over throwing Germany, they have indirectly helped to bring into the arena of European politics another power—Soviet Russia—that may prove a greater hurdle to British and American Imperialism than Germany was. Provisional Government of Free India will

continue to follow international developments with closest interest, and endeavour to take the fullest advantage of them. The fundamental principle of our foreign policy has been and will be : Britain's enemy is India's friend."

The aforesaid speech of Subash Bose on that most critical day 21 May 1945 when Nazi Germany surrendered, eighteen days before that was 4th May 1945 Japan surrendered in Burma. At that juncture Subash Bose made the said speech and cleared for all his next step. As he knew U.K. and U.S. were imperialist similarly he was well aware about Nazi Germany and Japan that both were imperialist too. Thus, under such situation person and leader like Subash Bose to think to reorganise Azad Hind Fauj in countries like Siam, Malaya, Indo China, Indonesia was not only impracticable but was also unthinkable. It was next impossible for those countries to give any kind of assistance even accomodation at all. Subash Bose and persons of INA. got refuge in those countries, because of Japanese assistance they had their National Government and were in agreement with Azad Hind Government. Therefore, only opening was left for him was a secured country so that he could observe next development after the victory of Allied Forces. He was resting to see the reaction what occurs in India. He was more clear about the role of Gandhian leadership, find from his speech made on 4 July 1944 : As long as there is no compromise between Mahatma Gandhi and British Government we have no reason to feel anxious. In any case the war has to be fought and we will go on fighting even if Mahatma Gandhi makes a compromise, but there is no doubt that our efforts will be considerably lightened ... if there is no compromise.

After a few months of this statement of Subash Bose—total scene of war and politics had abruptly changed to an extent that either power of Axis partner lost its existence. And as such, to resume liberation war as raised by Azad Hind Fauj—had no meaning at all.

His Cabinet Ministers—in particular of those were in Key position, earned much confidence of Netaji—such as S.A. Ayar, Raghavan and a few others, at the relevant time they did also broadcast from Bangkok in a language and tone prove that they were aligned to Gandhian leadership, than Subash Bose.

From such change of political strategy of a few Ministers exposed that they must had developed secret relation with British Ruler, because, they knew that it was next impossible for Subash Bose to resume liberation war against the king, any more. His Advisers, not all

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of them had same understanding and realisation as Subash Bose had, many of them associated with a deep rooted desire that INA.'s victory was definite and would place them as ruler. That was why, they were faithful on the surface only. Subash Bose even for a moment did never disbelieve them.

But, instead of victory, the defeat of INA., became positive answer. At the situation of defeat in Burma, what was his top-notch Advisers were doing behind, Subash Bose did not know. We know today that the British War Authorities and their Civil and Military Intelligence knew well the strategy, position, funds, strength of I.N.A., gathered from those deserted from Azad Hind Fauj, since 1943 ; supplied vital informations. The entire Azad Hind Fauj was built up from the War Prisoners of British Indian Troops. There were a few of such opportunists. Yet the damage they caused was tremendous. It was much difficult to identify a mouse, only, a few, who exposed themselves on the surface, were known.

As for instance ; Captain Durrani and K.P.K. Menon, who sabotaged, spied, conspired from the initial begining. There was a Muslim Spy School in Penang, Captain Durrani was an officer in that School. A batch was trained and transported to India by a submarine to-gather informations for INA., as well as to intimate the people about the existence of Azad Hind Fauj. They soon reached, many of them joined hands with the British Ruler, and broadcast from All India Radio, Delhi. It was Captain Durrani who trained them, on investigation it was found that they joined INA only to sabotage. Durrani would had been executed, but it was Subash Bose who saved him from execution. This Captain Durrani was awarded George Cross in 1946 by the Britishers. We do not know what had happened to Captain Durrani after 15 August 1947 in Free India. We also do not know what was the role of Jinnah through his feverous religious politics.

K.P.K. Menon, a dubious character, a traitor, his opposition towards Subash Bose was well known. Goodness of Subash Bose made him more dare to condemn Subash Bose openly :

"You say Bose is a man of action, so my pet ape : man of action indeed, he acts first and thinks afterwards"

Menon was a member in the Council of Action, but he resigned in

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December 1942—that was prior to arrival of Subash Bose. The strange part was that he joined the League for Liberation of India, but he was against Imperial Japan, Mohan Singh as well as Subash Bose ; yet he wanted to fight, when he condemned all of them but failed to say how he was going to fight—mean that only alternative was the Gandhian procedure. He was convinced that Subash Bose intended to become a Dictator.

Of course, it would not be irrelevant to say that whatsoever the structure of a given government, dictatorship in one other way that exist, sometime a person, sometime a law—as because all types of government being a machinery of exploitation and suppression. One might disagree personified dictatorship, but a bunch of leaders who impose their Dictatorship through Administrative Law framed according to their whim, who only grants so-called liberty in accordance with their class-interest. Therefore, definition of a Government as had been defined being a most suitable *Machinery for oppression*. Menon perhaps did not know this basic of a State, and in particular the theory as expounded by Subash Bose that the type of Government India needs was not of British conception but could be decided by the Indian themselves only after British Ruler been overboarded.

Menon had no such patience to wait and fight, but became active to destroy the Liberation War. Yet Subash Bose was generous, as in war such person always being shot on the spot, but for Menon the punishment was only six years rigorous imprisonment. Another important port-folio was the Propaganda Minister Sivaram, the period was on retreat from Imphal, Subash Bose noticed that in British India Gandhi and his associates were active against INA's liberation war. To counter Gandhi, Subash Bose ordered his propaganda minister Sivaram to start with a full-fledged counter propaganda to speak the truth against Gandhi and his associates. But Sivaram, instead resigned from the ministership. We could easily imagine what types of people actually assembled in those key-post.

There were many more such persons, joined I.N.A. to escape in a suitable moment. Besides, civilians from South East Asian Countries, had no ideological training. And, of course, scope for such training was also not present. Only initial training for handling arms for a few weeks, by which, in general, military training was very inferior when

compared with the standard of British Indian troops.

It will not be irrelevant to mention the procedure and foundation of People's Liberation Army had been built up by a great soul : Mao Tsetung, for Liberation of China. To fight on the one hand the reactionary Chiang Kai Shek and his collaborator U.S.A. and on the other hand Imperial Japan. What Mao did was that (1) Mao built up a leading group of revolutionary ideologically invincible (2) this group trained themselves in all affairs of modern warfare as well as reconstruction, as the enemies were much more stronger, Mao developed a new technique of Guerrilla War, (3) for survival there must be a free breathing place, which was created in a distant remote area while working ideologically amongs the peasants, as vanguard ; the guerrilla band used to move within enemy's military strong hold and by constant hammering turning the strong enemy-army weak, (4) the militant activities created vast area into a free zone, where the population trained themselves in all affairs not only of Warfare but also of industrial-development, by which the People's Liberation Army became self sufficient not only in war materials but also of all basic-necessities for the entire populations's survival, 1944 and 1945 was a most glorious period of People's Liberation Army—when we compare with the then situation of the World. Chiang Kai-shek did his best to destroy the People's Liberation Army in collaboration with U.S. Imperialism—but failed altogether. Mao, being a Marxist reasoned the strength how to be created. Mao did it successfully, created an exemplary history by itself. At a later date in 1970's failure to transform the People's Democratic Revolution into Socialist Revolution, the root of which was totally different, lies with the primary characteristic of human being—we have no scope here to discuss the later history. Nonetheless, Mao proved to be victorious on the first stage to liberate China from the corrupt reign of Chiang Kai-Shek.

Subash Bose, although visited China a number of times during the period, and seemed that he had not observed People's Liberation Army's development. It was a bit strange that PLA's achievement remain unnoticed to Subash Bose. The reason we could only assume that Netaji was not a Marxist, neither an Anti Marxist, but true radical nationalist revolutionary—had staunch belief that common Indians would join spontaneously soon they receive the call, this belief was true, but he did not consider that to reach his call to the people had to pass all conspiratorial hurdles, — created by the Ruler and the Gandhian

Congress.

Yet Subash Bose had a great magnetic revolutionary personality — we find that during the period revolutionary communist in Malaya raised arms not only against their nationalist ruler simultaneously against Japanese at that defeated-hour, when Japan lost their military might, they intended to use INA, against the Communist Revolutionary, Subash Bose became furious and vehemently refused Japanese that INA cannot be used against the Communist Guerrillas.

In result of the situation in the front line and in India, Subash Bose became almost a singleman within the leadership of INA—although, we have to say that he is yet having a most respectable place in the core of those common Indian, irrespective of religion, caste and creed. Defeat after defeat turned Netaji firm that he would surrender alongwith other comrades of Azad Hind Fauj, it must be known to the masses of India of his surrender. He rightly assessed the situation in India that INA's influence penetrated into British Indian Defence Services, and his surrender would instantly awake the masses, as already such violent air was blowing. But a few key Ministers of his Cabinet morally had surrendered to the British Intelligence Service, secretly. The decision was made to hand over Subash Bose unassailed. That conspiracy actually began on Burma Defeat in early May 1945. His Key Ministers forced Netaji : Not to surrender, he should go away anywhere, somewhere, but they failed to say the place where he should go.

The point of surrender and or to go anywhere, at a later period those speculators, theoreticians and interpreters fabricated stories after stories to show that Subash Bose yet then had command upon his entire cabinet, but the story fabricators did not count the overall situation of the war alongwith the ideological characteristic of Netaji. The main planners alongwith their collaborators had rapid thought that somehow Netaji to be captured, to be murdered so that he does not get a chance to say anything to the common masses of India. After the murder the rest would take its own way, creating mist. Thus, no one would ever know the last-end of Subash Bose.

We find between the period 5 May 1945 and 11 August 1945 that how swiftly the inner conspiracy was extending its cobweb net to capture Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.

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According to the official report, Subash Bose arrived Singapore on the first part of August, soon his arrival a report was placed that in the training centre of INA at Seremban, there occurred a Mutiny. How skilfully the *Mutiny* was planted to divert his attention, from the prevailing situation. Because, in Singapore, already the intelligence-service of Allied Forces were active and if Subash Bose was present, it might come to his knowledge. Thus, he was forced out of Singapore on a meagre plea. Seremban is situated in Malaya more or less about 200 miles from Singapore. And at that period and at that situation, this distance was quite a far. Radio communication was almost nil, radio receiving and transmitting information was also similarly weak between centre to centre. Under such circumstances Subash Bose arrived Seremban to tame the mutiny.

It was surprisingly strange that Netaji discovered a *tea-cup-storm*, a few INA soldiers accused a junior officer for corruption, that much only. Any army person would understand that for such silly affair the presence of the Head of the State was not at all necessary, more so when it was a Liberation Army. Anyone of the responsible officer or Minister could tackle the situation. The Ministers at Singapore did work in a different way to divert his presence, to serve their motivated end.

Subash Bose stayed in the Seremban Guest House, he had no media to communicate, even a small wireless equipment he did not have. While in Seremban he received a telephonic information that on 11 August 1945 Soviet Russia attacked Manchuria, a protectorate of Japan since end of last century. Soviet attack was not so important as Subash Bose was deeply occupied as regards INA's next step. But his thought was again disturbed by another telephone message that he should immediately visit Singapore. The said phone call to visit Singapore was also another plot to disturb him, so that he fail to concentrate to evaluate the situation. The plan, which was made in May 1945 after Burma defeat, had matured by that time. Pressures from the Britisher's upon a few Key-Ministers of INA to handover Subash Bose was set, as that all the outlets for Subash Bose to escape were closed. Subash Bose under no circumstances to be allowed to surrender. The Intelligence service of Allied Forces had already succeeded to prevent surrender of Netaji, the Britisher's would never allow Subash Bose to speak to the people of India. Thus, slowly the last hour was appearing. However, the phone call to visit Singapore Subash Bose practically did not give any

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importance. Finally, on 13 August at about 2 p.m. two of his Advisers arrived at Seremban and intimated that "*Japan was about to surrender*"

As reported by Major Hugh Toye, one of the British expert being Military Intelligence Officer on the affairs of Subash Bose, we quote below :

"It was a hot night, he was sitting in his vest under a fan. For a moment he said nothing, then : "So, that is that. Now what next. ? And later : "Well, don't you see that we are the only people have not surrendered ? Where indeed did the Provisional Government stand ? Had Japan expected it to declare war on Russia two days ago ? Strange, he had not thought of that. The talk wandered on untill the messengers went to bed. Bose's first reaction was then to summon Swami and Raghavan from Penang." Netaji said : "Now we have got to think out what we shall do" ; he said quietly to Ayer as they sat on the Varandah outside his room. Ayer was anxious that he should have some sleep but there was to be little rest that night — "It does not matter. We shall have plenty of rest from tommorrow on."

It was claimed by S.A. Ayer that Subash Bose had said to him the aforesaid. One do not have an alternative to judge the truth of the said claim of S.A. Ayer. Hugh Toye also quoted what S.A. Ayer wrote that Subash Bose said : "Had Japan expected it to declare war on Russia two days ago ? Strange he had not thought of that."

Surprisingly strange utterance had been referred to, but at that situation it was next impossible for him to utter such words, because, Soviet declared war on Japan on the 8 August 1945 and attacked Manchuria on 11 August. Further facts behind this attack was that Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki on the advice of his king requested Russia "*for war partnership and a guarantee of their king*". But Soviet rejected Japanese offer in early July 1945 itself, prior to Potsdam conference. Thus, the claim of S.A. Ayer as quoted by Hugh Toye had a specific motive to cover the inner conspiracy, and to justify another speculation to hid the murder. But, such important matters at that defeating hour could never skip the mind of Netaji.

Thus the total war situation and circumstances under which Netaji and his INA was living, was so different that if the above story is taken as authentic—one would reduce the political personality of Subash Bose to a status of a brainless creature, as because as a political-leader

and the founder of modern liberation-war the person Subash Bose how could he had ignored the overall situation ? S.A.Ayer further reported that on this new occassion Netaji Said : *"How does it affect us. We shall have to go on whatever happens. I wonder where Japanese will make a stand."*

Now let us compare what Hugh Toye reported and what S.A.Ayer had said, in view of actual war condition. These reports made Subhas Bose a complete ignorant, novis—because Japanese defeat in Burma front and INA's surrender in Burma front on 4 May 1945 ; purported utterances of Subash Bose referred to : *"So that is that, Now what next ? well don't you see that we are the only people who have not surrendered" ?*

These utterances said to be made on 11 August 1945. Again he said : *"It does not matter. We shall have plenty of rest from tomorrow on."*

These aforesaid referred to utterances as said to be of Subash Bose, negates one by other, and totally negates the political essence of Netaji, further it proves to be most inconsistent, as when we compare his political personality with the said utterances. At this particular occasion exhibits a dubious mental-set up of all those ministers on the one hand — and their suspicious activities on the other. Japanese defeat in Burma on 4 May 1945, basically decided Japan's total defeat in the Main Land of Japan, in view of which now let us see, what situation and condition was enforced by the Allied Forces in the main land of Japan between the period 9 March and 9 August 1945, which would ascertain the last activities of Subash Bose.

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JAPAN : BETWEEN 9TH MARCH AND 9TH AUGUST 1945 :

The destructive havoc in Second World War : historians, politicians or people of similar stream always refers to the explosion of Atom bombs over Nagasaki and Hiroshima. No doubt Atom bomb do have two effects on explosion ; as A) instant destruction and B) simultaneous emission of inhuman radioactive effect. Besides, atom bomb do have after-effect in both ways on vanquished and on victors.

But to create destructive havoc to lower down the moral, there were cheaper and most dependable bombs : we would refer to Fire Bomb, popularly known but to the expert it stands as Incendiary bomb. It is not only cheaper, but more powerful as having unusual huge destructive effect, advantage is that it has no radioactive after effect. These types of Bombs being dropped from plane fitted with parachute, which reduces the velocity of its fall. On hitting ground slowly, its tail-end blow off. In general, there are seven fire-pots inside. There were intensive and scatter type fire bombs — all those types were covered under one name : British Incendiary Bomb, twenty and thirty pound bombs were in use. Its effect was tremendous, while burns it releases extremely high temperature at the point of impact and extends rapidly. In result of the burst it spread fluid into a wide area. Further to which, the point of impact where the Incendiary bomb being dropped, such as, in a city area, where it creates fire-storm. The heat at the centre of the fire, create uncontrollable quantity of gases, in result of which the air in the surrounding area at a ground level being sucked at a tremendous gale-force, in an uncontrollable cycle the intensification of the temperature expands. And such intensification in sponteneity of ten minutes interval raises its havoc of highly extreme temperature almost reaches melting point of iron, while instantly expand its area.

For testing its destructive power such bombs were first dropped over those strategical targets over Germany at Dresden, in February 1945, over 1600 acres of the town was devastated, official records say over 40,000 civilian killed, but experts believe as high as 1,00,000 killed. U.S. Bomber-Commander General Carl Spaatz not only destroyed, but also reduced German moral with great success. This Incendiary Bomb was one of the prime cause of defeat of Nazi Germany.

These destructive success was followed, and were dropped over Tokyo on the night of the 9 March 1945, over those strategic-points of Japanese military might. Dropping of such bombs were carried out under the command of General Curtis Lemay. None remember the total material and destruction of human life, death and material loss got hidden behind the atom bombs explosion. Dropping atom bomb over Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not necessary, incendiary bombing practically reduced Japanese-military might over eighty percent. In result of which in April 1945 Defeat in Burma became inevitable and in result of which on 4 May 1945 official surrender of Japan was signed, on Burma.

Allied forces yet were not happy, war in Europe although ended on surrender of Nazi Germany on 21 May 1945. After which date, talking about continuation of Second World War, was based on further moral-aggression of the principle of Allied Forces ; mainly on the one hand U.S.A. and U.K. ; and on the other the U.S.S.R. one was motivated to extend his domination upon other Allied power.

Our modern science have brought the scope of such domination. Anglo-U.S. military-might decided to exhibit their dominating power to terrorise the world, Japan happened to be a mere speciman as a scapegoat only. The power-dominating media was successfully developed by the U.S., namely the Plutanium Bomb—i.e. the atom bomb. To witness its destructive power, the first atom bomb was exploded in the desert of New Mexico on 16 July 1945. At that relevant time U.S. President Truman was attending the Potsdam Conference, he received the following message : Operated on this morning. Diagnosis not yet complete but results seem satisfactory and already exceed expectations.³⁵

Soon this message was received, and understood, Truman and Churchill was overjoyed, perhaps thinking a total domination of the world. Although, the tripower Truman, Churchill on the one hand and Stalin on the other, but the experimental success of atom bomb was not disclosed to Stalin—as because, Stalin was their moral enemy. However, the experimental result must be further authenticated, to authenticate absolute strength of atom bomb decision was adopted. On the background of the message of atom bomb test, Posdam Declaration was released : *Calling for the unconditional surrender of Japan, while*

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threatened the annihilation of that country without mentioning the new weapon. The Declaration proved a great hurdle for the Japanese cabinet, who desired to have the Emperor's position guaranteed before any Declaration of surrender could be contemplated. That was prior to atom bomb attack on Japan. The U.S. did not wait to prove their new strength. In a quick-succession on 6 and 9 August 1945 two plutonium bombs were exploded respectively over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a result of the atom bomb explosion there were instant death of 100,000 and 100,000 were seriously injured. Success for dominating power was established and reduced the already dead Japanese-power into ashes.

We should notice that Second World War in Europe practically ended in late April 1945 and official surrender of Nazi Germany was signed on 21 May 1945. After which date there could not be any reason to explode Atom bombs over Japan, when we find that in March 1945 by exploding Incendiary bombs Japan's military might was reduced to that extent, had no further strength to confront the Allied Forces. And in view of which we could easily imagine the condition and situation of Azad Hind Fauj and its provisional government. Further to that the theory of exploding the Incendiary Bombs and Atom Bombs were based upon the followings : Effect of the Bombing on the Japanese and their will to fight.

On the basis of the said principle, the U.S. organised a Committee, the Secretary of War named it : "Interim Committee". There was serious discussion amongs military-heads and Scientists. Scientists like Einstein and many other opposed to drop atom bomb upon peoples. But atomic scientist Fermi opposed them and took lead, he was the head of Manhattan Project, first unit to manufacture Atom Bomb, the said committee adopted resolution and the paragraph Eight speaks for itself : After much discussion concerning various types of targets and the effects to be produced, Secretary Stimson expressed the conclusion, on which there was general agreement, that we could not give the Japanese any warning ; that we could not concentrate on a civil area ; but that we should seek to make a profound psychological impression on as many of the inhabitants as possible. At the suggestion of Dr. Conant the Secretary agreed that the most desirable target would be a vital war plant employing a large number of workers and closely surrounded by workers houses.³⁶

The target was already determined by military experts and U.S.

Ruling Politicians that Hiroshima and Hiroshima it would be. As regards atom bomb dropping this was one side of the war picture but Destruction already caused in March 1945, we need to look into those once again, that would corroborate whether it was necessary to drop Atom Bombs on Japan on 6 and 9 August 1945. Let us recollect dropping of Incendiary Bombs.

General Lemay, being the supreme head for Incendiary bombs decided to effect more destruction, thus, shifted day-attack to night-attack from a low altitude. On 9 March after dusk continued till sun rise on 10 March 1945, 279 number of B-29 war planes swept over Tokyo during a gale and dropped 190,000 Incendiary bombs. forty per cent of the Capital was burnt covering 17 Square Miles of total destruction — 72000 peoples were killed. Total tonnage of such bombs dropped were 153,887. By that time, 65 major cities had already been reduced to ground level. Over 8,500,000 Japanese fled to countryside for survival.

Under such background, conventional attacks were also going on. Then came historical lesson — on 6 and 9 August 1945 : Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced the Atom bombs explosion. Already it has been said that instantaneous death were 100,000 peoples and if we add killed by Incendiary bombs being 72000, makes the figure 1,72000 Japanese died in main land of Japan during a period of five months, and 100,000 seriously injured. these statistics are only government records and we are well aware about the truth of such statistical figures.

We might recollect that once upon a time the British Ruler used to be proud of their "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse"—both of these proud ships were sunk by the Japanese on 10 December 1942 off cost the Malaya, i.e., the Singapore. In retaliation to which Royal Navy and U.S. Pacific Fleet and the R.A.F. and U.S.A.F. together became more vigilant and by mid 1944 forced out Japanese from the surrounding sea Water itself. We might refer to the dialogues between Hitler and his Grand Admiral Reader on the question of East Asian Sea. Hitler was in doubt about their own position after Japan had attacked Pearl Harbour—Hitler did not like that Japan should attack U.S., as because, that would add another front. Japan did not intimate Hitler. Which forced U.S. to join the Second World War turning into a complex. Hitler questioned whether his Grand Admiral believed : that the enemy will in the near future take steps to occupy the Azores, the Cape Verdes and perhaps even to attack Dakar, in order to win back prestige lost of the setbacks

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in the pacific.

Reader replied : The U.S. will have to concentrate all her strength in the Pacific during next few months. Britain will not want to run any risks after her severe losses of big ships. It is hardly likely that transport tonnage is available for such occupation tasks or for bringing up supplies.

Hitler further questioned : Is there any possibility that the U.S.A. and Britain will abandon East Asia for a time in order to crush Germany and Italy first?

Admiral replied : It is probable that the enemy will give up East Asia even temporarily ; by so doing Britain would endanger India very seriously, and the U.S. can not withdraw her fleet from the pacific as long as Japanese fleet has the upper hand.

The conversation of Hitler and his Admiral speaks for itself, as far back in 1942, they were perturbed for U.S. participation in the war. The U.S. politicians alike mole, were digging underground tunnels, we find, for instance that General Joseph Stilwell of U.S. Army was holding overall responsibility as Chief of Staff of Chiang Kai Shek's Chinese Army since 10 March 1942. And this Stilwell was sent to Burma with Chinese 5th and 6th Divisions. In 1943 August, Stilwell was appointed Deputy Supreme Allied Commander under Vice Admiral Lord Mountbatten. As for General Stilwell finally controversy developed with Chiang-Kai-Shek and was replaced by General Buckner "in the last stages of the conquest of Okinawa in April-July 1945." Although, Chiang Kai Shek dismissed General Stilwell, yet recognised his contribution and renamed the part of Burma Road as Stilwell Road, which is yet known as such.

Allied forces's advancement was so rapidly fast that Okinawa one of the Southern Island of Japan's Main Land was taken over by the U.S. Forces, the war continued from April to July 1945. Okinawa battle created a history in the Second world war—which had cost Japanese 1, 10,000 dead and for U.S. Forces 49000 were injured and out of which 12500 died. About 7400 Japanese soldiers surrendered to U.S. Command, who survived.

Hard blows prepared by the U.S. Forces, from land, sea and air simultaneously on the Main Land of Japan. It is well known that the main land of Japan is composed of Islands. Iwo Jima a small island

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about 800 miles south of Tokyo, area is only about 8 miles — it was popularly known as *Unsinkable aircraft carrier*, controlling the southern and western pacific ocean. It had a few air strips, highest point is 371 ft. After the occupation of Philippines by the U.S. forces, it became important for them to destroy the Japanese military might concentrated in this tiny island, main function of Japan from this island was served as Radar and Fighter base and its planes intercepted the Allied B-29 planes to safeguard Tokyo bombing. Allied forces attacked this tiny island in February 1945 and by May 1945 Japanese total concentration in this island was reduced to ground level. Japanese defeat in Burma was the result of those attacks — by May 1945 Japan lost its primary Military integration. In result of which the moral of Japanese common people became unnerved. Prior to that the pact between Imperial Japan and U.S.S.R. led towards a crucial point to break. Suzuki was trying to negotiate with Stalin—because, advancement of Allied Forces was so rapid that the position of Japanese Emperor was at stake. To safeguard the position of the Emperor the Prime Minister Suzuki tried in all possible ways to receive assistance and recognition of the Emperor. Even the Emperor sent a personal letter to Stalin on 13 July 1945, before Potsdam conference. But by that time, Stalin leadership had already made out their decision against Japan and the Red Army prepared to attack Manchuria.

All expectation and hope for survival of Imperial Japan, was lost, as on 6 August 1945 Hiroshima received the Atom bomb, and simultaneously U.S.S.R. declared war against Japan on 8 August 1945. Hiroshima's effect was repeated at Nagasaki on 9 August '45 by exploding another Atom bomb. In result; the Imperial Japan was tottering. Hurridly the Supreme War Council met the Emperor, the Cabinet divided, as because the Potsdam conference had not given any guarantee of the position of the Emperor. Eventually, on 10 August the Emperor advised his Cabinet to accept the allied terms. Immediately Japanese sent a message to the American with a proviso concerning the Emperor's position. The Secretary of the States Byrnes in reply stated that the Japanese Government would be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Pacific Forces. On 14 August 1945, the said terms were accepted. But Prime Minister Suzuki resigned, did not sign the official surrender document. On acceptance of the U.S. terms the Japanese Emperor although survived as a subordinate subject of U.S. Supreme Commander General MacArthur. And automatically all

activities of Japan directly came under the U.S. domination, control and supervision from the day of acceptance, that was, 14 August 1945.

Although, the official surrender was made only after the final acceptance of the terms—which made the point clear that from 19 July 1945 entire South East, Far East Asia fallen under the Allied Forces and every micron of the War administration of Japan was under the control of the U.S. Pacific Force, which is yet in force in 1988. Prime Minister Suzuki appointed Shigenori Togo the Foreign Minister in April 1945 to seek peace. He was strongly in opposition to Militarist attitude, he was against to negotiate with soviet for peace, he was more interested to have direct talk with U.S. He demanded Suzuki to publish the declaration of Potsdam conference in full length, so that Japanese as well as U.S. know that the Japanese government is honest to end with war. When situation changed Togo resigned in August 1945 before acceptance of surrender terms. We might recollect that the Prime Minister General Togo was ousted on 18 June 1944 in result of Marianas defeat in Philippine-sea. Thereafter, Koiso succeeded as Prime Minister, but he was forced-out on 24 March 1945 in result of Incendiary bombing over Tokyo. And Suzuki the leader of Peace Seeking Faction became Prime Minister, but he resigned on 14 August 1945 before the final acceptance of the Surrender terms, thus Japan surrendered to General MacArthur on 14 August 1945. During this period, Japan had three prime ministers of opposing policies, practically Japan's military function came to stand still after Potsdam Conference held on 13 July 1945. Although a few pockets of Japan survived as skeleton only, already in a badly defensive situation without any strength to counter any one. From 14 August 1945 Japan and its all occupied places were under General Mac Arthur's command.

British-India's Administration and the War-Administration practically merged together at the core. General Sir Archibald Wavell was the Commander-in-Chief in middle East in 1939 and fought there-in in 1940 - 1941, who succeeded to push back the Italians. And became a most valuable military-personality. By the end of 1941 he was transferred to India as C-in-C soon Japan made her rapid advancement in East Asian Countries. Wavell was appointed as Allied Supreme Commander. He was asked to resign in February 1942 and brought to India to prepare offensive on Burma. In January 1943 he was made Field Marshal and in June 1943 leaving behind the military uniform

was appointed : Viceroy of India. Wavell with military experience at the front line and as a Viceroy with Civil administrative knowledge together, played a most important role for murdering Subash Bose in the Redfort and later become one of the heroes of the Indian Independence.

Similarly another personality was Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten—happened to be cousin of King George VI. He was having a bit extra ordinary position, his calibre was compared by the Experts with those Military hero's like General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz. Both of them had a unique career at their credit from the services in Asian Countries. Before the war MacArthur served as Military Adviser of Philippine government on behalf of U.S. During-war appointed as Commanding General of U.S. troops in the Philippines, the Philippine's Army also came under his command in accordance with a previous agreement. Thus, MacArthur had a most important military position—besides, he had not only the military-politico commendable knowledge of Philippines but also of Far East Asian Countries. In a similar way Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was the C-in-C of U.S. Pacific Fleet during the war and created his naval-career as a most brilliant commanding personality.

The career of Lord Mountbatten raised to the level of those two military heads. Thus ; in the Allied Forces he was one of the top three's. Soon the outbreak of the war Mountbatten commanded the 5th Destroyer Flotilla and took part in the evacuation of Norway. In April 1941 he was in Malta and actively witnessed action off Crete in May. Churchill appointed him as Adviser on Combined Operations in Europe. By stages his personality became one of the most important. In 1943 Mountbatten was made Supreme Allied Commander of the area in South East Asia, his Head Quarter was in Colombo, he was equally responsible to the British Prime Minister and U.S. President. General Stilwell was his Deputy. In 1943, when Azad Hind Fauj was heroically fighting in Kohima — Mountbatten diverted all his air supply from China, for his troops. General Giffard, Commander of Land Forces in Burma, had his H.Q. in Calcutta, Air Chief Marshall Peirse had also his H.Q. Important role of Mountbatten as military-head—and at the given period all total Civil Administration was also simultaneously under military control. Thus, Mounbatten had tremendous access in all affair of military and civil affairs.

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Japanese surrendered on 4 May 1945 in Burma. thus, Burma was recaptured by British in April 1945, Singapore was occupied by early part of August 1945. On 12 September 1945 Mountbatten accepted formal surrender of about 750,00 Japanese troops who were scattered in small groups in secluded areas in South East and Far East Asia.

Although, official Japanese surrender was signed on 15 August 1945, yet it has already been discussed that prior to Potsdam Conference Japanese were under tremendous pressure from within, and virtually in a sorrowful defeated state, lost its fighting moral and military strength altogether, in April 1945 itself.

Under such situation and circumstances it was next impossible for a twin engine Japanese bomber to fly on or after July 1945 from Singapore via Saigon, Bangkok, Tourene, Taihuku, Dairen towards Tokyo, thus Subash Bose along with Habib-ur-Rahman can not fly on 17 August 1945, it was beyond capacity of Axis power or its partners to sanction a Japanese bomber to carry Subash Bose via all those places onward journey to Tokyo.

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NETAJI—LAST SAD CHAPTER :

The military-might of Imperial Japan began to recede since Prime Minister Tojo was ousted in June 1944 and by April 1945 its ninety percent strenght gone down into the waste-bin of history and by 9 August 1945 after two subsequent atom bomb explosion the last grain of military-might also withered away. We should recollect that Imperial Japan's partners Nazi Germany and Italy was smashed to such a state, that was beyond recognition by April 1945.

In relation to which the situational-position of Azad Hind Fauj and its Provisional Government could easily be evaluated, we must not forget that primarily I.N.A. was a floating force, had no material-foundation, either could create any such free breathing place—as Mao's Peoples Liberation Army survived, and became invincible. In general, alike I.N.A. all liberation war had to face same fate because of non-creation of material foundation, a free breathing zone.

Let us go back to I.N.A. training centre : Seramban* as we know that two Advisers being Cabinet Ministers, forced Subash Bose to go with them to Singapore. We do not know whether Subash Bose came to Singapore at his free-will and or he was brought to Singapore as a prisoner. The affair of this part we know only from the reports furnished by third hands, thus, genuinity of such reports can not be taken as authentic. As we find a most strange-scene that Members of the Cabinet had through discussions and decided that the Azad Hind Fauj and its Provisional Government should surrender, but Subash Chandra Bose was excluded and prevented to surrender. On this point, report goes that Subash Bose remained undecided about his next step. Hugh Teye commented, "*if he did not surrender, what he should do?*" All Advisers were adamant, as reported that they pressurised him—to leave Singapore and go somewhere, anywhere, but not to India. Why?

We find no answer, or any word from the mouth of Subash Bose, practically there was total absent as a person ; as Supreme Commander his presence was totally silent. But the report goes ; *they reached Singapore in the evening on the 13 August 1945. The 14 August 1945*

* — Refer to pp 75 to 86 of this book.

slowly began to recede into the darkness of the history. There was a further report that *During evening Bose made his broadcast*. But the report did not furnish whether the said broadcast was a recorded voice and or in person Subash Bose made the speech. Hugh Toye, made out a story of his own, in association with the authority and those eluding traitors of I.N.A. cabinet, he relied upon such statements and narrated the scene with following words :- "What should their leader do ? Again Bose himself would not decide, said he was inclined to stay and face surrender with the rest". On the background of which Hugh Toye explained further :- "As might have been expected there was little advice to be obtained from the Japanese in Singapore. Numbed by their country's fate, and each officer faced with the urgent problem of honourable suicide, the defeated could well be excused their contemptuous indifference to Indian affairs. Some committed suicide singly or in the mass, some accepted with bewilderment their Emperor's decision, none cared how the surrender of the I.N.A. should proceed".

Hugh Toye justified his narration further : "During the evening Bose made his broadcast. Late that night, under strong pressure from his Cabinet, he decided to leave and approach successively higher Japanese Head Quarters, until he found a commander who could give him some guidance. That at least, was his official purpose".

These narrations made aptly clear the lies, as that expresses a definite motive, firstly as we know about the military might of Imperial Japan and secondly the condition and situation it was already facing, and on 9 August 1945 Japan lost its total integrity. Under such circumstances on 14 August 1945, Japanese Ambassador Hachiya had sent formal notice that Japan was going to surrender. Even after receiving formal notice of Japanese surrender—we find that story-fabricators publicised that *Subash Bose made a Broadcast on the evening of 14 August 1945*. This broadcast been included as a historical document entitled : "*Special Order of The Day on the Rumour of Surrender — 14th August 1945 at 1500 hours.*" It is worth to quote the Order :

"Comrades, . . . All sorts of wild rumours are now afloat in Syonam * and other places. One of them being that hostilities have ceased. Most of these rumours are either false or highly exaggerated. Till this moment fighting is going on on all fronts, and I say this, not only on the basis of reports from

* Syonam is the local name for Singapore

friendly sources, but also of reports given out by the enemy radio. If there is any change

in the war situation, I shall be the first to inform you. therefore I want all of you to remain perfectly calm and unperturbed and carry on your duties in a normal way. Above all, do not allow yourselves to be influenced in any manner by wild bazar rumours. We have to face any situation that may arise, like brave soldiers fighting for freedom of their motherland. Jai Hind."

Although claimed that aforesaid special order was a broadcast of Subash Bose - but do we find any relevance to the situation being faced by Japan and the Provisional Government of Free India in relation to the said broadcast ? This Special Order was a definite interpolation made by the story-fabricators. Because, Subash Bose as a Supreme Commander of Liberation Army could ever dupe his comrades. If we look into the fact of 13 August, when he was escorted from Seremban to Singapore by two of his Advisers, he knew well the overall war situation—knowing well the fact. We also know well the primary characteristic of Subash Bose, who never learned to bluff the people about his ideas and activities. Because of which the wordings of the Special Order : *"remours are either false or highly exaggerated"—"till this moment fighting is going on on all fronts"*.

There were no reasons for Subash Bose to say or to write any such Order on 14 August 1945 at 1500 hours, is totally inconsistent, as on 14 August all fronts were quiet, it was not only I.N.A. but no Japanese were in war. As because on 14 August there were no fighting was going on in any front as such, and rumours were true, the order was false. thus, genuinity of this Special Order could easily be determined from the overall War-situation on 14 August 1945 that Subash Bose knew long before the position of Imperial Japan, who lost its breathing capability.

If, however, this particular order is true, it could only be true in relation to the contents and not the date and time. The name of the place Syonan, which has been mentioned in the Special Order, should be "Shenam", situated in North Burma, we could presume that either the name of the place had been altered by those who wanted to prove that Subash Bose was present on 14 August at 1500 hours in Singapore and made a broadcast on 14 August 1945. Therefore, this order could be only a recorded voice of Netaji broadcast during liberation war in

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Burma. But if the name as mentioned Syonan, this is the local name of Singapore, and if that was Singapore, the above broadcast of Subash Bose was totally false, he could never made such broadcast from Singapore on the 14 August 1945 at 1500 hours.

On 14 August, we know the overall situation in the main land of Japan, which definitely had not escaped the mind of Subash Bose, and its effect in the region of South East and Far East Asian countries. Yet, his propoganda minister S.A. Ayer,³⁷ as a witness described a story, on which Hugh Toye heavily relied upon and quoted in his book :—

"On 14 August in the afternoon Netaji had a tooth out : in the evening he saw a play about the Rani of Jhansi staged by the women of the Regiment. Most of the work done, all possibilities had been faced and there was still no final decision".

In relation to the Special Order — the Cabinet had thorough discussions and decisions were made that : *"the I.N.A. would be surrendered as it stood."* But for Subash Bose, the Cabinet kept open only one door that he was to go any where, even to Hell — but under no circumstances he was to surrender. The Cabinet did not clarify the reason why Subash Bose should not surrender ? What were the obstructions, whom the Ministers were afraid of ? The Cabinet Ministers were in know the danger for Subash Bose, if he comes to India as war prisoner ? And or whether it was possible for him to fly toward Tokyo, whether it was secured for him ?, as the entire Japan was under U.S. thumb.

We know Subash Bose intended to surrender in Burma as well as in Singapore. Yet the Cabinet did not allow Subash Bose to surrender ?, there could only be one specific reason behind that a few Key member of the Cabinet in Singapore had already made out their plan to hand-over Subash Bose into British Ruler's grip secretly, and were awaiting a suitable scope. Because, if Subash Bose surrenders officially there would not had been any scope for the British Ruler and their henchman to manoever the Indian population, because personality of Subash Bose still have and had great magnetic-influence upon the population. Although, at that time, in India common people were not aware of the great sacrifice of Azad Hind Fauj, was kept tight secret, even several thousand I.N.A. soldiers were captive in Red Fort, were

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not at all known to the people. If Subash Bose would have surrendered officially and known to the people, could we imagine its reaction within the British Indian Navy, Army and Airforce. To avoid such calamities, the British Ruler had no other alternative then to kill Subash Bose.

We might once again refer to a most vital point about the composition of I.N.A. Cabinet Ministers, many of them were ideologically against Subash Bose, and attuned to Gandhian ideas of compromise politics, this confirms that such ministers joined I.N.A. under compulsion and professional motivation. When the British Ruler proposed the line of action as was postulated by Gandhi in 1943 to fight Japan and other Aggressors — Subash Bose opposed Gandhi and made radio declaration :

"At this critical hour the destiny of India lies in your hands. Now is your time for starting the 'Quit India' campaign all over the country, and thereby making it possible for any one to arrive at compromise".

Almost every night till the end of 1944 Subash Bose made radio broadcast and directed that Gandhian Congress should not make any such compromise at the cost of entire population of British India, the population was dreaming a dignified freedom, worth to feel as a freeman of a really free country.

Subash Bose asked Raghavan and other Ministers to broadcast from a number of other radio stations. The Ministers followed the instructions to carry out broadcast, but their voice were totally against the principle of Subash Bose and specifically was in favour of Gandhian interpretation of freedom as was settled between Gandhian Congress and British Ruler. The propaganda minister Sivaram was asked for Counter broadcast against Gandhi's compromise activities, but Sivaram instead resigned.

Thus, such were clear indications that Allied Military intelligence services penetrated into the core of I.N.A. cabinet. And only for that reason a few of those responsible Cabinet Ministers shadowed and duped Subash Bose. That was why we do not find active presence of Subash Bose after the Seremban visit. It would be most consistent to reach conclusion that the Special Order of 14 August 1945 at 1500 hours to be a total lie — was an all total fabrication. For which a most important line added in this Order :—

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"Therefore I want all of you to remain perfectly calm and unperturbed on your duties in a normal way".

Let us look into the inner meaning of the sentence, that against "*Rumours*" all the persons connected directly or indirectly are to remain calm and unperturbed; when ? On 14 August 1945. How about the Cabinet Ministers in Singapore surrounding Subash Bose, whether they were also to remain calm and unperturbed. We have no knowledge about, but we find the facts that goes in a complete opposite direction. Because, a few Cabinet Ministers in Singapore quietly made up their plan fully successful. Hugh Toye had justified this fabricated story, — while quoted a few words of Subash Bose, when he was a young student without political maturity, such emotion yet common with majority of Indian revolutionaries at their young age, such words of Subash Bose was quoted as follows :—

"But it is probable that Bose's mind was made up. Had he not written : "There is nothing that lures me more than a life of adventure... in search of the unknown". Now again there was the lure of adventure that had so often mastered him. Even as in 1940 death had seemed better than passivity in prison, so perhaps now, in the very crisis of uncertainty, he could not bear to sit idle. The British had won their war and would presumably have their will of India, but the right course for India was still the same — resistance within, armed struggle without and international diplomacy".

Hugh Toye although referred to the words of Subash Bose, simultaneously he made a proposition, which in continuation of the aforesaid explanation that :—

"Must these last two elements now really be abandoned, or could he find some way of keeping things going? the Japanese had again in the last month rejected his request for contact with Russia but might there not be chance in the confusion of the next few days to seek asylum there? How far had the Russian got? How soon would they be in Dairen? The Cabinet resumed its discussions on the fifteenth : in the afternoon the radio announcement of surrender came from Tokyo. the last order of the day was written, final broadcast prepared".

Aforesaid narrative explanation had a base for the last final conclusion, that was why an apparent whisical but planned proposition was made to dupe the masses on the one hand and to hide the fact on the other. Because, what was the reason for Hugh Toye to fabricate

such unreal proposition that Bose intends to get help from Soviet? Subash Bose knew well as far back in 1935 and 1941 that there was remote scope to receive any material assistance from the Soviet as regards asylum and or to accomodate the Azad Hind government. Subash Bose of course tried Soviet even when he was in Europe in 1935-40, and while travelling via Moscow to Berlin in 1941. Besides, Soviet Union had a definite foreign policy — for which on a governmental-level rendered all possible help to Chiang Kai-shek, but not Mao tse tung's PLA. No way Subash Bose was brought nearer to Soviet Union. More so, at that juncture of time Soviet Union had no further strength to open a new front to create confrontation amongs the allied partner—being an acive associate of Allied forces. Further to the fact that Soviet had moral obligation in view of Tehran Conference held between 28 November to 1st December 1943, Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers between 19 and 30 October 1943, Yalta Conference between 4 and 11 February 1945, Potsdam Conference between 17 July and 2 August 1945 amongs the allied partners. Thus, there were no scope for Subash Bose even to think to receive any assistance from Soviet. And the then Soviet could neither betray the ethics.

All interpretations, all propositions, all witnesses went-of into dark—which hastened to appear as a mysterious end to the life of Subash Bose. The 15 August 1945 merged with the dark end of the history — leaving behind a strangely mysterious question : What had happened to Netaji Subash Chandra Bose ?

August 16 1945 appeared slowly. In view of the recorded reports : High Toye further described :—

A) The Cabinet set untill dawn on 16 August. Bose appointed a commitee to carry out his last instructions, and made Major General Kiani official representative of the Provisional Government in Singapore. there remained the choice of companions for the new venture. He wanted to take as many of his Ministers and Chief soldiers as possible, but not all would come. Kiani had declined the honour, Raghvan, Swami and Thivy were in North Malaya and, when the plane was ready to leave at 9.30 a.m. on August 16, had still not arrived".

B) Bose took therefore Mr. Ayer, Lieutenant Colonel Habib-ur-Rehman, who was I.N.A. Chief of Staff, and one other officer.

C) "He left orders for some to follow as they reached Singapore, and hoped to pick up others on his way".

- D) "At Bangkok Bose conferred with his I.N.A. Major General Bhosle, with General Isoda and other Japanese : they advised him to approach Southern Army Head Quarter. The party which left for Saigon on August 17 to do this was somewhat larger. Besides Isoda and Hachiya ; there were Abid Hassan, another officer and second civilian Minister" :
- E) "In Saigon, it appeared that no orders on the surrender of the INA had been received from Tokyo. As he told him this General Isoda offered Bose one set in an aircraft bound for Tokyo via Dairen in Manchuria.
- F) There was another heart-searching conference should Bose go on alone? "He must not seem to be running away — once more he had to be persuaded : there was no sense in his being captured : if there was only one place he must take it".
- G) "The Japanese had waited for the answer : when he pressed them, they allowed one more seat for Habib-ur-Rehman, and promised to send the rest of the party on as soon as possible."

In earlier days there used to be a limitation to fabricate lies, and was concentrated amongs dubious political being and Rulers, but Second World War gave extreme rise to mass-manufacture of lies. The above story similarly speaks as such. Let us look into those aforesaid words, which, we have marked by demarcating thoughts as A to G respectively, although Hugh Toye accomodated in a single paragraph, we demarcated the lines in view of contents as we find that almost in all lines there exists inconsistant but traps to create mist and to tie up curious mind to believe the fabricated story as genuine last chapter of the life of Subash Bose. Let us get into the inner meaning of those lines :

Para A : After the official surrender of Japan on 15 August 1945, those INA officials set on 16 August in Singapore, readers might recollect two Special Order of 14 and 15 August and claimed that Subash Bose made such radio-broadcast. On the back ground of which it had been stated that Subash Bose *"wanted to take as many of his ministers and chief soldiers"*—*"but all would not come. Kiani declined the honour"*,—

What a sad picture the Supreme Commander was facing that his subordinates were not willing to accompany whereas the said Kiani became the Representative of INA in Singapore who *"declined the honour"*, meaning of which was nothing but *Refused* the order to accompany the supreme commander. The picture appears as that situation was just a family affair, members had independent role to

decide his movement. Only one conclusion could be derived that those who refused to accompany, were fully aware of the destination of Subash Bose, meant that all of them had already joined hands with the enemies of Subash Bose, the picture is very much distinct, duped Subash Bose through their mask of obedience.

Raghavan, Swamy and Thivy were in North Malaya and they were to arrive in Singapore on 16 August 1945 do not suffice any meaning — yet when their names had been used, but situation in North Malaya was further worse, it was not possible for Raghavan, Swami and Thivy to travel to Singapore by road, air or sea, because after the conquest of Rangoon and Burma in April 1945 General Slim (who was made General in August 1945) was actively planning to reconquest Malaya, but soon Japanese government agreed to surrender (on 14 August), Malaya was occupied and (on 15 August) was in full control of the Allied Forces. Therefore, it was a meaningless inclusion of the names of those three to come to Singapore. The reason of inclusion of their name had one motto to divert the attention of the readers so that the base of the story could be strengthened to hid the fact. Readers should consider the inner meaning of the sentence :

"Raghavan, Swami and Thivy were in North Malaya and when the plane was ready to leave at 9.30 a.m. on August 16, had still not arrived".

This particular sentence do have dual-meaning, say one meaning for persons and other for the "plane". Apparently appears that three persons from North Malaya had not arrived "*when the plane was ready to leave*". But this sentence also carry meaning if we compare the situation of North Malaya along with the scheduled plane, would reveal that it was not those persons but the scheduled plane "*had still not arrived*" when Subash Bose was allegedly to leave Singapore on 16 August at 9.30 a.m.

The actual meaning of the sentence depends upon that how one treats the situation. The entire situation in South East and Far East Asia on the 16 August 1945 when no other nation had any power than the Allied Forces and in particular in Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Siam, vast Islands of Java-Sumatra-Borneo, Philippines all were under occupation of Allied forces (excluding USSR), under such situation No Japanese civil or war plane could ever fly from anywhere of these region. Therefore, to divert the fact, names of Raghavan, Swami and Thivy

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were added but actual facts stands as that when they were "ready to leave at 9.30 a.m. on 16 August 1945, the plane "had still not arrived", was the fact in view of the entire situation and excluding Netaji.

As regards lines marked (B) and (C) the names of Ayer, and one other officer could never accompany Subash Bose from Singapore to Bangkok, neither Subash Bose could meet General Bhonsle, General Isoda. Because, Subash Bose did not travel to Bangkok, as has already been mentioned in preceding paragraph that the plane had not arrived at Singapore. It was not possible for any Japanese military and or civilian plane to fly, or land or take-off in those region at the relevant time, because the war condition for Siam turned so tensed that Malaya's situation was further worse, moving on the ground in jungle area in a specific region perhaps was possible, but was an isolated affair. Subash Bose, on the other hand observed and realised immediate danger to Malaya, thus for survival of leftover INA soldiers, he tried and took immediate action. He made a speech on 21 May in Bangkok, the situation in Siam changed so rapidly that Axis power as well as I.N.A. practically fall in a trap, Bangkok radio was out of air in mid June, Subash Bose was forced to leave Bangkok on 18 June and arrived Singapore. It meant clearly that these regions were totally lost by the Axis to Allied power.

Therefore, there was no question for General Isoda to advice Subash Bose to approach Southern Army Head Quarter on 17 August. These words are not only inconsistent but bare lie as do not corroborate with the real situation. The said H.Q. was in Saigon and its Military strength in fact paralysed by July 1945 itself and after the atom bomb explosion on 6 and 9 August 1945 collapsed totally. Field Marshal Terrauchi was in command of Southern Head Quarter, after the Leyte war in December 1944 and Luzon Conquest in July 1945, Japanese shattering strength almost collapsed. General MacArthur and Lord Mountbatten on behalf of Allied Forces took over the respective regions. Field Marshal Terrauchi was also quite sick, had a severe stroke, for which he failed to sign the Formal Surrender Documents on 2nd Sept. 1945 in Singapore.

Thus, Bangkok and Saigon was practically dummy and on 16 August 1945 were under direct control of the Allied forces. Hugh Toye in otherword in a round about way agreed upon through his narration that incidents as described for 16 August 1945 was not at all true as for a

Japanese war plane to fly from Bangkok, Saigon was not possible at all. He wrote : "The party which left for Saigon on August 17 to do this was somewhat larger". Yet he concluded with another sentence that : "Besides Isoda and Hachiya ; there were Abid Hassan, another officer and second Civilian Minister".

The preceding line of the said paragraph which reads as above; does this sentence carry a positive meaning in relation to the situation that the "party left for Saigon on 17 August to do this was somewhat larger." It specifies clearly that Subash Bose and his trusted heads were very tactfully separated from each other.

Yet paragraph E that was on 17 August 1945 that "In Saigon, it appeared" they have not received any order of surrender for INA from Tokyo. It was a historical fact that either on August 15, 16, 17 and or thereafter any other date there were no one in Tokyo or even in entire main land of Japan could send any instruction or direction for I.N.A. Therefore, to await and or expect instruction from Tokyo in such a time had no meaning. But story fabricators yet made out such gossip.

Second line of the marked para reads : "As he told him this General Isoda offered Bose one seat in an aircraft bound for Tokyo via Dairen in Muanchuria".

The strange idea expressed in this line at such juncture of time on 17 August was not only impossible but unthinkable for any person with sense and reason. Because, on 17 August it was not possible for leftover party to travel to Saigon, but most strange was that it became possible for Subash Bose to get a seat in Japanese Military aircraft in Saigon to fly via Dairen in Manchuria to Tokyo on 17 August 1945.

If the said report is compared with the then situation, one would reach a definite conclusion that General Isoda as well as Subash Bose were brainless dummy heads? Not knowing anything about the overall situation. On 17 August Isoda had no power at all, in fact was a prisoner in the hands of the Allied force.

As regards paragraph (F) and (G) do have reason to be discussed, readers should read both the paras once again in relation to the then situation and activities of those actors of the story, this inclusion was made to strengthen the base of narration to appear as true. Hugh Toye had raised the point with the wordings : "There was another

heart-searching conference should Bose go on alone ?"

This "heart-searching conference" was how deep could be ascertained from the next line that : *"He must not seem too be running away—once more he had to be persuaded"*—Therefore, the so-called "heart-searching conference" reveals actual meaning that persons allegedly to accompany Subash Bose, had doubt that Subash Bose *"must not be running away"*—thus *"once more he was persuaded : there was no sense in his being captured : if there was only one place he must take it"*.

As situation explained about Subash Bose and others of INA, does it speak that all of them were telling truth? Even Hugh Toye relied upon those explanations and put it in writing as genuine, without considering the factor that the total story was fabricated by those enemies collaborated within and outside the sphere of Subash Bose.

It has already been said that the so-called "heart-searching conference" was only a fill-up blank of the fabricated story. As if "heart-searching conference" was sincere by heart, Huge Toye would not have had written : *"He (Bose) must not seem to be running away"*?

Those persons had doubt in their mind, thus saying : *"there was no sense in his being captured"*. How strange and funny—that first they doubted Bose *"seem to be running away"* and then they felt Bose should not be *"captured"*.

All these narrative conclusions are baseless, as because the day was August 17 and in Saigon, from where by a twin engine Japanese bomber they were sending Subash Bose — to Tokyo? What a strange lie had been added to establish a fabricated story to conceal the fact.

The report of the narration that when Subash Bose pressed the Japanese *"they allowed one more seat for Habib-ur-Rehman and promised to send rest of the party as soon as possible"*. It has been mentioned earlier that Hugh Toye had already concluded that *"The party which left for Saigon on August 17 to do this was somewhat larger"*.

Therefore, as reported that General Isoda allowed one more seat for Habib; was not true, similarly *"promised to send rest of the party"* do not corroborate with fact of the situation on 17 August 1945. The total narrative picture is an utter limitless lie to hide the murder of Subash Bose.

There are amongst many, another ridiculous lie, as on 17 August Japanese twin engine bomber was to fly for Tokyo. If, one do not consider the situation of main land of Japan, its government and its surrounding and entire south and south east Asia, would rely upon the fabricated story, but when Japan's situation is considered, one would definitely condemn the lies of the story maker. To justify, the story fabricators added that the Bomber was to go via Dairen in Manchuria to Tokyo, justification had been shown that Subash Bose intended to approach Soviet—this justification of the fabricators was made under compulsion to maintain the sequence of lies, to show a reason for going via Dairen, as that he would receive assistance from Soviet; that was also in a time when soviet declared war against Japan on 8 August and attacked Manchuria on 11 August, in such situation was there any possibility for a Japanese bomber to fly over land Manchuria, besides when the USAF and RAF were storming the main land not only of Japan, but all those places once occupied by Japanese in South East and Far East Asia.

Therefore, the situation of Manchuria was such that : attack from Soviet on one end, from U.S. on other, and Mao's PLA's continuous hammer from main land, and Chiang Kai-Shek Forces air attack, thus there were five powerfull attacks upon Manchuria was going on — need to be considered, when we find that on 17 August the Bomber to carry Subash Bose was scheduled to fly over land Manchuria to Tokyo. Why such zigzag flying-root. Because to justify lies and to create mist this was the only course left open to story fabricators. Because, in future if the Taihuku air crash story proves to be false, in such situation the story could he transfered to Soviet Russia, infact such story had also been fabricated that Netaji was captured by Soviet and in Siberian prison.

Let us discuss the air route for the twin engine Japanese bomber, the story-fabricators planned in a way that every critical mind even after several decades or centuries would fall in a crisscross trap, in view of which it is necessary to be considered the geographical position of those places :

The bomber was to fly from Singapore to Bangkok, and Bangkok is situated in North at 13.44°N and 100.30°E; Saigon situated in South

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East at 10.46°N and 106.43°E ; from Saigon via Tourene to Taikuku in Formosa situated in further North at 25.05°N and 121.32°E .

From Taihuku (new name Taipei) the bomber was to fly to Tokyo via Dairen; both these places are in North, but Dairen is in North West at 38.53°N and 121.97°E ; therefore, diverting the bomber via Dairen in Manchuria to Tokyo was not feasible at all on 18 August 1945 when Japan had totally collapsed of its existence. Not only the question of fuel for the bomber was related but all those places were in the dominating hands of Allied Forces; U.S. and U.S.S.R.

Further to that the Japanese bomber could never fly from Tourene in Indo China to reach Taihuku in Formosa via South China sea, Tongking gulf, Luzon Strait, Bashi Channel, the Formosan Strait or Pacific Ocean, flying overland was also not possible because of Nationalist China together with U.S. forces, would not allow a Japanese bomber to pass as B-29 and B 24 US war planes were storming sky all over those region. Similarly, from Taihuku the bomber could not fly any further to North, thus question of inclusion of Dairen was all total unthinkable. To authenticate the situation, readers might refer to the chapter "Japan Between 9 March and 9 August 1945 of this book, one would be convinced that the story-fabricators without considering all total situation had forced a twin-engine Japanese bomber to fly from Singapore, to prove while opened two possibilities either the bomber had crashed or could reach Dairen, where Netaji died or captive in Soviet. But the story fabricators had proved of theirs docile plan to be a total lie, as the then situation totally stands against them.

In result of which in theirs entire story we find that the presence of Ministers were not only dominating, but the presence of Subash Bose was nill, only his name was frequently mentioned. Now, we should notice that the Ministers had doubt that if Subash Bose goes alone he might run away, and again the Ministers did not like that he should be captured. ***

If, that was so, we must ask ourselves : where they were sending Subash Bose on the 17 August when Imperial Japan had totally collapsed and their Administration was in the hands of U.S. Forces ? General McArthur became the de facto ruler of Japan on 14 August 1945 itself. *Run away* and or *Capture* — in either way whether it was possible personal security of Subash Bose? There were no scope for Subash Bose to run-away for any unknown place, but in fact he was to

* — Refer to pages 85 to 93 of this book.

be captured and handed over to the British Intelligence Service*. The fabricators did not also considered that revolutionary like Subash Bose was not in know about the entire war situation and the situation of Japan.

In a Japanese twin engine bomber on the 17 August Subash Bose was to fly alone—on the course of *Running Away* or *Captured* issue, the Japanese were asked to allow one more seat, thus one more seat was allowed, and it was Habib-ur-Rehman was asked to accompany Subash Bose. Japanese also promised further *"to send rest of the party on as soon as possible."* Habib was the chief of staff of Azad Hind Fauj—here we should recall that in Singapore as said that Subash Bose *"wanted to take as many of his Ministers and Chief Soldiers as possible, but not all would come. Kiani had declined the honour"*—

This further clears the overall position of the Supreme Commander Subash Bose, that many of his subordinate Ranks were not faithful to him, rather were disobedient. In military service, or in Liberation war, disobedience is a most serious charge—person like Kiani being a Major General claimed that he was given the responsibility to be the Head of the Provisional government of Free India in Singapore, who not only *"had declined the honour"* to accompany but disobedient to obey his superior. This had made the point crystal clear that Subash Bose as a person was not present as reported was to go to Tokyo but was under arrest and had been sent as a prisoner in the evening of 14 August 1945. And the entire fact must have been known to those who were the main figures of the conspiracy in the Cabinet.

But Habib-ur-Rehman, the chief of staff, was only a scape-goat of the circumstances, the conspiracy part was not known to him, for which the fellow became the pivot of later story — under threat and compulsion.

The socio-political situation developed in India, even after winning the war by the British Ruler—that in the Red Fort itself over ten thousand INA soldiers were captive, and they were guarded by their counter-part of British Indian troops, even then the majority of them had sympathy for I.N.A. prisoners. Thus, the influence and urge for Freedom was expanding in the British Indian troops, although general public did not know the affairs, what was actually going on.

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The British Indian Government in India was practically headed by two Military Heads (1) General Wavell as Viceroy (2) Rear Admiral Lord Mountbatten as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces of the region. The total picture of the entire situation was fully known to them. Thus, it became utmost necessary for the British Ruler to prevent Subash Bose's entry into India, in any capacity. Because, the magnetic-personality of Subash Bose was such that simply a single call — would have shattered the British Indian government, would have been thrown into the dustbin of the history, along with their Indian Collaborators.

Therefore, to prevent the physical entry of Subash Bose into India—in any capacity, the last chapter was conspired by the British Ruler in collaboration with a few I.N.A. Ministers, and according to which the story was planfully fabricated. But, as there was no-time, for which error and flaw could not be filled-in by the story-fabricators. Perhaps, it might be intentional, to create a suspense, by which Subash Bose's whereabouts should appear mysterious to public throughout the History of Liberation-struggle of India and its future.

Because, we find from analytical opinion and proposed action as was postulated by the then war secretary Philip Mason and the explanation and action of the then commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck in the court martial of I.N.A., makes it clear that they had no other alternative than to murder Subash Bose for the cause of the future of India, for the interest of their counter part in India.

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..... OUT OF BAG :

The British India was administered through the Defence of India Act-1939. This Act in practice was similar to Hitlerite-administration and or Emergency in free India. We find that General Wavell was promoted with the honour to the Rank as Field Marshal, and then was appointed as Viceroy of India in 1943—being the Supreme Head of the Civil Administration. On the other hand Vice-Admiral Lord Mountbatten the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces for India, South East and Far East Asian countries was the Defecto-Adviser to the British Indian Government. And Philip Mason was the War Secretary of the Government of British India. He was the only man not only was in know all the detail but was one of the pivotal-planner and executor of all affairs of the War basing India. His role was of course behind the screen and afar from public eye. About the Azad Hind Fauj Mason concluded :

"In military law, they thus committed the offences of mutiny, desertion and waging war against the king."

Therefore, the charges against the INA personnel was so grave that only punishment could be inflicted that to be Shot on the spot. Because, majority of INA personnel were from British Indian Defence Service—according to penel law *mutiny, desertion and waging war* by slave against his master was not just a simple crime, but a most dangerously serious act for military personnel. Here again, we have to consider the position of the instigator who organised them, who influenced them to raise arms and fight the master to dethrone—whose position in the eyes of the Ruler were more important then those juniors. The position of Subash Bose thus was such that we might refer to the comment made by Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State for India on 2 December 1936 was reported in Times, Hugh Teye also had referred to that :

"Bose is a man who, while of great ability has always directed his ability to destructive—purposes."

Lord Zetland's opinion was an exemplary comment, because, such comment was never uttered towards for any other Nationalist leader of India, reason behind that except Subash Bose, rest all nationalist leaders

were co-operative and actively assisted the British Ruler to such directives that the Ruler's determined the theme of Struggle for Independence. Therefore, Subash Bose was identified singly and treated as No. One Enemy. Lord Zetland's opinion further corroborates the notion of Philip Mason too, even in mid 1945. The process was changed due to changed political situation in the country—to cause smoke screen to confuse public eye, they adopted the process through appreciation and using glamorous adjectives. We might look into the wordings as Mason expressed :

One must respect such a man as Subash Chandra Bose, who resigned from Indian Civil Service because he sincerely believed it is his duty to India, that respect can hardly be extended to all who changes sides in adversity and who a second time choose the more comfortable path. But it would be wrong to imply that opportunism was the sole motive. The story of Mohon Singh—provides one example of an officer who made his choice from a genuine conviction and was prepared to suffer for his belief. And personality of Bose must have been overriding factor with many.

The aforesaid opinion of Mason was of later period after Subash Bose was murdered, in view of the said statement we should consider the factors of actions were taken by British Ruler just after INA defeat in May 1945 against the Azad Hind Fauj. there were several thousand INA soldiers captive in Red Fort and other prisonment awaiting their fate. On this point of Action, two factors were that Rank and file to be isolated from the supreme leadership of INA on the one hand, and the Cabinet Members to be separated within themselves on the other, in result, the members of the Fauj would be separated individually from each other, which would isolate Subash Bose totally, there was no danger if, however, the name of Netaji survive—danger wars of his physical survival. That was the Line of Action was determined. We find from the analitical statement of Mason that :

The Japanese overreached themselves and were defeated in long stubborn battle for Imphal. General Slim's victorious army poured southward through Burma, and the INA disillusioned, defeated, starving and in rags—crawled in to surrender, by two's and three's, by platoons, by battalions. By international and military law, they could have been tried by court martial for mutiny and desertaion and shot on the spot. But clearly the problem was a big one with political implications; it was not faced at that time there was too much to do and they were sent back to India as though they had been prisoner of War. The Indian Public at

this stage did not know of their existence. But when the war with Japan suddenly ended, the problem could be postponed no longer; the public had to be told about the INA and the Government had to decide what was to be done with them.

Mason's analitical comment had made the situation and position of Subash Bose and INA further clear. Thus, the proposed decision was that Mason explained further:

"All were guilty of an offence legally punishable by death, but of course there could be no question of executing twenty five thousand men. It would have been cruel, impolitical and unjust."

Let us pause here for a while and look into the expression of Mason, so frankly so sincerely expressed : *"even legally punishable by death—twenty five thousand INA men but was not only cruel but impolitical and unjust."* Here the legal-authority of the Ruler had been denied. Only reason behind such conclusion could be that besides cruelty and injustice, its political implication would had been dangerous—as because, killing twenty five thousand was no way possible to carryout silently. Besides, those several thousands joined INA only under specific circumstances, specific reason, thus, the root to be removed and that root was none then Subash Bose. Once the root been removed, there would not had been any agony to tackle those twenty five thousand to tame. Philip Mason further expressed :

On the other hand, the offences of mutiny and desertion could not be condoned—and this in the interest not so much of abstract justice as of the future of the Indian Army. To the new India, that army would be a valuable possession, if preserved its discipline : without it, a serious danger.

In this concluding expression the prime-motto been expressed too clearly that the British Indian Administration was more interested to tame the situation caused by Azad Hind, *for the future of New India*—therefore, lessons must be made that in future no military personal should be dare to do what the soldiers of Azad Hind Fawzi did, by mutiny, desertion from British Indian Army and joined the Liberation Army organised and led by Subash Bose, to establish justice for masses. Therefore, on the one hand Subash Bose should be isolated removed totally, and example should be for future to maintain discipline of the Army on the other, as British Ruler maintained.

Discipline of the Army when said, we must ask ourselves : for whom the discipline to be there ? In accordance with Mason, for the Government, not specifically for the interests of the Indian Society but for the Ruler. How and why Mason could think that Indian as a whole were indisciplined? Discipline and Indiscipline, these two words holds opposing meaning based on the interest of the Ruler. Azad Hind Soldiers were not at all indisciplined, instead they proved to be one of the best disciplined soldiers, when we consider that they fought the British lion almost empty-stomach and bare hand under all odd and dangerous circumstances, without damaging the morale of discipline, and above all not knowing the art of liberation-war. Subash Bose was brilliantly successful to penetrate into the core of the heart of those majority INA soldiers, who used to be treated by the Britishers as modern-slaves.

Therefore, the meaning of discipline as meant by Mason was that India to maintain a slave-mentality in the Army, in the Navy, in the Airforce, Why? Because, by that time settlement was made that the Future-India would adopt intact the total colonial Administrative Provisions to run their government as postulated in the Government of India Act-1935. And it was Subash Bose who all along opposed such proposal, made him number one enemy, who instigated the British Indian Soldiers to fight and destroy their total administrative set up. In this connection, we might refer to the comment of Hugh Toye : *In the face of this storm of public feeling at which congress leaders were secretly as much perturbed as the British.*" While pinpointing the said comment Mason concluded : *I find myself agreeing again and again with the analysis in his last chapter, though I am not sure that the INA trials were really to the advantage of the Congress or that they made much difference in the end to the date or form of independence.*

The British had a genuine reason to be perturbed as because the British India was a colony of their—and Subash Bose was determined to remove and destroy the very root of colonial bondage. But why the Congress leaders should had been perturbed? Let Indians ask themselves that Freedom as postulated by the Gandhian Congress leaders on the one hand, and on the other of Subash Bose, where did they differ? Therefore, perturbation of British Ruler were not so important at that juncture, but of the Congress leaders, Mason, thus explained :

The original policy was changed ; India was very near independence and it was surely incongruous to punish men for casting off allegiance which the state was in any case on the point of relinquishing. To do so would certainly cause a fury of indignation that might jeopardise the whole settlement between Britain and India."

Mason's views cleared the inner mission which was hidden within the word : *Jeopardise the whole settlement between Britain and India.*

Perhaps, we never had asked ourselves, impartially, in the interest of all Indians that what settlement the British and Congress leaders reached? The settlement was in fact the principle of relation based on the foundation of Inheritance of Administration, not real freedom as such. Otherwise, there was no point for the congress leaders: *in the face of the storm of public feeling—the congress leaders should not had been secretly as much perturbed as the British.*

Therefore, the position of Subash Bose and his INA was treated identically same by both the British Ruler and the Congress leaders. There was a bit difference between them, for Britisher's had no obligation, but for Congress leaders being Indians had to face the common population, as public would not stand any insult, any distortion, and ill feeling towards Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and his Azad Hind Fauj.

Therefore, the British lion finally retreated from their own legality and introduced a strangely but cumbersome procedure, while keeping eye on their future relation. Mason did explain :

It was decided that in the first place those who had joined the INA with the intention of deserting from it should be classed as White and restored to their former privileges, while Greys—those who had been misled—should be summarily tried, dismissed and released. The Blacks would remain ; they were those who had been well aware of what they were doing and among them the Blackest were those who had previously been in positions of trust and responsibility and those who had tortured, flogged or killed their comrades, either to make them join the INA or after they joined to punish them for attempting desertion. For a few of the Blackest the law should take its course, for the Blacks, the death penalty would be commuted for imprisonment of varying lengths, in most cases short. That was the decision taken within a few weeks of the armistice with Japan ;* it was difficult to believe that any body of human and responsible men in that position at that time would not have decided on a different course of action.

* — This armistice here was Japanese and INA surrender in Burma on 4 May 1945.

"But events moved with extreme rapidity and in a way no one foresaw—. It would have been better to pick out some of the Blackest at once and try them very quickly, delaying for a few weeks the announcement that the INA had existed, keeping the secret till the trials were over, and then announcing a policy of clemency for the rest.—And it would not have been an easy secret to keep." ³⁸

In this long-quoted narration Mason beautifully explained the procedure of Action against INA to be taken. According to Mason that although decision was taken to treat in the aforesaid line, yet Mason said : *Still, it might have been done—if anyone had thought of it. But no one did.*

The concluding words, it seemed was only consoling-end, we know; Jawharlal Nehru already had publicly confirmed on the 20 August that : *Now a very large number of officers and soldiers of the INA—are prisoners and some of them at least executed.*

Mason's claim as that no such action was taken on the one hand and Jawharlal's speech on the other negates Mason's version. But, fact lies that in between the version there stands the British Indian Administration, which was not a dummy set up, would stand inactive. Therefore, demarcation of INA personnel into four categories : White, Grey, Black and Blackest, and from such categorisation we find only a few of those Blackest had steel like hardness of their's ideological convictions, deserves death penalty.

In view of the aforesaid categorisation and explanatory opinion of Mason, Nehru and Hugh Toye, we need to know under which category Subash Bose, being the Supreme leader of INA and the Head of its Provisional Government comes to? We also know that he was not a deserted personnel of British Indian Armed Forces. Warrant of physical arrest was issued after disappearance in 1941 and was then in force.

His position to the eye of the Ruler was peculiarly on a very special category and we might say the Blackest Extreme, thus treatment for him also had to be in the same line as peculiarly special—and that also had to be done with extreme care and secrecy. As we know that prior to 20 August 1945, no nationalist leader ever uttered a single word and or gave any hint about the existence of INA and Subash Bose; —but for the first time, only after everything was over Jawharlal Nehru opened his mouth on 20 August 1945.

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Therefore, it is not difficult for us to understand that how efficiently the British Ruler succeeded to maintain secrecy. The curtain of secrecy was officially removed only on 21 August 1945. Yet secrecy of murder of Subash Bose committed in the Red fort was maintained, by diverting attention of all concerned to a far place—Taihuku in Formosa.

It is not necessary for us to travel far distance to find the reason of death of Subash Bose, as because ; the then war secretary had given very important and vital clues, if we compare those clues in relation to the then situation between the period 9 March 1945 and 9 August 1945, it would lead us into Red Fort, that there were no other place then the Red Fort that Subash Bose could die.

Mason said : One factor on which I have deliberately not dwelt was the personality of Subash Bose.

These words, what Mason said was not true, he did deliberately assessed the personality of Subash Bose, following comment of Mason would suffice his aforesaid statement was untrue, Manson said : there are elements in Bose's character which are repellent to english reader.

Subash Bose's character was *repellent to English reader*, in general? We Indian's are to treat this opinion to be true; that would be a historical distortion, we should consider that all citizens of United Kingdom were not composed of motivated British Ruler, that all of them holds same characteristic and opinion as the British Ruler. When we know that the staunch British ruler had very cordial relation, friendship with Gandhi and Jawharlal Nehru, these personalities were not repellent to englishmen. But why Subash Bose? Mason did explained the reason with the following words : "*his arrogance and refusal to compromise,*" *the assurance with which a man who "could not bear to see suffering" ... "proposed that India should pay" a blood sacrifice to get liberation the way he choose.*

Here we find Mason had catagorically assessed the personality why the English-reader were repellent to those elements Subash Bose had. These elements were *arrogance and refusal to compromise*, even when *assurances were given* : because Subash Bose *could not bear to see the suffering of Indians.*

Whether the English reader as a whole were repellent or sympathetic were not at all a factor to consider to be important, Mason on behalf of British ruler intended to satisfy Gandhi-Nehru, who were in fact was repellent to Subash Bose for the reason of their self and class interest; but we must count the elements in Bose's character in view of his murder, as assessed by Mason, when he said further :

There is unbelievable lack of realism which could dismiss as unimportant the invasion of Italy and landing in Normandy.

This comment made further clear the conviction of Subash Bose that defeat of Germany or Japan had nothing to do for India's liberation to destroy suffering of the common people. Therefore, it crystalised that he was brought in Red Fort and in the Red Fort Subash Bose was proposed to accept the British proposal that Subash Bose would not go against the settlement for forthcoming Independence to be gifted by the British Ruler to their collaborators.

Mason definitely had proposed to Subash Bose to agree and accept but Subash Bose "*arrogantly*" refused to "*compromise*" even when assurances were given to let him free and work for the ruler. This refusal of Subash Bose forced Mason to comment : "*there is the unbelievable lack of realism.*"....

While denied by Mason that he had not deliberately dwelt the personality of Subash Bose, yet the above catagorical comment would suffice the truth of his deliberate assessment. Mason finally concluded :

Power corrupted him, he grew more arrogant, more intolerant, more certain.

We must evalute the final conclusion that how Mason, being only a War Secretary could reach to such end, could it be made without first hand knowledge about the character of Subash Chandra Bose? Mason never had any opportunity to meet or live closely with Subash Bose—to understand and assess his character.

British diplomacy was unique, a character whom they condemn as repellent to English reader, yet to divert the mind of common people, to neutralise the intellectuals, Mason finally concluded :

"But no one can doubt the strature of the man, his intellectuals scope and the passion with which he held his conviction."

Philip Mason being a human being with all those common intuition, what he had expressed was it a repentance at a later period—exhibit two character; one as war secretary where the human essence was dominated by the administration but at later period only as a man the expression of repentance he could not hide.

What Mason had concluded, that he agreed in a round about way the eternal truth that such deep and grave decision about the personality of Subash Bose could be made from hearsay, it was definite that he personally met Subash Bose, which led him to from his administrative mind as war secretary.

There were reasons, the time, the situation had changed a lot. British did won the war but at the cost of their Ruling moral. Besides, there were several thousands INA freedom Fighters captive, the masses of India yet then were not in know about them. The Indian National Congress at that period was practically dead, the leaders were roaming without followers—one might remember the mid August 1945 that there were none even to put a light in their congress offices at the sun set.

Mason as a representative of the British Ruler spoken frankly, sincerely, demarcated the characteristic of Subash Bose in a most analitical way—that he made distinct place for Subash Bose as a true revolutionary leader, on the other hand he had not found any other nationalist leader of India even of a Micron-measure that could be compared with Subash Bose's character. And his keen and minute observation he gathered from the reply of Subash Bose, and it was from personal face to face interview, without such personal meeting it was next impossible for Philip Mason to assess in such a manner the conclusion he reached, from hearsay.

This practical knowledge experiences gathered through personal interview, interogation led Mason to conclude those aforesaid analitical views about Subash Bose. Thus, it crystalise that Taihuku air crash was a got up story—to hide the murder in Red Fort. Because, we find a most strange point that Philip Mason evaluated the characteristic of Subash Bose so pinpointedly but had not made any comment about the Death and or the reason of death. Instead, he kept totally mum. On other hand, Major Hugh Toye of Army Intelligence Service made a definite conclusion of death, that in an air crash in Taihuku Netaji was injured and died on the same day in a Japanese military hospital.

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HOW SUBASH BOSE WAS PRESUMABLY MURDERED :

[A]

As we know that the Imperial Japan was defeated in Burma in April and officially surrendered on 4 May, and all total acceptance of official surrender of the Japanese Emperor on the 14 August 1945 which, on signing the surrender document was completed on 15 August 1945, resulting the final end of Second World War. In view of which the situation of Azad Hind Fauj in general was not at all difficult to assess as tackled by the British Ruler—but Subash Bose : it is known to all concerned that ideologically he was not made of soft copper that could be moulded as one likes, his primary characteristic was alike tempered-steel, only could be broken into pieces but not be bent. These facts were well known to British Ruler and their intelligence services besides others of the Indian National Congress.

We know, as officially reported the purported movement as that how Subash Bose was brought from Seremban to Singapore, there after to Bangkok, and Saigon. In Saigon, the report goes as follows :

"It was a hurried, bewildered parting for which nobody was quite ready. 'Jai Hind', he said as he shook hands with those he was leaving, 'I will see you later'. A plane, a twin engined bomber carrying senior Japanese officers, took off at 5.15 p.m. and landed at Tourane in French Indo China later the same evening. The flight was resumed next day, Taihuku in Formosa being reached at about 2 p.m. on 18 August. The passengers had lunch while the plane refuelled. At about 2.30 p.m., just after it had taken off again, the plane lost part of its port propeller. It caught fire, dived steeply and crashed."

"With other survivors, Bose and Habib-ur-Rehman struggled from the wreckage. Bose's clothes were on fire and his companion beat out the flame. But Netaji had head injuries in addition to terrible burns on his face and body and even before he was taken to hospital he seems to have realised that he would not recover."

"Habib-ur-Rehman was near his bed side throughout the day, while life slowly ebbed. Bose rallied from time to time as drugs administered to him by the doctors took effect ; sometime he fainted away with pain. It

was clear that nothing could save him. He spoke quite calmly and, although his lips were grotesquely swollen and it was difficult for him to speak, he called for an interpreter and dictated message to Field Marshal Terrauchi. A few minutes before the end he spoke to his companion : 'Habib' he said, 'I feel that I shall die very soon. I have fought for India's freedom until the last.

Tell my countrymen "India will be free before long." 'Long live Free India'. Presently he asked for morphia. Shortly afterwards, between 8 and 9 p.m., a violent shiver shook his bandaged body ; then it stiffened and he was gone."³⁹

Thus, the end of the fabricated story of Japanese twin engine bomber—destination via Dairen to Tokyo had no meaning. Narration of this story appears as of an eye witness, but in fact were collective-motivation designed to serve the interest of the ruler. However, we have already discussed the position and conditional situation prior to and after the Burma defeat, and the purported report till the Japanese twin engine bomber crashed at Taihuku, which completed the fabricated-story about the death of Subash Bose.

The background of this aforesaid fabricated-story how was preset and prepared, following would suffice that how skilfully those expert story makers extended their net, to fabricate such story of so-called death, a number of Indians of political position in India and in the Azad Hind Fauj were picked up through various means, active organisation was the British Military Intelligence Service, Major Hugh Toye of the said Service had described the process how the mission had been fulfilled :

"We had arrived there with I think, it was eight bodies and two typewriters. That was absolutely all equipment or support that we had. It was clear going to have to go down to Singapore quite quickly and the only way we could get any people to go with us to go to jail, sort out, ten I think it was, of the whitest INA we could quickly diagnose and take them with us. That was an extraordinary experience because the moment they were back in Indian Army uniform, you'd never think they'd been in the INA at all. They were just splendid Indian other ranks that we had always known."⁴⁰

From the above narration it now stands clear that how the Britishers

39 - The Springing Tiger, PP - 182/183.

40 - Hugh Toye commented in the Documentary : The War of Springing Tiger.

found these likeminded agents in INA, we also should know that it was same process for political parties too, Indian National Congress was floated by Hume with same mission and ideas, to curb and destroy revolutionary struggle. However, soon INA defeat in Burma in April 1945, they moved in too quickly, it was not only other ranks but also a number of officers and a few key ministers they picked up, whom they identified as whites, who were always covered by a screen from public eye. The Singapore although was taken over by the Britishers on the latest part, with a mission to get assembled the enemy troops there, thus; Burma, Malaya, Siam, Indochina from all over the INA finally moved to Singapore, and we might recollect that Netaji flew from Bangkok after 18 July to Singapore, got trapped within his own cabinet. Hugh Toye described those facts with a definite mission in his book, through high praise and honour for Netaji, which is definitely unexpected from a Briton, he practically refuted views of Philip Mason. But praise and honour in 1959 had a specific and determined mission in one positive direction with two alternate effects :

- A) The socalled Taihuku air crash and subsequent death of Netaji in a military hospital to be believed to be true. If that formulation fails, speculation as alternative was set as ;
- B) the said Japanese bomber landed in Dairen in Manchuria, where Netaji intended to take aslyum; instead, Soviet Russia captured him to blackmail future rulers of India, and he was alive then and captive there-in. One of the Indian author an ex MP Satya Narayan Singh claimed in his book, basing on such speculation that Netaji is alive as a prisoner in cell No. 45 in Siberian Jail.

[B]

On the overall background of which, we might recall that in accordance with British terms on the 15 August 1947 the British India was partitioned as two dominion : Bharat that is India (2) and Pakistan. On 26 January 1950 the Dominion India became Republic, by proclaiming a Constitution, of which the foundation is the Govt. of India Act—1935, Netaji was vehemently against such conditional independence and division of British India. Yet the said proclamation stands. The Government of the Democratic Republic of India was headed by Jawharlal Nehru as Prime Minister, who all through his life

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time, till death in May 1964 refused and rejected the public demand for an official investigation about the claim of mysterious death of Netaji in Taihuku.

The militant demand of the public times again warned the government, if they fail to institute an enquiry commission, alternately the left-leadership would constitute a non-official-commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Radha Benode Pal. But there were innumerable hurdles for such private commission, as they would not receive any assistance, co-operation from within or foreign governmental source to find the truth. General Shah Nawaz Khan suggested that there should be spot inspection in Taihuku, place of alleged accident.

Such suggestion had no meaning, the Republic of India and the Formosan government had no diplomatic relation, non-official commission was not deligated with any power to cross-examine witnesses and or inspect any document. Under the said context public refused to accept the report of Shah Nawaz Commission. By stages public opinion became so tensed that the Govt. of Free India was unable to dislodge the strong demand. Although, by that time twenty eight years passed away. Finally the government decided and constituted an Official Enquiry Commission, known as : Khosla Commission, of a single judge Justice K.G. Khosla.

The Khosla commission mentioned afew name of witnesses of Japanese origin, of all those persons acted in the drama of alleged aircrash and subsequent purported death of Netaji. These names were : Nono Gaki, Kenichi Sakai, Tara Kono, and Taka Hashi. As claimed that Nono Gaki was the chief pilot of the alleged Japanese Bomber. In 1950 and 1969 Nono Gaki published two of his statements in News papers. In his 1969 statement he said :

"Another heavy bomber landed in Saigon with Subash Chandra Bose and Lt. General Shidei. Shidei was my instructor at the Army Academy. He asked me to operate his plane and so I became the Chief Pilot of the Bomber."

After two years the said Nono Gaki submitted to Khosla Commission that :

"there were no passengers when the bomber arrived Saigon, there were only members of the crew."

These two statements of Nono Gaki stands in opposition to each

other. Yet in relation to the statement of Nono Gaki, being the chief pilot of the Bomber, the submission on oath of S.A. Ayer and General Isoda, both of them while stated confirmed that : *"Lt. General Shidei was awaiting anxiously in Saigon air port for Netaji to arrive."* Nono Gaki, S.A. Ayer and General Isoda's statements does that reveal truth ? Further to which Ayer and Isoda submitted that : *the engine of the bomber was on idle run, as there was no time, soon "prominent passengers" entered the plane, took off immediately.*

Here we find the words *"prominent passengers"* and Netaji's name had not been used, but the words *"prominent passengers"* no way suffice that Netaji was one of them.

In view of the above we find further more words of Nono Gaki on oath submitted that : *Netaji and Shidei alongwith other Japanese officers at first had long talks more then two and half hours.* On the other hand another witness Taro Kono on oath stated that although he supports Nono Gaki, but did not specify the duration of time of talk, but Tara Kono revealed a most strange story that *Netaji had luggage of two suit cases and shown him the contents of Gold.*

But Tara Kono's statement was opposed by another witness Taka Hashi, on oath stated that : *Netaji had no luggage at all.*

Saigon story then was shifted to Tourene. Nono Gaki on oath further submitted that : *every one inclusive of Netaji stayed at the military barracks; but next day on the witness box the same Nono Gaki altered his statement and submitted that Netaji and Lt. General Shidei stayed in hotel and rest of the passengers were in military barracks and then further specified that Netaji was introduced to him by the General in the said hotel.*

About the departure time from Tourene None Gaki being the Chief Pilot submitted that they *Left Tourene before Sunrise.* But other witness Taka Hashi stated that *departure time was 8 a.m.,* when Amar Chakraborty cross-examined him, he altere and *said the departure time was 9 a.m.*

The Khosla Commission then arrived to socalled Taihuku drama. Two prime witnesses were Habib-ur-Rehman and Nono Gaki. The submission made by either were that : Habib stated that they left Taihuku within half an hour of their arrival. But Nono Gaki submitted that they left

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Taihuku after two and half hours of their arrival.

Then comes the most pertinent point, the statements of Habib and Nono Gaki ; differed in their opinion, as : Habib stated that soon the plane took off (and almost air borne ?) there was a loud explosion and the bomber dived and crashed head long. On the other hand Nono Gaki submitted there were no explosion at all but the bomber crashed, inclined on the starboard side. Another witness Tara Kono stated similar to the statement of Nono Gaki.

It would not be irrelevant to include another view as expressed in a narration by Lt. Col. John Figures, in the Documentary produced by Granada Television of U.K., on life of Netaji, entitled : *The war of the Springing Tiger* ; persons behind the documentary were Hugh Toye, Philip Mason besides others, are as follows :

"The aircraft just started to take off from Teipei airport, when something exploded in the port engine. The aircraft crashed. And it almost immediately burst into flames. The fuselage *burst open. Bose was rather a stout man and therefore did not move as easily as some. also apparently, he was wearing a tight jacket which was engulfed in flames. and that meant he was very badly burnt."

Readers might recollect and compare the opinion of Hugh Toye, Habib, Nono Gaki in view of the narration of Lt. Col. Jhon Figures, they do not differ about the death of Netaji, but they did differ ocean-wide about the bombers position in the accident, are diagonally opposite. Let us reproduce those particular opinions of each :

Hugh Toye wrote : At about 2.30 p.m., just it had taken off again, the plane lost part of its port propeller. It caught fire, dived steeply and crashed. With other survivors, Bose and Habib-ur-Rehman struggled from the wreckage. Bose's clothes were on fire and his companion beat out the flames.

Habib stated : soon the plane took off there was a loud explosion and the bomber dived and crashed headlong.

Nono Gaki submitted : there were no explosion at all, but the bomber crashed, inclined on the right side.

In view of each of this statement, and the narration of Lt. Col. Jhon to be judged in a touch-stone, which would only direct to the answer that the story was fabricated. One fact in their story was very much

stable that every one wanted that the plane should crash and Netaji should die, without which the structure of the story would remain weak. We might leave aside the views of Hugh Toye and Lt. Col. Jhon, and take for guarantee the opinion of Habib, who was supposed to be with Netaji, being INA's chief of staff, and the Chief Pilot Nono Gaki, either of them opposed on a most vital issue of alleged accident that *there was an Explosion and there were no Explosion at all*. Yet the bomber crashed, again we find another hodgepodge in the explanations that the plane dived and crashed, head long or right inclination. It clears that the bomber when dived steeply meant that it was air borne, only then a plane could dive steeply, and obviously head-long, Nono Gaki's statement was such. But as a passenger Habib stated that the plane crashed on right inclination after a loud explosion, meant that the plane inclined on the Starboard side, if any heavy part fallen down from port propeller, in such case inclination could be on the starboard side because of heaviness on the left ? Lt. Col. Jhon stated in his narration : *"The aircraft just started to take off from Teipei airport when something exploded in the port engine. The aircraft crashed. And it almost immediately burst into flames. the fuselage burst open."* On the other hand Hugh Toye had not touched or uttered any of those points.

Nono Gaki, Habib and Hugh Toye, none of them stated anywhere what Lt. Col. Jhon narrated, being Chief Pilot and as passenger both Nono Gaki and Habib should have had stated such important effect of the accident. Besides, Jhon had not touched the point whether the said bomber dived and then crashed, his narration speaks that when the *"aircraft just started to take off", ---- "something exploded from port engine and crashed"*, signifies that the plane was not airborne thus it cannot dive — instead, by virtue of takeoff-speed the bomber was on the ground while on speed dashed, but where too, whether it collided with anything, without which the point of dive does not come, when the plane just started to take off.

The witnesses had unwillingly exposed the deep rooted conspiracy what had been recorded by the Khosla Commission as we find : Tara Kono accidentally made a strange disclosure that : *a friend of him had shown a typed copy of a statement of him that what he stated before the Shah Nawaz Commission 14 years back.*

And then most crucial issue being the concluding chapter of Khosla Commission as regards the Namon Military Hospital about the alleged

death of Netaji. Hugh Toye authoritatively concluded in his book that Netaji died on August 18, 1945 between 8 and 9 p.m. In view of which let us see what Khosla-Commission discovered :

The hospital records in Taihuku did not specify most of the vital points, such as :

- (1) Nature of burns, whether from hydrocarbon fuel, explosive and or any other type of fire, as allegedly determined that whole body of Netaji was burnt. Besides, there were other passengers, none of them been reported to have any such burn, nor Habib or other Japanese witnesses had. None else was admitted in the hospital or died. Hugh Toye also stated that Netaji had Head injury, none specified how the Head injury was caused. And or was a shot from a close ranged revolver, resulted the injury of head, and what treatment was prescribed for such Head injury. Hospital record did not produce any information.
- (2) Hospital record did not produce on admission whether Netaji was conscious, and or unconscious. No witness furnished or hospital record produced any evidence. On the other hand Hugh Toye referred to certain dialogues of Netaji, that while on death bed Netaji spoke to Habib, but such words from the mouth of Netaji was no way possible, only could be pronounced by an actor in a drama or cinema. As we find that the twin engine bomber crashed at about 2 p.m., and obviously we have to count that after the accident at least 30 or 40 mts or more it took to get him admitted in the hospital and the person who was so seriously injured and died between 8 and 9 p.m., that was within 5 to 6 hours after admission, for such man it could never be possible to utter such long and emotional dialogues. If, of course, we do not place Netaji to be a superman.

Hugh Toye knew well that Indians, irrespective of religion, nationality or language are hero worshippers in one other form, which he had exploited to fulfill the ultimate mission to prove that Air Crash story should be believed to be true.

- (3) The hospital record neither furnished any record about the group of blood and or quantity of blood transfused to the body of Netaji, nor the treatment provided for burns.
- (4) As reported that Netaji died between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m., but there were no record of exact time of death. Japanese military services were so efficient, so dilligent, so duty bound, and their doctors were and are yet remarkable to their medical ethics, yet from such records we do not find that Netaji being the supreme head of Provisional Government of Free India received any attention at all. Therefore, it is a sufficient proof that Netaji was never admitted in that hospital, and not died there, either.

- (5) Similarly the Hospital records did not reveal the time when the dead body was taken for cremation, neither the persons and or the transport which carried the dead body, if the dead body was ever carried to the cremation ground whether Habib accompanied the dead body ? One must not forget that the alleged dead body was not of a common ordinary man. who was head of the Provisional Govt. of Free India and Supreme Commander of Indian National Army.
- (6) Here begins the final mysterious drama of the conspirators, to prove that Netaji died in that Japanese military hospital, they produced a death certificate of a Japanese Doctor Yo Shimi, not been specified whether an Army or a civilian doctor, as claimed that Dr. Yo Shimi issued a death certificate in the name of one "Chandra Bose", although Netaji's name used to be written by both German and Japanese as such, but Dr. Shimi's certificate did not prove that the holder of the death certificate was Netaji Subash Bose, as because, the death certificate should also to be supported by cremation certificate, only then the validity of a death certificate stands ;
- (7) but the Commission found that on the specific date being 18 August there was only one record of cremation of a dead ; name : Ichiro Okura, and the physical detail do not tally with Netaji at all. Besides, as claimed that Dr. Shimi issued death-certificate to a name "Chandra Bose", but the crematory can not record any other name dislogging the name as mentioned in the death certificate. Therefore, death-certificate issued by Dr. Shimi was totally false, under pressure and threat the said doctor was forced to issue such certificate. The conspirators never thought that any such investigation could ever occur, for which the point of record of cremation, and cremation certificate left unrecorded.

The mischievous fabricators of the story had no time to obtain physical photograph of Netaji either as injured or dead. Official explanation was furnished that it was against Japanese social norm to obtain photograph of dead, but there were no binding to photograph an injured. After all Netaji was not a Japanese. Habib was neither a Japanese, Habib could have had obtained photograph of Netaji as injured and dead. It was claimed that Habib was present during cremation.

The entire proceeding and conclusion of Khosla Commission about the investigation were a remarkable exposure of the authority who appointed the Commission to accumulate lies after lies to cover and hide the murderers of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and obviously for their own interest. This motivation was so lively that when the said Khosla commission made further investigations in India, it revealed their true character and mission.

As we find further that one Shyamlal Jain, a stenographer, as a witness on oath disclosed a most strange information to Khosla

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Commission that : Jawharlal Nehru received "*secret communications*" from Netaji, Jain of course did not clarify from which place and or on which date such communications were received, and or the contents of the communications. The said Jain further stated that *subsequently Jawharlal gave a dictation of a letter addressed to Lord Atlee, in the house of Asaf Ali in New Delhi, in that letter Jawharlal urged Atlee as to why his government was indifferent in capturing arch "war criminal"*. The word used in the letter being : war criminal, a singular person, specifically meant of a particular person. If Shyamlal Jain's statement was true, why he did not come forward prior to Khosla Commission ? India was a Republic then. Further to that the Central Intelligence Department was also in possession of important reports. Are those reports still there ?

Most facinating and strange witness was Mohammed Yunus, before the Khosla Commission, on oath Md. Yunus stated that *Jawharlal entrusted him with thirty four "top-secret files" dwelt with Netaji and INA*, instead of making the files public, Yunus stated : *these files either were "missing or destroyed"*. The Khosla Commission did never bother to find why such public and historical documents should be missed or destroyed, and did not care to find the cause. Md. Yunus being so closely associated and linked with Jawharlal, Indira Gandhi and theirs family, he should have had respected the vast masses who were eager to know about their Netaji—why he did not place these documents to the public at an early stage ?

The final chapter of Khosla Commission landed in the hands of Morarji Desai, when in 1977 he became Prime Minister for a short-span, his keen observation of entire affairs as was handled by late Jawharlal Nehru and his able daughter Indira Gandhi, which manifested through the reports of Justice K.G. Khosla Commission : Morarji Desai declared on the floor of Lok Sabha that his Government rejects the Reports and Conclusion of Khosla Commission : he further clarified that there is no question of "form" in approaching Lord Atlee comes in the way.

Morarji Desai as a Prime Minister was bold enough and dare to reject the conspiratial fabricated story, but his boldness and dareness did not show any further guts to go ahead to solve the mistry as was created by the authority. Although Morarji Desai did not last long as Prime Minister, he also fell in the hands of those selfseekers.

Therefore, it is easy to reach to the final conclusion that the top British authorities responsible for the government along with their counter part those Indian collaborators were not only in know the fact and the fate being the last chapter of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, which they planned themselves, and to hid the conspiracy Khosla Commission was constituted. Hugh Toye's book the Springing Tiger had also rendered imence assistance to Khosla Commission.

In result of which the Khosla Commission in its report deliberately had concealed the fact, when in fact the truth was standing front of their eyes, which they tried to cover by creating mist. It was not at all necessary to travel to such distance, as the dubious statements of those witnesses had submitted to the Commission, proved that all those witnesses had been trained by a number of Planners, thus, their submissions were nothing but only mimicry. The Report of the Khosla-Commission also followed the said mimic to maintain the sequence of mist, so that the people of India would never know what had actually happened to the Greatest Revolutionary Netaji Subash, who laid his life in the hands of the conspirators for the cause to free the common people from the bondage of the Exploiters, White and Brown.

Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister of India by rejecting the report of Khosla Commission, proved that the alleged air crash and subsequent purported death of Netaji was a false-story, thus the issue became once more open and remained unsolved.

On the background of which we might refer to a Documentary film : "The war of Springing Tiger", compiled and produced by Granada Television of U.K. This documentary was only collections of those films prepared by the Azad Hind Government on the life of Netaji Subash and INA during the period of Liberation war in East Asian Countries.

Salman Rushdie, a famed author and journalist, wrote an article in London Times on 2 May 1983 : "Truth Retreats when Saint Goes Marching" — was on the background of the film of Richard Attenborough, on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, in this film Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was totally omitted, Rushdie accused the producers of the film for distortion of historical facts. Attenborough had produced those portions of Gandhi, which serves their interest, deliberately avoided the inner truth, Gandhi although his life assisted the British ruler and the business communities of this country.

However, people and critics say that the production of the documentary film on the life of Netaji by Granada Television was critically based on opposing issue of Attenborough's film on the life of Gandhi. But in either film the strange points are that both the films were produced by foreigners, based on two opposing vital issues as (A) Revolutionary and (B) Anti Revolutionary, that is Reactionaries who were oppose to the masses, the ideas are yet a lively principle in India being followed and believed. One section of the people yet raising arms as said to be that struggle for Independence yet on March, and anti Revolutionaries are mainly the government machineries and although propagates Gandhian postulation of non-violence but to subdue the revolutionaries, the government do use violence through their administrative apparatus, and those opportunist alike parvenu leaders of the congress in our days.

Both the films on the life of Netaji and Gandhi being an exemplary representation of eternal truth travelling through generations. But the film producers had different missions altogether, proving that Indian as a whole is with slavish-mind, Netaji on the other hand was totally opposed to foreigners political thesis and principle of Made-in-England with a punch of Hindu religious fanaticism, an historical fact. The documentary-film produced by Granada Television, of which two prominent Englishman Philip Mason the then war secretary and Major Hugu Toye of British Military Intelligence Service were the main figures for narration amongs others. We might refer to once again what Mason concluded about Netaji that : Subash Bose was *repellent to English reader*." And Hugh Toye concluded that Netaji died due to air crash in Taihuku.

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Now we are entering into the most complex, crucial and sensitive question that whether Netaji died as was officially reported and or whether was murdered in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero Hours. To find the Truth, on our part it is absolutely essential at the first instance to discard the fabricated story in view of the facts of war situation and its effects in the region of South East Asia and Japan (which has already been discussed in earlier chapters), otherwise we would be unable to correlate and corroborate the activities of each person in relation to the situation surrounding Netaji.

We should once again recall that the prime spirit of Azad Hind Fauj was only one soul : Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, alike a Banyan tree, resting upon whom a number of persons grew to position in INA almost like parasites, whom Netaji valued by his own spirit and relied upon them, but a few were hanging as a pendulum between victory and defeat. The defeat of INA exposed true-colour of a number of such persons were in position.

We might once again recall that soon Netaji returned to Singapore, he received report of a so-called mutiny at the INA training centre, at Seremban. It would not be easy for us to measure the strain that confronted Netaji at that defeated hour, it was not anything personal for him but the security of the entire Azad Hind Fauj, and its survival. At such juncture of time the reason of mutiny at the base camp as reported to him was so important for him that Netaji personally reached at the training centre to find the fact. But he found that the report furnished to him was totally wrong, it was not a mutiny, but a simple discontent about food etc of a group of liberation troops against an officer, Hugh Toye concluded as *Tea cup storm*, experts at a later period coined the reason as charge of corruption. But the fact at such defeated hour, one can not expect regular-routine food, obviously there had to be shortage of food and other living-amenities. Those motivated persons deliberately wanted to divert attention of overstrained Netaji and to put him out of Singapore for which Mutiny the term they used, so that the inner conspiracy could take its final shape. Thus, the so-called mutiny was created and Netaji was put out of Singapore. Matter of two days was necessary to set the plan to work. Soon the plan of the conspirators was set almost, by next day they wanted Netaji to be brought back to Singapore. Netaji received a phone call from his closed Advisers, asking him to return back to Singapore, as the Japanese were about to surrender. But Netaji did not give any priority to the said phone call, as he was in know about Japanese situation. Thus in person, two Advisers from Singapore hurriedly arrived at Seremban (detail of which has already been discussed previously). The situation they created finally forced Netaji to return back to Singapore along with those two Advisers.

We have no knowledge actually what report was furnished to Netaji, nor we know whether Netaji was practically escorted as prisoner and brought back to Singapore—we only know the stories from third hands. We have not heard anything in writing or from recorded voice of Netaji.

But we know from the writings of Major Hugh Toye that how the British Military Intelligence Service manouevered within the INA. Here also same procedure was followed, in the cabinet they must had diagnosed "*whites*" and captured Netaji without his knowledge through them. Later stories as was reported, where we find exactly similar conspiracy throughout, suffices that the planners were adamant to air-transport Netaji somehow, for which the story makers failed to fill many blanks. As we find that Netaji was all along intended to surrender along with entire left over Azad Hind Fauj, even after Burma defeat he expressed that he wanted to surrender, but a few of his key-Advisers hindered, Netaji in a sorrowful mind expressed : "*I am not leaving Burma at my freewill.*" The concerned Advisers always obstructed him to return back to India, even while in Singapore—instead ; advised him, pressurised him to go any where but not to India. It clearly reveals the motives of those Advisers. Following would answer how the conspiracy advanced :

We find that there were S.A. Ayer, Kiani and Habib-ur-Rehman, Kiani refused to accompany Subash Bose ; S.A. Ayer also did not go, as he made out a plea that in the aircraft only two seats were finally available, and in place of S.A. Ayer—Habib was forced to accompany Subash Bose. From this story, it reveals as that S.A. Ayer and Kiani knew the fate and destination of the flight carrying Subash Bose, whereas Habib was a scape-goat, ignorant about the inner conspiracy.

As reported that other then Subash Bose and Habib, rest passengers were senior Japanese officers. But there were no scope after acceptance of surrender and signing the official documents of surrender, independent role of a vanquished, automatically ceased, therefore, flying on 16 August from Singapore via Bangkok, Saigon and other places towards Tokyo had no relevant meaning. Thus, 14 August was the concluding date, for a war plane of a defeated nation could fly with horrible risk, but it was not possible at all to fly such plane from anywhere in South East or from Far East Asian Countries because the Allied forces had already occupied the vital strategical military and air bases. Besides, there was no scope for a Japanese bomber to fly by intermediate stoppage through those region as publicised.

This we must keep in mind that for a defeated nation, first action of the victorious nation—as a principle, to disarm military personnels and to arrest the seniors, which reduces overall strength of military and civil

Administration—Allied forces did the same practically from end of April 1945 onward in Burma and other places in South East Asia thereafter and completed disarming Japanese all over within 10 August 1945. From June onward such situation prepared the ground in favour of Allied Forces, which compelled the Japanese to accept the condition of surrender as dictated and pronounced in the Potsdam Declaration on 13 July 1945 itself.

On 10 August the Japanese Emperor advised his cabinet "they must accept Allied terms. Thus, *Japanese sent a message to the Americans with a proviso concerning the Emperor's position.*" But U.S.A. rejected Japanese request and enforced U.S. terms. In result of which Japanese were forced to accept the Allied terms as dictated. Thereafter frequent radio broadcast echoed all over the region of Japan, South East, Far East Asian countries, including Singapore, all war movement of Japanese came to stand still, laid their arms and ceased war attitude altogether, and official surrender documents then was signed on 15 August.

Although, in a number of secluded places there were Japanese soldiers fell isolated, trapped in South East Asian regions, about 75000 leftover Japanese soldiers finally forced to assemble in Singapore as war prisoners, Mountbatten accepted their formal surrender. The historical fact was that soon the Japanese acceptance of surrender on 14 August and their frequent radio announcements Allied Forces became dominantly aggressive, left over formalities for signing documents for a defeated nation in Singapore was completed by 12 September 1945. The time taken since 14 August, the reason was as that Field Marshall Terrauchi was sick due to heart trouble and he himself could not sign the documents, yet in those regions Japanese force was scattered in small groups, thus tasks for the Allied forces were that such scattered soldiers were to be assembled in one place, for which it took further about 29 days to complete the overall job of surrender. The surrender of respective regions were covered under one term, say in Burma, surrender document was signed on 4 May 1945, that was applicable for Burma only. But when Emperor of Japan surrendered on 14 August and signed documents to that effect on 15 August, meant that overall war of Japan in all fronts ended. Therefore, signing surrender document in Singapore on 12 September 1945 do not mean that after 15 August war was going on in those areas surrounding Singapore. It was the leftover job to assemble those trapped Japanese and INA soldiers in Singapore consumed time for about twenty nine days.

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We might recollect a most important part of the report as concluded by Hugh Toye that *Subash Bose took out a tooth on the 14 August*, thereby it clears the point to capture Netaji without his knowledge on a plea of extracting tooth, he must have been forced injected over dosed anaesthesia, which made him complete unconscious, and in such a physical state he was placed in the Japanese twin engine bomber—on the 14 August 1945 itself by late morning. Hugh Toye reported that Netaji saw a drama staged by the women division on the 14 evening but this date must be 13 August evening, after Netaji returned to Singapore, to dupe him such drama was staged.

In fact, on the 14 August 1945 therefore, the Japanese twin engine bomber did fly by a Japanese pilot along with Netaji Subash, Habib, Japanese crew and a few Tommy soldiers as escorts, and the pilot could be none but Nono Gaki himself, who appeared before the Khosla Commission as one of the most important witness. It has already been said that Netaji was placed in the bomber and hand-cuffed in an unconscious state. The scheduled Japanese bomber according to set plan for refuelling arrived Rangoon. By that time Netaji regained his consciousness, but must have been feeble and dizzy, yet could recollect that he was with his doctor, for removal of a tooth, instead now he was in an aeroplane, raised his head slowly, found that his both hands were cuffed, Netaji's face was swollen because of non-removal of teeth, and for overdosed anaesthesia. Dr. Yo Shimi was also forced to accompany Subash Bose, to avoid any untoward happening. Habib was on his alongside seat, who was also hand-cuffed. The bomber took off from Rangoon. Netaji must have had asked Habib to know : the situation and why both were hand-cuffed, and where to they were being taken.

Habib only could reply in a cold shaky voice : "Netaji, it is your Advisers did it, instead of surrender we are prisoners they had doubt that you might run away, instead, being sent to Tokyo so that you or I can not desert." Habib was not knowing the destination of the flight, but he knew that they lost their freedom, as he did not compromise with those self seekers, traitors, but remained faithful to Netaji as comrade by heart.

Netaji intervened and must have said : "No, they can not send us to Tokyo, U.S. must be storming Japan, I think it must be *Jhon Bull* taking us to Delhi. Habib, prepare yourself, we might have to face a lot, even—life. This is, because, Gandhi must have compromised, taken advantage of the situation."

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Habib questioned : "How about Jawharlal Nehru, whether he would also support Gandhi."

"Don't be a child", Netaji said : "they are birds of same feather. Jawhar has not accepted us when I wrote a number of times. He is by heart with *Jhon Bull*, otherwise we would have received cooperation from them. They have not conveyed our call to the people." Suddenly Netaji stopped. Perhaps his mind turned back into the recent past.

Netaji could now then realise that he had been duped and trapped by a few of those surrounded him as Advisers, with the assistance of the medical staff. The circumstances Netaji and Habib were facing had no scope for them to do anything. since his arrival from Bangkok and the incidents at Seremban training centre were all camouflaged to deceive him, came into his memory one after another. Netaji must have realised that a few of his Key Ministers of the Cabinet were docile and inborn traitors, for instance alike one of the Soviet leader Nikita Krushchev of later period who could successfully blind Stalin. The situation and circumstances under which Netaji was, it is absolutely difficult on our part to assess what were his thoughts. We can only think in view of the characteristic of Netaji : what could be the probable thoughts he was sunk then.

The Japanese twin engine bomber from Singapore via Rangoon, landed at Salutikor air field (situated in the district of Sylhet, now in Bangladesh, was constructed quite big during Second world war) and immediately took off after refuelling, again landed at Rupsi in the district of Goalpara in Assam for further fuelling and took off. It was not difficult for the Japanese bomber to fly almost for the entire day over British Indian Sky, as the Japanese insignia had been replaced by British insignia, the British authority must have instructed all concerned to allow the bomber for a safe travel. From Rupsi via Patna the flight safely arrived Delhi just at Sun-set on the 14 August 1945. Being a military plane and with very *special passengers* soon its arrival, was surrounded by senior soldiers white and brown, no one knew who were those. In a closed motor-van those *special passengers* were taken. No one knew the destination nor could even guess that the passengers were Habib the chief of staff of Azad Hind Fauj and the Great Revolutionary Netaji, the builder of Azad Hind Fauj. The closed van entered Red Fort after Sun set on 14 August 1945, when the daylight was disappearing too quickly.

Subash Bose alongwith Habib were taken into confinement in Red Fort under a most tight-security. There were several dark-cells rather in military word : strong rooms. None knew or even could guess that Subash Bose was kept as prisoner in the Red Fort. Habib-ur-Rehman was also in the same cell. Every moment was important to that extent that soon Subash Bose was brought in—afew senior most intelligence officers, British origin visited the cell to confirm that right person was there, thus, going and coming of such officers continued almost till early midnight.

Subash Bose was given a chair, he was thus sitting. Habib must have been standing near by—his presence appeared to be alike a security guard. British Ruler always, as a principle, to settle any matter, does it through middleman, in this case also, it seemed that a top ranking Indian Nationalist leader trustworthy of British Ruler was present with two British Dignatories. Who could be that nationalist leader, difficult to say or assess. One can only presume one or other, closely associated with British ruler, who ever might be but must had proposed to Subash Bose : you support British Ruler's proposition, accept their terms in toto—and you will be set free. And India get independence in accordance with British terms.

But such proposal was infact dangerous, the point of agreement or disagreement had no meaning, his presence even as a prisoner would had caused imbalance alongwith their collaborators, as we know what Hugh Toye commented that Indian National Congress leaders were also became *peturbed as the British rulers*. They also knew that Subash Bose would instantly reject such proposal. In fact, Subash Bose definitely had Refused and Rejected the proposal, inspite of British assurance to get himself free. We might once again refer to the views of Mason as concluded that : "*there is unbelievable lack of realism.*" — what Subash Bose had.

General Wavell the Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces and War Secretary Philip Mason must had played an important-role in this matter. They knew well that situation had changed, to rule India further was not possible, as influence of armed freedom struggle entered into Army, Navy and Airforce—they were more interested for to maintain better future relation, India could become a co-partner in international affairs, through the network of commonwealth. The state administration of free India of British conception Netaji denounced through out his struggle for independence.

Under such situation and long drawn programme of the British Rulers' to hackle the revolutionary freedom struggle, Subash Bose's physical presence was the only obstruction for implementation of next political-chapter. The British ruler knew well that although they had won the war, but at the cost of Direct Ruling-moral. And, if, Subash Bose was released or even kept in prison—and become known to the public, the situation would had gone out of control all total. Although, yet then the chapter of Azad Hind Fauj and Netaji Subash was successfully maintained as top secret. Even, the top leaders of Indian National congress, perhaps, while knowing the fact, did not utter a single word publicly.

While keeping in mind the aforesaid historical-sequence ; let us go back to the Red Fort cell. Netaji was sitting handcuffed on a chair, Habib was standing nearby. It seemed, there were two British senior executives one must had been war secretary Mason who was carrying counter argument with Subash Bose, trying to influence him. Besides, there was also a senior high rank British soldier, standing behind Mason, who had a revolver tied in a holster hanging loosely on his waist. Let us pause here for a while, and refer to the concluded opinion and views of Philip Mason about Subash Bose, which has been dwelt in chapter : Out of Bag.* Under the back ground of which the said opinion and views of Mason could easily be transformed into dialogues presumably held between Subash Bose and Mason : but we are leaving to readers to formulate the probable dialogues held between Netaji and Mason to assume the essence of the talks, while keeping in mind that neither of them were personally known to each other, knowing name do not suffice that one can make out such definite conclusion about the personality of Netaji as Philip Mason concluded.

Thus, talks between them failed, Mason could not influence Netaji. We presume that Mason must had asked Netaji to accept the British Ruler's offer of Dominion Status as formulated in the Government of India Act-1935 and his fate would be decided by the future rulers' of India. Netaji on the other hand must had refused Mason to accept such offer. Soon all talks failed, Mason must had realised that pursuance to neutralise Netaji was useless, and there were no time, Netaji's influence at the relevent period was such that there were no scope for further approach, time was passing too fast, alternate decision of the Ruler were there, thus Mason did not wait for any reply but with agony looked to his watch, and left the cell in a blink of an eye along with

other British executive. Netaji did turn his vision towards them, and smiled quietly. Soon Mason and the British executive merged with the darkness outside the building of the cell, and the sound of their footsteps soon disappeared, the British soldiers who were standing alike a statue moved and closed the iron gate of the cell, while turning back took out his silencer-fitted revolver and came forward, stood front of Netaji, alike a robot quietly raised the revolver, the nozzle of which was almost touching the forehead of Netaji. Handcuffed Habib must have taken a few steps and in a screamingly voice said : "What you are doing—W—H—A—T"—

The voice of Habib hardly could disappear the white soldier silently looked to his wrist-watch simultaneously, a mild sound of the bell from the bellfry of Red Fort began to ring, echoed the hour of the time being midnight, before the next stroke of the bell could reach the ear, the white soldier fired point blank on the forehead of Netaji, the sound of the shot was alike a coughing noise echoed in the cell, Habib heard a painful voice : Ah—must have been the last voice of Netaji.

Next moment a dead silence appeared in the cell. Netaji's head was resting on the back-rest of the chair, bleeding from the head must have been profused, both the eyeballs were open and still, appeared as that Netaji was resting, awake, deeply sunk in a thought. Habib turned dead like a steelbar, his eyes were motionless, fixed upon Netaji.

It was the 14 August 1945 ending—and 15 August 1945 appearing, in the meantime the last echo of the stroke of the Red Fort bell reached the cell declaring : "The beginning of Zero Hours the 15 August. The white soldier hurriedly came out of the cell, did not bother to look behind, locked the gate and lost in the dark of the night for ever, leaving behind a question : What had happened to Netaji —

It is easily imaginable that common murder, killing when occurs front of a normal individual in a cool-environment, its reaction how could be reflected upon such a man—Habib could not dream of such situation : when his supreme leader could be butchered in such manner—what value Habib had in that sense ? And when there is a political murder, its far reaching consequence was clear to Habib, he turned stuporously dumb, his body, his face, both the eyes turned motionless.

The deep rooted plan as was arranged—Habib must had been given two options either : 1) to be killed, 2) or to perform the next preset chapter. Therefore, at dawn on the 15 August Habib was escorted with intermediate stoppage was brought to Formosa Island and landed in Taihuku on the 18 August 1945 at noon.

It was the same twin engine Japanese bomber, piloted by same Nono-Gaki alongwith those Japanese crew members being war prisoners, all of them who appeared before Khosla Commission as witnesses. We should recall once again that Japan had officially agreed to surrender on 14 August in terms of Potsdam Conference, and signed the Documents of surrender on the 15 August. The U.S. authority established its dominating control all over and in particular over mainland of Japan and all their protectorates including Formosa on 14 August, 1945 and the same day of 14 August in China Japanese surrendered.

This Formosa island was under Japanese occupation and possession, the Mayor, General Cheng-1 was acting as ruler on behalf of Japanese, but the U.S. Forces appointed General Cheng-1 and was placed as Governor of the island on behalf of U.S. Administration, (whom much later Chiang-Kai-shek killed).

Thus, under such situation Habib arrived Taihuku in late morning, alike a string-fitted doll only to echo the voice of those planners. There were no difficulties for the planners in Taihuku, as because, the overall administration was under control of the U.S. Pacific Forces. Thus, on arrival, Habib to perform the next chapter—the chapter was already made out about a Japanese twin engine bomber, carrying Subash Bose, crashed, at the air port itself, Netaji was injured, burnt badly and died in Namon Japanese Military Hospital.

But for official record; the said twin engine bomber was placed afar to a safe corner in the runway of the air port and exploded by a time-bomb, due to such explosion the fuselage parted into two, as Lt. Col. Jhon Figures concluded that the plane exploded in two parts. It had to be done to prove that Netaji was in the said bomber, badly injured on the head and burnt. Dr. Shimi issued a death certificate and ended the story. The contents of the purported record was echoed, but yet the death and cause of death was not announced from the place of socalled incident at Taihuku, nor from Japan, neither from any other place, but it was Delhi—for the first time, on the 21 August 1945 Delhi Radio made a broadcast that :

Subash Bose died in an air crash in Taihuku. Habib-ur-Rehman, only witness of the accident survived.

Hugh Toye a Major of the Military Intelligence Service being an expert on INA and Netaji affairs had summarised the situation, what Jawharlal Nehru declared, quoted as follows :

"Then the war ended, and the story of INA, neither to be regarded as a military secret, was released in an official announcement. Mr. Nehru referred to the matter on 20 August" : "Now a very large number of officers and soldiers of the INA — are prisoners and some of them at least executed At anytime it would have been wrong to treat them too harshly, but at this time — when it is said big changes are impending in India, it would be a very grave mistake leading to far-reaching consequences if they were treated just as ordinary rebels. The punishment given them would be in effect be a punishment on all India and all Indians and a deep wound would be created in millions of heart."

We should look into a few important words of the opinion expressed by Jawharlal Nehru, that on 20 August he was aware about : *"a very large number of officers and soldiers of the INA—are prisoners and some of them at least executed."*

This opinion of Nehru whether only was a political but surfacial consolation and or he received information from his source who were those *"at least executed."* It was not known who were those executed ? Whether Nehru received these informations prior to 15 August and or only after declared death of Subash Bose, announced by Delhi Radio on 21 August? But were not known to the people of India. Although at a much later priord list of Execution was published, but the list was supplied by the British Indian Government, in such list Subash Bose's name did not appear, thus the list can not be taken as authentic.

Begging for those INA prisoners to be pardoned on the ground that they were not to be treated *"as ordinary rebels"* and if a punishment is given it would be *treated as punishment to India and all Indians, and would create a deep wound in millions of hearts."*

This was a most remarkable speech of Jawharlal Nehru made on 20 August that he came forward prior to the result of official announcement made by the British Indian government about the socalled death of Netaji and INA as *"it was not released prior to 21*

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August", we know from official record that so-called death of Subash Bose occurred on 18 August, in Taihuku, as reported. But most strangest part was that Jawharlal Nehru never uttered a single word about the Death of Netaji.

There were most important historical dates, prior to which the Indian common people as a whole did not know that there was Azad Hind Fauj and the person organised and established the Fauj was none but Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.

As described earlier that Subash Bose was murdered on the 15 August at Zero Hours in Red Fort, his body was *burnt into Ashes*, *in Delhi or in Red Fort area itself, question could be raised that the dead body could have been transported to Taihuku, after killing but sending a dead body by air with bullet wound might cause one other difficulty for the rulers, if ever get disclosed, the entire conspiracy would have been exposed. We should not forget that it was a distinct political murder, and the person was not an ordinary one, to safeguard the interest of the ruler, they avoided all risk and *burnt the body in Delhi*. The British authorities were anxious to announce the death of Subash Bose, yet they had to await official and recorded information from Formosa :

Thus, soon the information was received from Formosa, about the so-called air crash at Taihuku was set and all necessary records were made for future references—only then : it was not Formosa, Taihuku, China, Japan or Singapore but All India Radio-Delhi broadcast on 21 August 1945 that the plane crashed at Taihuku—Subash Bose was injured and died. Only witness of the event was Habib-ur-Rehman survived. But no document yet substantiated the source as to how Jawharlal Nehru received information about what Hugh Toye referred to and quoted in his writing, prior to official announcement.

None of the common people believed the Delhi Radio News that Subash Bose died in an air crash, because there were no sufficient proof that anyone could encounter the official report. But a miracle happened, that on the political surface over-night the entire Indian National Congress of Gandhi and Jawharlal and its leadership turned themselves as active supporter of Subash Bose and Azad Hind Fauj. Jawaharlal Nehru appeared in public in a way, in a manner he delivered speeches after speeches, that appeared to public as that he was a true associate of Subash Bose—he instantly adopted the ideological slogan

of INA introduced by Subash Bose : "Jai Hind — Chalo Delhi." Common people failed to evaluate primary political distinction of Subash Bose on the one hand and Gandhi-Nehru on the other.

What was Habib-ur-Rehman doing then ? Hugh Toye reported the last concluding chapter to the public, as follows :

"Habib sought to have the body embalmed or transfered to Singapore, but this was now beyond the Japanese. There was no other course ; the remains were cremated at Taihuku on August 20 and the ashes taken to Tokyo some weeks later by Habib-ur-Rehman. Funeral rites were observed at the Reokoju Temple on September 14th." "News of Bose's death did not reach the outside world untill August 21st when the facts of the accident were broadcast from Delhi."

The above narration of Hugh Toye created a further strange mistry as that Habib wanted to transfer the body to Singapore, this is strange to think that Habib being the chief of staff of INA, was not knowing the overall situation of Singapore and South East Asia in general, and in particular who whimsically desired to transfer the dead body. Besides, Hugh Toye wrote further that "*the remains were cremated at Taihuku on August 20*", but he had not commented why there should be "*remains*" what had happened to the body, what were the portions as "*remains*" of the body left for cremation ? We have no knowledge from any source, why Hugh Toye wrote such words. When the alleged Death of Netaji occurred on the August 18 between 8 and 9 p.m. according to Hugh Toye Netaji spoke in length, which confirms that entire body was intact.

We know from Khosla Commission that there were no record of cremation of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, or of "Chandra Bose" as claimed, proving the death certificate of Dr. Shimi to be false totally.

Therefore, position of Habib as described, could not be true, we should remember and consider that over twenty five thousand INA soldiers were captive in jail in the Red Fort and we also know that Habib was chief-of-staff to Azad Hind Fauj, his free movement after 15 August when official surrender of Japan was made, how could that be possible for Habib to move freely in those region, which were fully and directly controlled by the U.S. Forces under General McArthur as defecto ruler of Japan and of Formosa. Subash Bose and INA was an

Axis partner, fought actively against USA and its allied partners. It was next impossible for Habib as a Freeman to visit or leave Taihuku with the "Ashes" to Tokyo, neither observance of funeral rites could be performed in Reokoju Temple on 14 September. As because, Habib was a war prisoner, his free movement was no way possible. Since then we have not heard any word from Habib-ur-Rehman about the death story of Subash Bose, who had occupied a most important portfolio of INA.

From those preceding and foregoing chapters of this book, we have seen the attitudes of all those Prime Ministers like Jawharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Sastri, Indira Gandhi and the conclusions of the Khosla Commission, of all of which have been overboarded by the Prime Minister Morarji Desai as not true. But the pertinent question about the last chapter of Netaji remain yet unsolved even now the government in relation to which, about Netaji's death, the then historical sequence in stages directs that : it was the Red Fort—where Netaji was murdered on the 15 August 1945 at Zero Hours.

Now readers should consider what we find from the circumstantial evidences, that determines only the most vital question that there were no scope left for Netaji to go anywhere, but brought to Delhi as captive—British Indian Military Intelligence Service alongwith afew of those prominent INA Ministers by creating a mysterious mist and circumstances, caught hold of Netaji without his knowledge and airported him by the Japanese bomber to Delhi, at the initiative and instance of the British Ruler, for their future interest, murdered Netaji in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero Hours.

Whether such conclusion could be the historical fact, readers are to evaluate, in view of the then situation surrounding Subash Bose, and INA in relation to later history of India after Independence in view of the life, struggle and murder of Netaji Subash Bose.

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SITUATION AFTER NETAJI'S MURDER

Netaji's murder in the Red Fort on 15 August 1945, was so secret that hardly any body could thought of, leave aside the question to know. The entire murder incident was limited only with a few persons. Even the people was not in know the existence of INA as its members were captive in the Red Fort and elsewhere since 1943. Jawharlal Nehru intimated the people only on 20 August and the Delhi Radio broadcast on 21 August about the so-called air crash and death of Subash Bose. From zero hours on 15 August till Jawharlal's speech on 20 August was over five days—it was sufficient time for the authorities to fabricate the records of so-called death.

However, on the background of which, the inner core of the Indian society, the masses experienced a beginning of a brilliantly remarkable history of opportunism amongst the congress leaders. The people could not understand the meaning and effect of that political-dance. The masses received the first and second news with much astonishment, asking each other : why the nationalist leaders did not report such important events before — when several thousands INA soldiers were captive ? Why they did not revolt to release them ? The masses did observe that bargain and arrangement for receiving independence were going-on to such a sporadic speed that the masses failed to realise the course of direction of the bargain and arrangement for independence.

Wavell, the Viceroy of India was summoned to London at the early end of August, that was just after the murder of Subash Bose. In the meantime on 26 July 1945 Tories government of Churchill lost the election to labour party. Atlee become Prime Minister of Britain and of their colonies. This was much strange, Churchill the Hero of the Second World War, been removed from power. Chief Whip of Labour Party in the House of Commons William Whitelaw suggested that Atlee Government should negotiate immediately making India a Dominion of the British Crown, so that there would remain a permanent friendship with India. On this point we should consider that fundamentally the Labour Party or Tories do not differ each other on primary issues in terms of British interest. Even Atlee being Labour Party leader was

Churchill's Deputy throughout the war, in the War Cabinet his post was Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs "but his main task was to take over from Churchill when he was abroad." Atlee being labour party leader could easily read the mind of the leaders of slave-labourer of India, he noticed that for over two centuries British ruled India by a few English personnels, but main power to maintain the authority was the British Indian Armed Forces, who were much dependable during that period—but the revolutionary influence of Azad Hind Fauj had penetrated to such an extend that it was even beyond speculation to determine, when those organised armed forces would raise their armed-voice, together with the masses of India. Only dependable and trust worthy organisation was the leaders of Indian National Congress and Muslim League—but, these leaders were isolated from the masses. Simultaneously the revolutionary masses were leaderless, there were no such leader other than Subash Bose who could call the masses to raise armed-voice together.

Wavell's visit to London was not a pleasure-trip, but he must have had reported British Prime Minister Atlee about the murder of Subash Bose on the one hand and the errupting-political situation on the other. The British ruler could immediately evaluate that it would had been better to install their counter-part in power, in result of which in International affairs they would have an ally with a vast land and population. Active U.S. pressure upon Atlee government was very dominant. A vast land, a vast illiterate manpower, with a characteristic of submission, inherited from religion in general, where a strong and developed country would have a good market and domination. In International politics the political leaders of dominating countries were in competition to won over India. All of them were in search of co-operative political associates—and they found long-back of such co-operators in India.

To divert the attention of revolutionary masses, on 19 September 1945 Wavell made an announcement and the Prime Minister Atlee made a broadcast thereafter declaring that through negotiation the Ruling-power of Colonial India would be handed over to right-leaders. On such declaration what was the head-ace left to the British for INA trials ? When already Atlee, the British Prime Minister was to handover freedom to their selected associates—in such situation was the INA trials necessary ?

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It was very much necessary, as because, the British Ruler never intended to hand over a most organised revolutionary force to create trouble not only for the future leaders, who were to inherit freedom—it meant that if this organised revolutionary force begins liberation war to remove the bondage of colonial set up—which was the prime ideology of INA, thus that would create international danger: not only for U.K. but also for U.S., because the colonial market would go out of their hand, and they might had to face a further competition, instead of submission.

INA trial began on 5 November 1945. The trial did not proceed in accordance with the proposed categorisation as was explained by Philip Mason, the War Secretary of India.* Instead, the trial moved on communal-basis, three persons were selected to face trial : Shah Nawaz Khan, Dhillon and Shegal. Next move was the leaders, we know that the Indian National Congress was practically an organisation of Lawyers, was trained in accordance with the British system of Judiciary and of Administrative Provisions—but the INA trial was not a judicial but in military-court, Court Martial to be conducted.

The Lawyers came ahead to plead in favour of the INA Soldiers ; were : Kailashnath Katju, Tezbadhur Sapru and Jawharlal Nehru, there were 14 more. It is curiously strange that none of these lawyers ever supported Subash Bose, neither his Azad Hind Fauj—prior to their defeat in the War of Liberation. Jawharlal Nehru although was a Barrister, but he discarded the Barrister's gown in around 1925 and lived as professional-politician, yet the said discarded gown was recasted in November 1945. Why the INA trial became so important for him ? Instead of joining the trial as being a professional-politician ; it was expected that he should had aroused the masses. We have already quoted his first statement made on 20 August about the INA war prisoners. We also know his political opinion about Subash Bose during the progress of INA's war of liberation, yet we might quote once again the popularly known comment that : I shall shower bullets upon Subash Bose when he enters India with arms.

The All India Congress Committee under the leadership of Gandhi : Jawharlal, Patel, Azad and Rajendra Prasad organised a Defence Committee to handle the overall case of INA personnels in the military-court. The A.I.C.C. resolved : *"it would be a tragedy if the*

* Refer to the chapter out of Bag.

officers, men and women, were punished for the offence of having laboured, however mistakenly for the Freedom of India."

The cream of this resolution pinpointed : "*however mistakenly laboured for the freedom of India.*" Persons *mistakenly laboured* for freedom—received support from those who politically—and ideologically were dasteredly in opposition and was close associate of British Ruler. However, yet there had been reason for A.I.C.C. to come forward in support of INA personnels. The reason was very simple — at that time the Gandhian leadership and his Congress had lost its total image, the masses developed an contemptible attitude towards Congress and its leadership—because, soon the masses came to know about the Azad Hind Fauj and its leader Subash Bose, the total social feeling was in sincere favour of INA. Only one word Netaji, been echoed from one end to other : social life became jai Hind — Chalo Delhi — Netaji Zindabad.

It was those vast young majority whether in civil life and or in the British Indian Navy-Army-Airforce, a most brilliant revolutionary situation created by the name of Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj, the unprecidental and unimaginable socially revolutionary condition, in result of which the British ruler and the Indian National Congress were perturbed very badly. Yet the situation compelled them not to keep aloof for their survival. Therefore, we could easily understand the adopted resolution of A.I.C.C. and their activities—to divert, to confuse the masses in a way that serves their purpose. Thus, the Gandhian leadership worked for result, produced two effect :

- 1) survival of their leadership
- 2) Utilising the influence and image of Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj, in their favour.

At that period on the surface it appeared that the entire Congress turned as a Civil Administration of Netaji. In public meetings Congress leaders of all catagories used to begin with the wordings : *Jai Hind* and ending with *Chalo Delhi*. But the Congress leadership did never bother to ask or raise voice to know the reason of death of Netaji Subash Bose.

On the otherside the Counterpart of Gandhian leadership : Jinnah, also a barrister the exclusive leader of Muslim League also came forward to utilise the image of Netaji. Jinnah proposed to Shah Nawaz that he would plead for defence for him in the trial, provided he

desociates himself from the Hindus and Sikhs. The brave son of Azad Hind Fauj in reply, said : *"We stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for freedom. Many comrades have died on the field of battle inspired by our leadership. We stand or fall together."*

A most remarkable statement made by Shah Nawaz—reflects that how Subash Bose successfully created the ideological bond of INA soldiers, where *religion* failed to demarcate an individual and a nation. The Nation, a community where all those filthy artificial norms were always subordinated to the interest of the Nation. Subash Bose successfully established such effect with the majority of INA soldiers.

The drama staged by Congress and Muslim League on two different platform, was practically of same theme, same scene, same mission—they did never bother to look into the ideological fact of Azad Hind Fauj, both the parties were adamant to disrupt the nationalist bond of INA into religious confrontation, so that entire population could be divided into religious sects. From the AICC resolution and Jinnah's statement clears their political motives. Charges framed by the British Ruler against the INA soldiers were : *"Waging War against the King."*

The charges and reports of the trial was fed through out the country with abnormally long commentaries day after day. In result of which the Congress and Muslim league Leaders by stages became public heros. British Ruler wanted that either parties must gain their social footing, so that power transfer drama could be effected. The INA trial drama continued till 31 December 1945—the decision of the court-matial was pronounced : Sentenced Life imprisonment instead of death sentence. Field Marshal Sir Auchinleck the Commander-in-Chief reasoned his decision with the following words :—

"---- since it is in all circumstances a most serious crime for an officer or soldier to throw off his allegiance and wage war against a state. "The principle had to be upheld for the sake of the stability of all lawfull Government."

We might refer to the charges; as in accordance with the War Secretary Philip Mason : the charges against INA soldiers were : waging war against the king.

But the said charges has shifted from *"King"* to *"War against a lawfull government"*, framed by the Commander-in-Chief of British

Indian Armed Forces. Apparently both charges would appear to be same, but at the depth there was ocean-high difference. Because, King and the Lawfull government is not same. As because, at that period, India had no government but was a colony, used to be ruled by subordinate employee of the United Kingdom—thus Government was in London.

This change was made by the Commander-in-Chief on the ground as concluded by the War Secretary Philip Mason that : *"this in the interest not so much of abstract justice as on the future of the Indian Army. To the New India, that Army would be a valuable possession if preserved its discipline, without it, a serious danger."*

War Secretary's conclusion made clear the reason why the INA trial had to be followed—to safe guard and interest of the future state ; the state which was going to take shape, and obviously its army must remain disciplined—so that no desertion, no mutiny, to throw off allegiance and to wage war against the state, that was of a lawful government, could be raised.

The INA trial, thus, was as planned to set a lesson for the future to safe guard the interest of the ruler. The entire episode made the theme clear why the Congress leaders, like Kailash Nath Katju, Jawharlal Nehru and others were so much interested for advocating in favour of INA soldiers. Which worked in two ways alike a hacksaw, cuts either way.

"Let them wait untill February 4th 1946, and then start criticising us if our timetable goes wrong."

Subash Bose—12 July 1944

INA trial—to create lesson for the British Indian Armed forces, did badly back-fired. They could not resist the influence and revolutionary image of Subash Bose and of his Azad Hind Fauj upon the British Indian Armed forces. Throughout Navy, Army and Airforce, smaller incidents were progressing to take a bigger step. as a first sign Indian Wing of Royal Indian Airforce in Bombay, Poona, Tambaram and elsewhere flared up through militant strike, and they made their position within the base establishment almost as liberated wing. But, there were no political leadership, who could transform the militant strike into revolutionary movement. Thus, without any obstruction or opposition

the strike was subdued by the Ruler.

But that was not an end, the influence was quite extending into two other forces. then came the Great 19 February 1946, the Royal Indian Naval Ratings Revolted against the British Rule—all the naval establishments and Warships became free zone. The RIN revolt was of such form and nature that for the first time in the world history they made a place as a glorious revolutionaries—without a revolutionary leader. Czar's Russia had Lenin, to understand the meaning of revolt of defence personnel, in Russia when small group of naval and army personnel revolted against Czar—spontaneously Lenin gave call to extend the armed revolt into Revolution. Thus, which resulted Victory of Great October Revolution. alas, for India no nationalist leader had even a micron urge to understand the meaning of revolution, for which they were in opposition to Subash Bose, to Azad Hind Fauj, to RIAF's militant strike, and to RIN's Revolt.

We find from the exposition as narrated by Bolai Dutta, one of the organiser of RIN revolt, it is worth to quote :—

"Khan gave an extempore report of his talks with the leaders and the authorities and ended with a personal appeal for surrender. His eyes were filled with tears. Members seemed stunned by the picture Khan portrayed for them. There was a few minutes of silence. Then pandemonium broke out. All were on their feet. No one listened to anyone. The decorum observed in the committee sessions out of the window. They yelled and screamed at each other. It went more or less in the following vein :

To hell with the leaders ; the people are with us ; they are shedding blood for us ; let us join them ; we shall get killed. Yes, our brothers in the street still then be joined by our brothers in the Army and in the Air Force. Who is afraid of death ? Are we going to live for ever ? We faced death fighting their war, for our country. Who is afraid to die for one's country ? The leaders are a bunch of old men, cautious old men. They have no stomach for a fight. That was our job. What do they know of fighting anyway ? To hell with them. We have had enough of those goody-goody good for nothing fellows. The people have shown us the way. They have dared. Let us dare ; just once more, for the sake of the country ; for our own sake."⁴¹

Even after INA's defeat, the RIN revolt was of such promising and

encouraging revolutionary stage it created, if there would had been genuine leader, would have had transformed into National Revolution to liberate India from all sorts of exploitation white and brown. But after Subash Bose's murder there was no such leader could feel the mind of the masses of India. Bolai Dutta repentiously said :

"We were naive enough to put all eggs in one basket by relying on the national leaders for guidance. When we were spurned by them we were face to face with our weakness. We knew that to take on the might of the Empire without securing the active support of the Indian Army and the Airforce would be suicidal. We were no doubt innocent of the art of political manoeuvre, but we had some knowledge of the art of warfare.*"

On the background of RIN revolt Jawharlal delivered a speech in Bombay on 26 February 1946, which reveal that how the nationalist leader viewed and treated such great uprising. Following words of Jawharlal Nehru would clear the mind of all patriotic Indians : Jawharlal said : *"The INA episode, the recent RIAF and RIN strike have rendered the country a very great service."*

While agreeing the commendable sacrifice of RIAF and RIN yet Jawharlal Nehru had not changed his political character. We might recollect the resolution of AICC about INA trial that the INA soldiers fought "mistakenly." Similarly Nehru clarified further :

"In the recent RIN strike, the brave youths did commit a mistake. But we have to forgive them and do all in our power to prevent any victimisation."

What a ridiculously generous-expression that the youths of RIN *"did commit a mistake"*, but they were to be forgiven. We should consider the cream of the speech seriously, the contents of the speech goes in whose favour ? If they had committed mistake, the RIN youth became culprits instead of revolutionaries, turning them into in the status of beggars. And to forgive them, Jawharlal Nehru or any other Congress Leader had no power or authority. Nehru admitted the fact, his speech further clarified :

"In a certain section of the press it was said that Sardar Patel had guaranteed that there would not be any victimisation ; and Maulana Azad had also given a similar guarantee. Neither the Sardar nor the Maulana are in a position to give any guarantee in the present state of our slavery. It is the government alone can do."⁴²

Jawharlal Nehru made himself clear by accusing his two other political partners, reduced their public prestige. But there was no status either of Jawharlal Nehru that he could arrange to forgive the RIN revoltes. At the time of RIN Revolt what was Nehru doing then, he had also explained at the very start of his speech :

"On my return to Lacknow from my election tour of the interior districts of Garhwal, I learnt about the strike here of the RIN ratings and the disturbances in the city. My heart bled when I read reports of the mounting death roll. I could not resist the temptation of coming to Bombay despite my preoccupation."⁴³

Nehru was preoccupied in his election tour, which was disturbed by the RIN revolt, yet his *heart bled*, he *could not resist his temptation*. But what was the use of such feeling ? Professional politicians of opportunism always say in such words to utilise the revolutionary urge in their favour. Nehru found election was more important than such *disturbances* as RIN revolt. Nehru boldly begged to authorities :

"The authorities must hold open enquiry into the cases of all RIN boys, not only from Bombay but from all over India. They must be given full opportunities to defend themselves on the lines as was done in the case of the officers of the Indian National Army."⁴⁴

According to Nehru : "During Second World War, nearly 20 to 25 lakhs of our boys enlisted themselves in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force."

When such huge number of organised persons trained in war-fare, and through whom the Colony was ruled by the Britishers, why Nehru did not give a call asking the boys to raise Arms—otherwise to Lay Arms against the Revolutionary struggle for Liberation ; result of both would had been same : as in the British Island hardly two lakh white soldiers were there, and it would had been next impossible for the British Ruler to subdue even the Gandhian non-co-operation movement. But the Congress leaders had different thoughts and ideas, it was next impossible for them to betray the Indian business communities ; as they were the main adviser and financier of the Indian National Congress. If there would had been a true armed revolution alike Great October Revolution, such class of business communities would had been crushed. That was why their attitude towards Azad Hind Fauj, RIAF strike and RIN revolt was same—they forced those advanced patriot

43 — Ibid, pp - 153/154.

44 — Ibid, pp - 213/214.

into the trap of colonialist legality. That was practically knifed from back. On the other hand, we find aristocrat Labour Party Prime Minister Clement Atlee informed the British Parliament : *"Mutineers have been told that only unconditional surrender will be accepted."*⁴⁵

Atlee's report was very much logical and normal, every Ruler would declare in a same manner. But most strange statement of Atlee in their British House of Commons was that :

"The Congress party officially declines participation in the 'mutiny' but left-wing elements and communists are trying to work up sympathy and the Government anticipates that there may be some disturbances before the situation is stabilised."

Atlee's statement we find that he issued a certificate for the Congress, but accused Left Wing and Communists. As a party and as its leaders of leftwing and communist actually only extended sympathetic support, but they did not go beyond the support—fact was there that many from rank-and-file did took active part, supported the RIN Revoltes. As party Leaders the left wing and communist had no national footing at that time, for which it was not possible for either party to lead the RIN Revolt. We know that the RCPI's one of the leader Pannalal Dasgupta acted in a bit different way—he went to Bombay, lived with the RIN ratings and asked them to come forward on the shore and occupy the important military establishments. But as a leader he had no All India recognition, thus his call was in wilderness. He recruited a few of militant ratings, who later joined his RCPI, and in 1948 organised the Dum Dum-Basirhat conspiratorial armed movement, met with a failure.

For the nationalist leaders, the RIN revolt was practically another gambling alike dice play, when we compare the statement of Gandhi : reproduced below :—

Emphatically it betrays want of foresight to disbelieve British declarations and precipitate a quarrel in anticipation. Is the official deputation coming to deceive a Great nation ? It is neither manly nor womanly to think so. What would lost by waiting ? Let the official deputation prove for the last time that British declarations are unreliable. The nation will gain by trusting. The deceiver loses when there is correct response from the deceived.

Let us face facts. The coming mission is claimed to be friendly mission, entertaining the hope that they will discover a constitutional method of delivery. The problem is knotty, probably the knottiest that has ever confronted statesman. So much the worse for them. If they are intent upon finding an honest way out of the difficulties of their own creation I have no doubt there is a way. But the nation too has to play the game. If it does, the barricade must be left aside, at least for the time being. I appeal to Aruna and her friends to make wise use of the power their bravery and sacrifice has given them.

It is a matter of great relief that the ratings have listened to Sardar Patel's advice to surrender. They have not surrendered their honour. So far as I can see, in restoring to mutiny they were badly advised. If it was grievance, fancied or real, they should have waited for the guidance and intervention of political leaders of their choice.

If they mutinied for the freedom of India, they were doubly wrong. They could not do so without a call from a prepared revolutionary party. They were thoughtless and ignorant if they believed that by their might they would deliver India from foreign domination.

Aruna was right when she says that the fighters this time showed grit as never before. But grit becomes foolhardiness when it is untimely and suicidal as this was. She is entitled to say that the people "are not interested in the ethics of violence and nonviolence", but people are very much interested in knowing the way which will bring freedom to the masses—violence or non-violence. The people have, however imperfectly, hitherto gone the way of nonviolence. Aruna and her comrades have to ask themselves—every time whether non-violence has or has not raised India from her slumber of ages and created in them a yearning, very vogue perhaps, for Swaraj. There is, in my opinion, only one answer.⁴⁶

Jawaharlal Nehru, Clement Attlee and Ganddhi's speech and statements have cleared all doubt about the Armed movement and its transmission into National Revolution—the means and way the aforesaid leaders found that by *non violence* means by way through collaboration the British ruler would find a Constitutional means to grant freedom—readers might recollect that in 1921 when Subash Bose met Gandhi in Bombay, Gandhi promised and guaranted that he would get freedom within a year. Since then twenty five years elapsed through revolutionary violence, Gandhi's non-cooperation and non-violence remained alike a phrase, through publicity, but fact was that

46 - Ibid - pp 210, 211, 212 & 213.

non-cooperation was a full co-operational service to the British Ruler.

Readers might recollect that in 1934 Gandhi was forced by the Congress to vacate the leadership. Gandhi with tears said : "*I have become hinderence to Congress.*" But in 1946 February he became the savior of Congress and he evaluated the RIN Revolt, thoughtless, ignorant and he did not believe that the RIN Revolt was a most important phase of Indian Independence. He only found the Revolt was for the reason of grievances and opined as "*fancied*" and did not believe that it was real. And advised that "*RIN Ratings could have had done so only if a call from a prepared revolutionary party.*" Prepared Revolutionary Party when in earlier days did proclaimed for Armed Revolution—what Gandhi did ? Besides, when Subash Bose as Supreme Leader of India's Liberation Army appealed to Gandhi and his followers *not to compromise*—was not a *Call* from a prepared revolutionary party, marching ahead to liberate India—even than Gandhi did not find a prepared revolutionary party raised call — perhaps yet people might remember the violent 1942 August, what Gandhi did ? He did not find that any one and or the whole revolutionary movement was part of India's Liberation struggle. Therefore, as he maltreated INA, in a similar way in mistreated RIN Revolt. But utilised its essence of pressuring British ruler for Co-operation, so that Independant Capital could have a foundation to grow as ally of British Capital, for the International market.

RIN Revolt, Gandhi did not count to be a part of Indfia's freedom struggle. we quote below the reason as reported on 21 February 1946 by the RIN Revoltes in the Castle Barrack :

"About 9 a.m. Indian Soldiers opened fire on the ratings in the Castle Barrack. They were stationed about 200 yards from the main gate of the Castle Barrack."

-----"The Indian soldiers were under the command of the British Officers. The rating did not want to fire back at them. They addressed the soldiers over the loud speaker in Hindustani : "Brother ? we are not fighting to fill our stomachs with better food and softer life. we are fighting for the County's freedom. You are as much sons of the soil as we are. Don's heap shame on the heads of your descendants by pointing your rifles at us."

Almost immediately, the firing ceased. It was obvious that the Indian soldiers did not need much persuading. Their hearts were in the right

place. There was silence for a while. Then a soldier signalled that they were firing blanks. Loud Cheers went up inside the Castle Barrack. Shortly afterwards the Indian troops were marched back to where they were brought from."

The most remarkable narration of RIN Revolt made crystal clear of its mission—under this context if we consider Gandhi's inner-mind, do we not find that he was talking as seemed on behalf of British Ruler, practically, Gandhi's words makes it clear that the Leaders were the Exclusive authority to decide what the masses should do. The incident, we find that British Indian Army refused to fire only when the Revolte appealed that RIN Fight was for countries freedom. If Gandhi and his Congress Leaders would have had, a little conscience about the word freedom for the masses, RIN revolt would have had taken a different course altogether to a gigantic National Revolution—as Subash Bose contemplated. the entire British Indian Armed Force of British Ruler would have revolted—turning to a glorious national revolution. British Rulers were ruling this country by the virtue of the strength of the Armed Forces, where hides their ruling strength. None of the Indian Collaborators ever thought to disturb the set up. And that was the reason the Congress leaders found that RIN Revolt was a *mistake* as per Jawharlal Nehru and *doubly wrong* according to Gandhi.

But whether Subash Bose could have had evaluated these historical stages of armed revolts as Jawharlal and Gandhi concluded ? Certainly not, Subash Bose would have had given lead to the revolte to transform into National Revolution of the masses.

We already know about the INA trial in November/December 1945, thereafter the RIAF Strike, the Great RIN Revolt—of which British Ruler, by isolating one from other, tackled the situation on receiving active assistance from Anti-Revolutionary and Religious Parties like Congress and Muslim League, they were more active to create confusion and to divert the attention of the masses, their cunning manipulation and maneuvering did not succeed to that extent. There was a real bond amongs the militant people—religious-fanaticism could not enter within to cause destruction of sincere bond of the revolutionary people.

On 10 February 1946, trial of another great soul of INA Captain Rasid Ali began—instantly a spontaneous revolutionary Mass-action

released by the people : Rasid Ali Day extended from Bengal, Bihar ; U.P. in a sporadic speed ; its influence did spread from Manipur to Kashmir—to Southern India, almost in every corner of British India. Rameswar Banerjee was killed by police firing on Dharmtola Street, Calcutta.

What was those leaders of Congress and Muslim League were then doing. We could conveniently see that on the one hand they were adamant to disrupt the revolutionary bond of the people, and on the other hand immoralisation of those several thousands INA soldiers awaiting trial in the Red Fort Confinement, where Mahatma Gandhi was frequently but secretly roaming amongst the INA prisoners. Their daily life in confinement was awfully miserable for food and living. The leaders must have had thought : something must be done immediately, otherwise, which may cause another new chapter. Hugh Toye commented :

"This remaining task was hurried through and the returned INA soldiers sent back to their villages with all speed. "Hugh Toye clarified : "Mr. Gandhi visited the Redfort frequently and conferred with the detained."⁴⁷

This was most strange that Gandhi had no official portfolio and or Executive position in the British Indian Administration, yet what made him to roam to meet the INA prisoners, why he was interested to send them back to their respective village home ?

We find further more, Jawharlal Nehru visited Singapore in March 1946, where he was given a warm reception by several thousand local Indians being Ex INA members, dressed in INA uniform. Jawharlal did not like the INA dresses, neither the slogans or posters, all were in favour and representation of Azad Hind Fauj. It seemed that Jawharlal must had made adverse comment towards INA and Subash Bose. There was commotion, although nothing came up on the surface at that moment.

Jawharlal alongwith Lord Mountbatten reached the INA memorial at Singapore Water front, eye witnesses say that Mountbatten banged and kicked on the memorial and uttered : busted. The memorial was later demolished.

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Hugh Toye commented as follows :

"Mr. Nehru was given an unofficial military reception by thousand of local civilian ex member of the INA who, no longer afraid to admit their membership, had put on their old uniforms and lined the streets down which he would drive with Lord Mountbatten. He was not much impressed, soundly rebuking a uniformed group which made a disturbance outside his hotel. Like other Congress leaders he was anxious about the effect of such jubilant young men upon the discipline of the Indian army, for which he would some day be responsible. But as a political Weapon the INA had been of the greatest use to the Congress in India."

At the relevant period in British India the common masses erupted in a way comparable with a gigantic live volcano. The said revolutionary urge of the common masses in fact was inherited from Azad Hind Fauj, which was the chronological reflection of earlier revolutionary history ; the total atmosphere was : Jai Hind --- Chalo Delhi --- Netaji Zindabad --- these ideological slogans became the order of life. Ram Rajya and Pakistan was overshadowed, was difficult to identify of its existence. The Leaders of Congress and League were perturbed, they must had felt that Delhi ka Laddu was withering away, their dream was disappearing. Azad Hind Fauj's influence put a halt to religious-politico bungling of Hindu-Muslim antagonistic confrontation.

Yet Leaders were active to reinstall their self motivated barbarous notion to encounter the revolutionary atmosphere, there were no revolutionary-leader. We could easily understand if in such atmosphere Netaji would had been there, the history would have had taken a total different shape. Viceroy Lord Wavell could understood the situation, thus, he ignited the antagonistic fire to assist his collaborators, announced on 12 August 1946 that he would invite the Congress President to form a Provisional government. It was nobody else than Jawharlal Nehru, was found to be right man to inherit the power to head the Provisional Government.

In reaction, majority members of Gandhian Congress were not happy. Their choice was for Sardar Patel, as they believed that "*Iron man with his feet firmly planted on Earth*", was most suitable to head the Provisional Government. Sardar Patel was also a staunch follower of Gandhi and a more Hindu religious man in the Congress. Besides the

theory of Ram Rajya, Gandhi had another attraction for the conception of British Administration, with which Gandhi once clarified he was in love. Gandhi wanted all these had to be maintained, and when Gandhi was asked of his reaction, he plainly expressed :

"Patel would have proved a better negotiator and organiser as Congress President ... but "Jawhar is the only Englishman in my camp." ----- Jawhar will not take second place. He is better known abroad than Sardar and will make India play a role in international affairs. They will like two oxen yoked to the governmental cart. One will need the other and both will pull together."⁴⁸

Once again it clears the position of Subash Bose, in view of the opinion expressed by Gandhi. It clears further that professionally, self motivated patriots were more inclined to their own individual interest, and within their group they became jealously active of competition to supersede one other as ruler. Gandhi was the pandulam maintaining equilibrium in the leadership, while pinpointing and supporting Jawharlal Nehru, who would not take second place, as because he was the "*only Englishman*" in "*Gandhi's camp*" thus Jawharlal Nehru became a most superior man in the leadership competition of Gandhian Congress camp, installed himself on the backing of British Ruler and the true representative of Indian Business Community.

The picture of the otherside : Muslim league the counter part of Gandhian Congress, supreme head Jinnah also jealously reacted on the announcement of Wavell, and entered the competition. He demanded that in the Nehru-Cabinet out of fourteen there had to be five seats for Muslim League. The leadership competition of would be rulers finally resulted confrontation amongs the masses. Jinnah demanded further that "all the Muslims in the Government should be League's nominees." And declared "Direct Action" on 16 August 1946. The theme of Ram Rajya and Islam Rajya, instead of resulting a harmonious life, the masses were forced into Hindu Muslim—Muslim Hindu confrontation, to such a barbarious state that in Calcutta alone, as record speaks that 5000 killed and 15000 injured.

Once again the history proved that how sheep-headed we the common masses were, danced as string-fitted dolls in the hands of the motivated leaders. The Great Nations of British conception became the play boy in the hands of the leaders of Gandhi and Jinnah's political

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game. Direct Action and or Non co-operation of Ram Rajya was never explained for whose benefit and or against whom ? This question yet remain unanswered. Because, the theme of Direct Action and Ram-rajya only satisfied the section of ruler and their pets, but the common masses been put into the chain of barbarous fateism. The results of either theme could be witnessed even in 1990.

To form the Provisional Government of Hindu's and Muslim's failed to reach to any end, than antagonism. The Cabinet was reconstituted accordingly and took office on 26 November 1946. To settle the key of confrontation the leaders : Nehru, Jinnah, Liaquat Ali and Baldev Singh accompanied Lord General Wavell to London, to appeal to their master for settlement.

In this drama of change over of Ruler's skin and or transfer of Administrative Power, there were lot of suspense, romance, accusing each other. British Prime Minister Atlee echoed the direction based on the desire of the leaders and declared : *that by June 1948 the British Indian Administrators to leave India, was a firm decision of the British Government.*

But Lord Wavell became undesired to the leadership. The U.S. President pressurised the British Ruler to replace Wavell and place Lord Mountbatten. We know that during war in South East Asian region Lord Mountbatten was the supreme commander of Allied Forces. By appointing Lord Mountbatten the field was made smooth to wash out the last bit of any witness about the murder of Netaji Subash Bose.

Lord and Lady Mountbatten frequently visited Singapore, Jawharlal Nehru also accompanied them, the surface publicity of such visit had no meaning, and in particular the visit of Jawharlal Nehru. Singapore was not a part of British India. Yet cordial visits had been made. Mountbatten specified to his Adicons' :

"--- a red carpet treatment" and "to treat him as they would a Prime Minister." It is notable that Jawharlal Nehru was yet not the Prime Minister of British India. From the treatment of Lord Mountbatten it made clear that he was the training instructor for the would be Prime Minister of future India of British Conception. Finally, while a number of serious turns, Mountbatten initiated to lodge the Power Transfer drama. Gandhi's political position gradually weakened alike a rotten egg. Jawharlal and Jinnah reached to its saturation limit.

Jawaharlal and Jinnah authorised Mountbatten to negotiate with Atlee, he left for London on the 14 May 1947, to alter the power transfer date from June 1948 to 15 August 1947. This 15 August, why became so important, nobody knew the reason of it, even today.

There was one point that the Japanese surrendered on the said date to the Allied forces. Japanese were an ally of Subash Bose and his Azad Hind Fauj, but the Azad Hind Fauj lost the liberation Battle on Indian soil and surrendered on the 4 May 1945. Yet Subash Bose was alive. None gave any explanation or a suitable reason for the said change over of the date. Jinnah agreed 14 August and Jawaharlal specified 15 August.

Both of these dates were most significant in view of that Subash Bose was captured on 14 and was murdered on 15 August 1945. We only could assume the importancy of both the dates, historically most significant for the anti revolutionary leaders of British India.

Mountbatten returned to India on 2 June. British Prime Minister Atlee decided that Lord Mountbatten would become the pivotal centre as Governor-Genral of both countries as Indian Dominion and Pakistan Dominion. Soon Jinnah heard the decision, he refused to accept Mountbatten, and he himself became the Governor-General of Pakistan. But Nehru cordially welcomed Mountbatten.

The reaction of power transfer drama within the leadership of Indian National Congress, was not many of the leaders in favour of dominion-independence. Purushottamdas Tandon raised his voice and said : "Let us fight both the British and the League."

Gandhi could easily read the mind of the socalled opposition, the opposition infact was not against Gandhian politics of compromise, which made their foundation very weak. As a traditional Arbitrator his action was to reduce the morals of the opposition. There were votes on the point of such power transfer. Tandon's opposition was lost in the vote, and Atlee's proposition won. None could stop the division of the population as Hindu-Muslim.

Thus, the British government directed their paid Managing-Director Lord Mountbatten to form the Provisional government to demarcate the boundry of their propriertial estate : The British India transformed into two estates on the 20 July 1947. And the estates to be handed over to those selected to inherit the property.

This government was termed as the Provisional Government of

Partition Council of British India, and began demarcating the estate as India and Pakistan. At the first instance the Armed Forces were divided, simultaneously the British India was partitioned. The Indian Nation of Subash Bose withered away—two nations in accordance with the definition as Pakistani and Bharatiya on the foundation of Muslim and Hindu came into existence. India—that was Bharat—the origin of the word derived from the ancient Hindu Kingdom Bharat, who was a king in North India, at his time there was no Muslim as such, King's whim was based on Hindu religious fanaticism. At that time there were a vast Non-Hindu population, believer of Pagan system and mostly were of matriacal origin. The King Bhoro being a Hindu patriarchal monarch, did always remain in war and confrontation with Non Hindu's. In a similar way : two dominion of British conception was thus born. we might term the either dominion as Hindu and Non Hindu and or Muslim and Non-Muslim country. In principle both the dominion followed same principle of exploitation of their own people, by which distinct two classes demarcated each of this so-called nation, rich and poor, peace and harmony never came in each so-called nation, because of class division of these so-called nation, even in 1990.

The would be Ruler of Pakistan and Bharat, perhaps were ignorant to play violine alike Nero, either they would have had considered for whom such Independence was bargained. The British Indian Administration was partitioned, on the 14 and 15 August 1947, two dominion came into function, on the stream of blood of down-trodden common people, flowing over the land : Bharat and Pakistan.

The joyous leaders were so much hypnotised by their own image, that they had no time to see anything than their own facial expression, the flowing blood of millions hardly could make any scratch in their heart. Jawharlal Nehru and Jinnah true representatives of the British colonial principle moved swiftly to set the administration, not of their choice but the setup was made in England, was adopted, without even a hair variation. British India's colonial Administrative Provisions were adopted intact, as it were, with facial ornamentation of religious Arabic and religious Sanskrit to dupe the cheap sentiment of short sighted and short minded masses.

But the Provisional government of Free India of Azad Hind Fauj was erected by Subash Bose, its foundation was totally different than Nehru, Jinnah's Dominion of Bharat and Pakistan, of Hindu and

Muslim, but a single nation of Indians, with its multinational cultural and linguistical characterists.

The 15 August 1947 was the true representation of a specific-system of feudo-colonial set up. Gandhi-Nehru-Jinnah, took advantage of ignorance of the masses, being short sighted and short minded ; were forced into the trap of antagonistic—confrontation --- religion became politics. Jinnah, once upon a time was a true nationalist, who hated politics of religion, whereas Gandhi's religious-politics forced him to turn into a die-hard religious-political being of opportunism.

Gandhi was a religious preacher punched with political fervor. Such preacher could ever survived without Rulers or Wealthiers supports. His entry in politics in South Africa, and later in India did suffice the truth of total activities that he always awaited the support of such section of persons. That was why he boldly declared : I am in love with British way of administration.

But Gandhi was unfortunate, although he arranged the situation to install Nehru, all arrangement for transfer of power was made — the 15 August 1947 was jubilant, Jawharlal and his other associates were all in New Delhi, the pivot of the power transfer drama Lord Mountbatten while addressing the assembly, said :

"At this historic moment, let us not forget all that India owes to Mahatma Gandhi—the architect of her freedom through non-violence. We miss his presence here today, and we would have him know how much he is in our thoughts."*

What a sad certificate endorsed by Lord Mountbatten to Gandhi, who was proclaimed as : Father of the Nation. The person issued the certificate was the sole-representative of the barbarous savage British Government, who since beginning for over two centuries created history of killing, murdering those, who wanted let the people of this subcontinent live and lead a respectful life, Lord Mountbatten the pivot opened the shut door to prove that Mahatma Gandhi the Father of the Nation was in the heart of the British ruler. We might recall once again the opinion expressed by the then Viceroy Lord Hardinge about Gandhi's movement : Passive Resistance in South Africa. Lord Hardinge's opinion came true in those words of Lord Mountbatten, the Governor General of India.

But where was Gandhi then ? On 15 August 1947 ?

On the occasion of Dominion Independence, the Hindu-Muslim Nation was again killing each other in Bengal, and Gandhi was in Calcutta to tame the religious riot. Perhaps, he was repenting for his Religious-political preaching. He did not go to New Delhi to attend the joyous ceremony of change over of ruler.

A correspondent from All India Radio, Calcutta, approached Gandhi on 14 August night and requested to say some words for the Independence Day message. Gandhi looked silently and calmly said : "*I have run dry.*"

"*I have run dry*", what a pathetic expression from the mouth of Gandhi, the initiator, the activist of Do-or-Die, of Non-co-operation Movement, in 1921 he assured Subash Bose : *Independence within One Year*, opposing all violent freedom struggle by heart and in practice, that person Gandhi was morbid, sorrow, not at all happy alike his most devoted disciplines, whom he blindly supported, did all to place his trusted discipline, on the helm of the British made administration.

We are not repeating the inner story of those trusted disciplines of Gandhi, how tried to eat the flesh of one other. The British India's Civil Servants, who were awaiting for the New Ruler, expressed their shocks to a renowned journalist that : "These men whom we adored as giants quarreled like children, for power." On this occasion Gandhi commented to Devadas : "Even Rajen Babu is lured by power. I feel disillusioned."* Yet Gandhi condemned Subash Bose by heart.

Such morbidness of Gandhi proved that the Independence Struggle and Freedom, the assessment and conclusion of Subash Bose was true to an extent to the last micron of his activities when compared with Gandhi's leadership. The assessment of Subash Bose as was observed by a renowned journalist Durga Das of the period, we quote below those words :

"As I listened to Nehru, my thoughts went back to my last meeting with Bose—some seventeen years earlier to Lucknow, before his final incarceration by the British and his secret escape to Berlin via Kabul. Bose, young and dynamic, was then very angry and poured out his wrath against Gandhi, who, he said had deliberately backed Nehru to keep him out of the Congress hierarchy. The war, he adds, had given him an opportunity to show that action, and not talk, would get freedom.

(He later joined the Axis powers and organised the Indian National

Army.)" "There is no doubt that had Bose not died in an air crash, he would have proved a most formidable rival to Nehru and influenced for the better the course of Indian history after independence. --- Gandhi for his part, described Bose as a true patriot. But it was to late" ...⁴⁹

Alas, such realisation at a time, when it had travelled back too a long distance, and thus, the damaged caused by the principle of opportunist theory of Religious nation, became unrepairable. Gandhi was thrown out as torn rotten coir rope by his most trusted disciplines. Gandhi was murdered in January 1948. A chapter merged into the darkness of the history.

One might or may not agree with the preaching of Gandhi, but this is hard to believe that in a bright day light Gandhi was murdered front of several hundreds of eyes. It was similarly a political murder although two persons being media of murder were caught and punished, but here also we find that the government never tried to find the real murderers, the instigators. Govt. only caught the media of murder. Perhaps the root was too deep and too much political for which the murder of Gandhi was also met with same fate.

August 15 1947, on the morning, of Dominion Independence, Jawharlal Nehru unfurled tricolour at the Red Fort, in replacement of Union Jack, surrounding million people. The Azad Hind Fauj soldiers thrown-out of service were dressed in INA. uniform awating to hear about their beloved leader Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. But Jawharlal Nehru was not inclined neither volunteered to say a word. But along with INA soldiers those million demanded Nehru to say about Netaji. Situation forced Nehru to say unwillingly : "Subash Bose had raised the flag of independence abroad."

Just short, no more words. Forgetting that INA did raise the independence flag not only on the soil of British India and if the Indian National Congress would not had betrayed, the march of revolutionary struggle would had been possible for INA to reach Delhi. But the million were not satisfied, demanded further : of those INA soldiers were yet captive to be released. Nehru could recollect 1945, 1946 the eruption of revolutionary masses. Nehru, as a gesture, to utilise the revolutionary essence of Netaji, adopted : "Jai Hind--- Chalo Delhi."

These were only words, not the principle, not the political philosophy of Netaji, but a punch of religious-political theory of Nation. Peoples been duped by such adoption, the Viceroy's Council, which later transformed by name as Indian Parliament, where no statue, no photographs of Netaji was placed, to honour his great revolutionary sacrifice, till the lifetime of Jawharlal Nehru.

To judge the authenticity of murder of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945—one have to consider the totality of British Rule till the last day, alongwith which each activity of the pivotal leaders of the Indian National Congress, would suffice that there was no other place, no other reason, but only way was left to murder him—and it was definite that there can not be any other place but Subash Bose was murdered in the Red Fort on the 15 August 1945 at Zero hours.

One might astonish when finds that Free India even as a Dominion had adopted the popular salutary slogan like : Jai Hind. The answer of this is simple, if the fundamental contrast of Netaji and Nehru is judged in a touch stone, it would reflect the truth. Lenin, on the other hand, more then half a century back correctly viewed when he saw that Karl Marx being praised by the enemies, we quote the wordings of Lenin :

"What is now happening to Marx's theory has, in course of history, happened repeatedly to the theories of revolutionary thinkers and leaders of oppressed classes fighting for emancipation. During the life time of great revolutionaries the oppressing classes constantly hounded them, received theories with the most savage malice, the most furious hatred and the most unscrupulous campaigns of lies and slander. After their death, attempts are made to convert them into harmless icons, to canonise them, so to say, and to hollow their names to a certain extent for the 'consolation' of the oppressed classes and with object of duping the later, while at the sametime robbing the revolutionary theory of its substance, blunting its revolutionary edge and vulgarising it."

Thus, Netaji's life is a lively lesson for all revolutionaries of present, and for those yet to come. We should say as that the British Colonial set-up yet exists, thus it determines that the freedom struggle that once began 200 years back, the mission of which has yet not attained. Therefore, we conclude this book with the historical wordings of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose : *Cholo Delhi* ---

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SABUJ UPANIBESH
(THE GREEN COLONY)

Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee

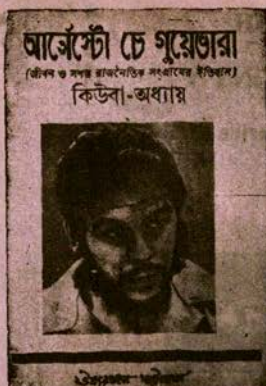
সবুজ উপনিবেশ



উষারঞ্জন ভট্টাচার্য

This is a most popular novel depicting the life of Tea workers of India after independence. Innumerable characters from various corner of the society embracing century old beginning till the present. Author has depicted real life of tea workers ever written, made its place in Indian classical literature. This novel was published in popular Bengali weekly Deshchitayshi in abridged form.

Language : Bengali, **Board Binding, Double Crown, Pages 205**
Price : 16-00 **Foreign :** £ 2.95 **1st edition 1984, December**



Ernesto Che Guevara—Cuban Chapter

(the life and struggle of Che)

Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee

This book is divided in 20 chapters, covering from the arrival of Columbus in 1492 passing through the past history of Cuba pivoting till 1965 April when Che was lost to the world.

A most uncommon to a sense that this is the only book has evaluated Che's struggle and his ideology. The author finally concluded that Che was an Internationalist, a pivotal Marxist, when compared with Fidel Castro's : Ni Capitalismo—Ni Comunismo—Max Cubanismo.

A most serious analytical study on life and struggle of Che ever made in the world. **This book is coming out in English—1990 Summer.**

Language : Bengalee.

Published : 1st Edition Feb. 1984.

2nd Edition under print.

Che Guevara :

The Bolivian Guerrilla War

(a critique)

Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee

Che's declared death on 8th October 1967, in view of which the author travelled critically and made an analytical study of the period and of those guerrilla war of Latin America.

He found from his study that either Che was murdered or confined in late part of March 1965. The Bolivian Guerrilla war was fabricated through global conspiracy to show that Che was the leader of Bolivian guerrilla war and died there. The dead guerrilla, who was identified as Che was only a dummy to substitute the name of Che. And many more Historical events were not known before have made the book a remarkable contribution.

Language : Bengali *Size* Double Demy *1st edition* Feb—1987. *2nd edition* December 1989.

Pages : 425, *Price* Rs. 50.00. *Foreign U. K.* £ 5.95.

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Sickle Iafrika [Long Live Africa]

Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee

Another most remarkable novel, author has depicted the life and society of Zulu people of South Africa, till the period 1961, soon South Africa become white Republic.

The Bengalee Hero, a ships engineer Robin Sanyal just by accident met an eighteen year old Zulu girl Dithibi Kumalo, which led them into the heart of liberation struggle of South Africa.

The novel was first published in an abridged form in a popular Bengali monthly the Chotuskone and published in book form in 1972, Second edition 1980 and present 3rd edition June 1986.

Language : Bengali, Board Binding, D. Demy, pp.-152, price Rs. 16.00
3rd Edition Dec. 1984 Foreign : U.K. £1.95

Diganter Nayak [Hero of the Horizon]

Usha Ranjan Bhattacharjee

An unique novel, author has depicted the divided American society, a Bengalee ships engineer found shelter in the States after their ship got sunk. Ranjan the hero who spent his time through lower strata of the society, where he met Luci, a white sixteen, a striptease show girl defending her disabled father an ex-soldier of second world war and his family, through whom he met Harry, a nigro tavern singer. Dickson Christen a Black revolutionary, travelled along with him through Indian reserves, Ranjan met by coincidence, a number of characters and he joined negro struggle which led him into prison and being a foreigner was released.

Readers would find a breathless practically a twenty four hour story. This novel is significant in a sense that depicted a true life of the United States, the haven. This novel was published in monthly Chotuskone.

Board Binding, Double Crown, Pages 152, Rs. 12.00 language : Bengali.
1st edition : December, 1984. Foreign : U.K. £1.95

Paschim Banglar Itihash—Political Chapter

(1947—1972)

(a critique)

Ranjan Bachaspati

A research work of the author about the problem and suffering of the Bengalis in West Bengal he has analysed and explained the reason as a whole, covering its economy, political and social condition in view of people living in other State of the subcontinent of India, although India is a Republic, yet



why its Constitution is monarchical. The author has discussed the root source of its constitutional foundation, while analysed British set up since 1450.

It is not only for any Indian but for people of other part of the world can easily know in particular the political history of Bengal in detail.

Two editions and reprint 1972 and 1980 respectively exhausted, and this is the second enlarged edition June 1986.

Language: Bengali, Board Binding, Double Demy, Pages 232.

Price: Rs. 30.00, Foreign £ 4.50.

NETAJI WAS MURDERED

IN RED FORT:

পুস্তকখানি বাংলায় প্রকাশিত হচ্ছে :-



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A FEW WORDS ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book deals with the most vital issue as regards : The Death of Netaji ; which are yet covered-in with mystery, created by those evolutionary genius against revolutionary freedom struggle.

The author not only have unfolded those mysterious screens for the first time, but had to travel cautiously about those yet capitalising the name of Netaji, to get them exposed. As because, as a matter of principle the political ideology and personality of Netaji can not be evaluated without those historical facts in which Netaji lived.

As many new historical-facts about Mahatma Gandhi and Jawharlal Nehru been vividly discussed. And in view of the then overall situation, clears once for all that what the author concluded that : there were no other place than Red Fort, where they murdered Netaji on the 15 August, 1945 at zero hours.

Yet the people of India made a place for Netaji as the last symbol of revolutionary freedom struggle and made a permanent place for Netaji—alike the Pole Star in the celestial space.